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ANNUAL REPORTS

1943

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

TO THE

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WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1943

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

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Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the President of Columbia University for 1943



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK



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REPORT OF THE
PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the Trustees:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes, there is submitted herewith the Annual Report on the conditions and needs of the University. Accompanying it are the annual reports of the several Deans, Directors and other chief administrative officers. These reports deserve careful attention for the matters of University policy which they record and discuss.

The past year has been one of unprecedented activity. Every branch of the University organization as well as the entire academic and administrative staff have so recast and reorganized their work as to offer to the Government of the United States the most complete and wholehearted coöperation in the war which is being waged for the defense of the fundamental principles of free government upon which our nation rests. A summary of these activities is presented later in this Report.

The Year 1942–43

Important happenings of the year include the Conference on Wartime Problems, held in the McMillin Academic Theater on November 13 and 14, 1942; a series of six monthly lectures, beginning in November, by Hanson W. Baldwin on the subject, "The Strategy of Our Global War," held in the McMillin Academic Theater; the Special University Convocation on November 30, 1942, at which His Excellency Carlos A. Arroyo del Rio, President of Ecuador, accompanied by his official staff and by His Excellency Señor Capitán Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ambassador of Ecuador at Washington, received the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causâ;* the exhibitions, beginning in December, of selections from the Edwin Patrick Kilroe Collection of Tammaniana held in Low Memorial Library and of Three Founders of Modern Science, Copernicus (1473–1543), Galileo (1564–1642), Newton (1642–1727), held in South Hall; the fourth annual award, on December 9, 1942, of the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes in Journalism; the informal meeting on January 19, 1943, at President's House, of fifteen Russian students sent by their government to study at the University; the second annual Conference on Religion in Modern

Life held on the campus during the week of February 23, 1943; a memorial meeting in honor of the late Alexander Woollcott, held at the McMillin Academic Theater on January 28, 1943; the delivery of the Woodbridge lectures by Professor William Henry Sheldon of Yale University on the subject, "Process and Polarity," on April 1, 1943; a memorial service in honor of the late George Washington Carver held at the McMillin Academic Theater on April 6, 1943; the award of the Pulitzer Prizes and Scholarships on May 3, 1943; the Special University Convocation held on May 13, 1943, at which His Excellency General Enrique Peñaranda, President of Bolivia, who was accompanied by his official staff and by His Excellency Luis Fernando Guachalla, Ambassador of Bolivia at Washington, received the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causâ;* a conference for the consideration of organization problems in connection with the Navy V-12 College Training Program held on the campus May 14 and 15, arranged by the Navy Department Bureau of Naval Personnel and participated in by representatives of the Bureau and the presidents or representatives of more than half of the 180 colleges and universities concerned, and a University dinner on May 14 in honor of the visitors held at the Men's Faculty Club; the delivery of the Chandler Lecture by Dr. Willard Henry Dow on the subject, "Rediscover the Rainbow," on May 20, 1943; the visit to the University on May 25, 1943, of a group of ten journalists from Chile, Cuba and Paraguay during their tour of the United States under the auspices of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; the fourth annual Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion, held September 9–13, 1943;

Scholarly service outside the University rendered by Allan Abbott, Professor Emeritus of English in Teachers College, who was invited to Wabash College as Visiting Professor of English for the academic year; by Professor Hattie E. Alexander of the Department of Pediatrics who delivered four Rachford Lectures at the University of Cincinnati in the Department of Pediatrics; by Professor Theodosius Dobzhansky of the Department of Zoölogy who was appointed as International Exchange Fellow to the University of São Paulo, Brazil; by J. Montgomery Gambrill, Professor Emeritus of History in Teachers College, who was invited by Johns Hopkins to be Visiting Professor of History; by Frederick C. Grant, Edward Robinson Professor of Biblical Theology in Union

Theological Seminary, to deliver the Cole Lectures at Vanderbilt University; Professor Frederick A. Mettler of the Department of Anatomy to be Commonwealth Fund Visiting Professor of Neurology at the Long Island College of Medicine; by Professor Edwin W. Patterson of the School of Law, who was invited by the University of Texas to be Visiting Professor of Law;

Public service of large importance performed by members of the University, including the designation of Leopold Arnaud, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, by the Department of State to deliver two series of lectures (one historical, one technical) at the Colegio Libre de Estudios Superiores, Buenos Aires, and to speak in other cities of Argentina, as well as in Santiago, Chile; Montevideo, Uruguay; La Paz, Bolivia; Lima, Peru; and Quito, Ecuador; the appointment of Chaplain Stephen F. Bayne, Jr., to serve as Secretary of a Joint Commission on Holy Matrimony of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the designation of Professor Paul F. Brissenden of the School of Business as Arbitrator for the State Mediation Board; the appointment of Robert D. Calkins, Dean of the Faculty of Business, as Class C Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; the service of the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D.D., President of Union Theological Seminary, as Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; the designation of Professor Milton Handler of the School of Law to be Assistant General Counsel of the Lend-Lease Administration; the designation by the Government of Jamaica of Isaac L. Kandel, Professor of Education in Teachers College, to conduct a survey of secondary education; the appointment of Philip C. Jessup, Professor of International Law, as special assistant in the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State; the appointment of Joseph W. Krutch, Brander Matthews Professor of Dramatic Literature, as Chairman of the Special Assignments Committee of the Writers' War Board for the Office of War Information, Overseas Operations Branch; the designation of Dr. Franz L. Neumann, Lecturer in Sociology, as Consultant on the Board of Economic Warfare and also as Research Analyst in the Office of Strategic Services; the service of Allan Nevins, DeWitt Clinton Professor of American History, as a special Office of War Information representative in New Zealand; the service of James T. Shotwell, Bryce Professor Emeritus of the History

of International Relations, as Consultant in the Department of State; the appointment of W. Duncan Strong, Loubat Professor of American Archaeology, to be Director of the Ethnogeographic Board in Washington, D.C.;

The bestowal upon many members of the University of honorary degrees, medals, foreign decorations and other honors, including the Mead-Johnson Award by the Academy of Pediatrics to Professor Hattie E. Alexander of the Department of Pediatrics; the award by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to Professor Edwin H. Armstrong of the Department of Electrical Engineering of the Edison Medal for distinguished contributions in the art of electric communication, notably the regenerative circuit, the superheterodyne and frequency modulation; the election of Professor Artine Artinian of the Department of French in Bard College to be a Fellow in the American Council of Learned Societies; the award to Dean Joseph W. Barker of the School of Engineering of the degree of Doctor of Engineering by the Case School of Applied Science; the election of Professor Conrad Berens of the Department of Ophthalmology to be President of the Medical Society of the County of New York; the designation of Professor Seth Bingham of the Department of Music as the winner of a competition sponsored by the Hymn Society of America and the American Guild of Organists for a new hymn; the award to Professor Lyman Bryson of Teachers College of the degree of Doctor of Laws by Occidental College; the award to the late Dr. Barbara S. Burks of the Department of Psychology of a fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fund; the election of Jane Perry Clark Carey, Assistant Professor of Government in Barnard College, to be a Trustee of Vassar College; the award to Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain of the Department of Public Law and Government of a testimonial scroll by the National Refugee Service, Inc., in recognition of nearly half a century of public service; the election of Professor Hans T. Clarke of the Department of Biochemistry to the American Philosophical Society; the designation of Henry E. Crampton, Professor Emeritus of Zoölogy in Barnard College, to be Research Associate in the Department of Invertebrates at the American Museum of Natural History; the election of Professor John Day of the Department of Greek and Latin in Barnard College to be President of the New York Classical

Club; the award to Professor Theodosius Dobzhansky of the Department of Zoölogy of the degree of Doctor, *honoris causâ,* by the University of São Paulo, Brazil; the election of Professor Leslie C. Dunn of the Department of Zoölogy to the National Academy of Sciences and to the American Philosophical Society; the award to Professor Enrico Fermi of the Department of Physics of the Hughes Medal for his notable contributions to both theoretical and experimental physics; the election of Professor Henry E. Garrett of the Department of Psychology to be President of the Psychometric Society; of Professor Ross Golden of the Department of Radiology to be President of the New York Roentgen Society and President of the American College of Radiology; of Professor Louis P. Hammett of the Department of Chemistry to the National Academy of Sciences; of Professor William L. Hughes of the Physical Education Department in Teachers College to be President of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation; the election of Professor Ralph Linton of the Department of Anthropology to be an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Association of Great Britain and Ireland; the award to Oronzio Maldarelli of the School of Architecture of a fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fund; the designation of Margaret E. Maltby, Associate Professor of Physics in Barnard College, Retired, to be an Emeritus Life Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the award to Professor Clarence A. Manning of the Department of East European Languages of the Saint Vladimir Medal by Metropolitan Theophilus of the Russian Orthodox Church of North America; the designation of Professor Frederick C. Mills of the School of Business to be Director of the National Bureau of Economic Research; the award to Professor Marjorie H. Nicolson of the Department of English of the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by Wesleyan University; the election of Professor Albert T. Poffenberger of the Department of Psychology to be President of the American Association for Applied Psychology; of Arthur F. J. Remy, Villard Professor Emeritus of Germanic Philology, to be President of the United States Catholic Historical Society; the award to Professor George T. Renner of the Department of Geography in Teachers College of the degree of Doctor of Laws by Cornell College (Iowa); the election of Professor Marcus M. Rhoades of the Department

of Botany to be President of the Genetics Society of America; the award to Aura E. Severinghaus, Assistant Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Peoples Medal of Honor and Merit by the Chinese Government for his distinguished work in rehabilitation of medical libraries and the provision of medical literature by microfilm to military and civilian units in China; the election of Professor Harry L. Shapiro of the Department of Anthropology to be President of the American Ethnology Society; the award to Professor Harold C. Urey of the Department of Chemistry of the Franklin Medal by the Franklin Institute for his discovery of hydrogen atom of atomic weight two; the award to Professor William Linn Westermann of the Department of History of the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Missouri; the award to Helen Constance White, Visiting Professor of English in Barnard College, of the Laetare Medal by the University of Notre Dame; the election of Professor William C. White of the Department of Surgery to be President of the New York Surgical Society; the designation of Edgar I. Williams of the School of Architecture to become a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects; the designation of Dr. Karl A. Wittfogel of the Department of Chinese and Japanese to be President of the New York Oriental Club; the election of Professor Leo Wolman of the Department of Economics to be a Trustee of the Institute for Advanced Study;

The productive scholarship of members of the University, resulting in the publication of such books as *Arms and the Girl, A Guide to Personal Adjustment in War Work and War Marriage,* by Dr. Gulielma F. Alsop (co-author), College Physician, Barnard College; *American Agriculture 1899–1939: A Study of Output, Employment and Productivity,* by Professor Harold Barger (co-author), of the Department of Economics; *The Interpretation of History* (co-author), and *Romanticism and the Modern Ego,* by Professor Jacques Barzun of the Department of History; *The Danube Basin and the German Economic Sphere,* by Dr. Antonín Basch, Lecturer in Economics; *The Making of Modern Britain,* by Professor J. Bartlet Brebner of the Department of History; *Is Germany Incurable?* by Professor Richard M. Brickner of the Department of Neurology; *This Democracy of Ours, Federal Textbook on Citizenship,* by Thomas H. Briggs, Professor Emeritus of Education in

Teachers College; *Maîtres et témoins de l'entre deux-guerres,* by Dr. Pierre E. Brodin, Lecturer in French; *Lincoln and the Patronage,* by Professor Harry J. Carman of the Department of History and Reinhard H. Luthin, Lecturer in Contemporary Civilization in the College of Pharmacy; *America, Russia and the Communist Party in the Postwar World,* by Professors John L. Childs and George S. Counts of Teachers College; *French Mercantilism 1683–1700,* by Professor Charles W. Cole of the Department of History; *Understand Your War,* by Dr. Burrill B. Crohn, Associate in Medicine; *The Anglo-Saxon Minor Poems,* by Professor Elliott Van Kirk Dobbie of the Department of English; *The Boy Sex Offender and His Later Career,* by Dr. Lewis J. Doshay, Associate in Neurology; *Music Everywhere,* by Peter W. Dykema, Professor Emeritus of Music Education in Teachers College; *Pupil Progress in the Elementary School,* by Professor Willard S. Elsbree of Teachers College; *Human Neuroanatomy,* by Professor Adolph Elwyn (co-author) of the Department of Neuroanatomy; *The Complete Life* and *The Voyage of Captain Bart,* by John Erskine, Professor Emeritus of English; *Meat Saving Recipes,* by Professor Natalie K. Fitch (co-author), of Teachers College; *Absorbable Cotton, Paper and Gauze,* by Professor Virginia K. Frantz of the Department of Surgery; *The Unemployed,* by Dr. Eli Ginzberg, Instructor in Economics; *Health and Physical Fitness,* by Dr. Isidore H. Goldberger, Special Lecturer in Dentistry; *A Short History of the Chinese People,* by Professor L. Carrington Goodrich of the Department of Chinese and Japanese; *War Words,* by W. Cabell Greet, Associate Professor of English in Barnard College; *Handbook of Japanese Grammar,* by Professor Harold G. Henderson of the Department of Chinese and Japanese; Translation of Werner Jaeger's *Paideia: The Ideals of Greek Culture,* Volume II, by Professor Gilbert A. Highet of the Department of Greek and Latin; *A Circle in the Water* and *Mayling Soong Chiang,* by Professor Helen R. Hull of the Department of English; *Modern Ways with Children,* by Dr. Elizabeth B. Hurlock, Instructor in Psychology; *In Quest of Foster Parents,* by Professor Dorothy Hutchinson of the New York School of Social Work; *The War For Man's Soul,* by Ernest Jackh, Visiting Research Professor of Public Law; *Greek Foundations of Traditional Logic,* by Ernest J. Kapp, Lecturer in Greek and Latin; *The Philosophy of Marsilio Ficino,*

by Paul O. Kristeller, Associate in the Department of Philosophy; *Unit Medical Records,* by Dorothy L. Kurtz, Supervisor of Record Department, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center; *The Fight for Freedom,* by Professor Roger S. Loomis (co-author), of the Department of English; *Determinants of the Rate of Interest* and *Risk, Profit and Loss* by Hastings Lyon, Associate Professor of Finance, Retired; *Towards an Abiding Peace,* by Robert M. MacIver, Lieber Professor of Political Philosophy and Sociology; *The Impact of Federal Taxes,* by Professor Roswell Magill of the Department of Law; *A Lincoln Symphony,* by Daniel Gregory Mason, MacDowell Professor Emeritus of Music; "Congressional Oversight of Administration: The Power of the Purse," *Political Science Quarterly,* June and September, 1943, by Professor Arthur W. Macmahon of the Department of Public Law and Government; *Education at the Crossroads,* by Jacques Maritain, Visiting Professor of Philosophy; *Education for American Democracy* and *Music in the American Schools,* by Professor James L. Mursell of Teachers College; *America—The Story of a Free People,* by Professors Allan Nevins and Henry Steele Commager of the Department of History; *Principles of Private International Law,* by Arthur Nussbaum, Visiting Research Professor of Public Law; *The Role of Distribution in Post-War Recovery,* by Professor Paul H. Nystrom of the School of Business; *The Psychiatric Novels of Oliver Wendell Holmes,* by Clarence P. Oberndorf, Clinical Professor of Psychiatry; *Principles of Modern Industrial Organization,* by Professor Walter Rautenstrauch of the Department of Industrial Engineering; *Programs for Library Schools,* by Ernest J. Reece, Melvil Dewey Professor of Library Service; *An Atlas of the Basal Ganglia, Brain Stem and Spinal Cord,* by Professor Henry A. Riley of the Department of Neurology; *The Science of Nutrition* and *An Introduction to Foods and Nutrition* (co-author), by Professor Henry C. Sherman of the Department of Chemistry; *What Germany Forgot,* by James T. Shotwell, Bryce Professor of History; *Taxing to Prevent Inflation,* by Professor Carl S. Shoup (co-author), of the Department of Economics; *The Education of Nurses,* by Professor Isabel M. Stewart of Teachers College; *Child Development and Guidance in Rural Schools* (co-author), by Professor Ruth M. Strang of Teachers College; *Archeological Studies in Peru, 1941–1942,* by W. Duncan Strong, Loubat Professor of American

Archaeology, and others; *The Tragedy of European Labor 1918–1939,* by Professor Adolf F. Sturmthal of the Department of Economics in Bard College; *Man and His Works,* by Professor Edward L. Thorndike of Teachers College; *E. M. Forster,* by Professor Lionel Trilling of the Department of English; *Tilda, The Night of the Summer Solstice and Other Stories of the Russian War* and *Liberal Education,* by Professor Mark Van Doren of the Department of English; *Elementary Statistical Methods,* by Professor Helen M. Walker of Teachers College; *The American Way of Poetry,* by Dr. Henry W. Wells, Associate in the Department of English; *The Origin of Dewey's Instrumentalism,* by Dr. Morton G. White, Lecturer in Philosophy; *The Functions of the Commercial Banking System,* by J. Brooke Willis, Lecturer in Banking;

The publication by Columbia University Press of a number of books of special interest to the University, including *The Other Side of Main Street: A History Teacher from Sauk Centre,* by Henry Johnson, Professor Emeritus of History in Teachers College; a revision of Garrard Glenn's *The Army and the Law,* by Professor A. Arthur Schiller of the Department of Law; *A Prophet and a Pilgrim: Being the Incredible History of Thomas Lake Harris and Laurence Oliphant,* by Professor Herbert W. Schneider (co-author) of the Department of Philosophy; *A History of Magic and Experimental Science during the First Thirteen Centuries of Our Era,* being a reprint of two volumes originally published by Macmillan, by Professor Lynn Thorndike of the Department of History;

The visits to the University of many distinguished persons, including Sir Norman Angell, internationally known author and lecturer; Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent-General of India; Joseph H. Ball, Senator from the state of Minnesota; Dr. Gustavo Baz, Secretary of Public Assistance of Mexico; Sir William H. Beveridge, Master of University College, Oxford; Señor Angel Bohigas, managing editor of *La Nacion* of Buenos Aires; Louis Bromfield, novelist; Frank Buck, explorer; Harold H. Burton, Senator from the state of Ohio; Harold B. Butler, Director-General of British Information Services; Godfrey Lowell Cabot, industrialist; Erwin D. Canham, managing editor of *The Christian Science Monitor;* Stuart Chase, economist; Chen Ping-chuan, President of Canton University; Bainbridge Colby, formerly Secretary of State of the

United States; Miles L. Colean, consulting architect; Eve Curie, author; William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board; John Van Nostrand Dorr, President of the Dorr Company; Walter Duranty, foreign correspondent; Gustav Egloff, Director of Research, Universal Oil Products Company; Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat, Uruguayan writer; the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, D.D., Pastor of Riverside Church; Dr. Rodulfo Brito Foucher, Rector of the National University of Mexico; J. W. Fulbright, Congressman from the state of Arkansas; James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany; Hugh Gibson, formerly Ambassador to Belgium and Brazil; Joseph C. Grew, formerly Ambassador to Japan; Joseph F. Guffey, Senator from the state of Pennsylvania; Harry Hansen, critic; Carl A. Hatch, Senator from the state of New Mexico; John Warren Hill, Presiding Justice of the Domestic Relations Courts of New York; Lister Hill, Senator from the state of Alabama; Maurice Hindus, lecturer; Burton Holmes, lecturer; Father Hubbard, missionary; H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator; Charles F. Kettering, Vice President of General Motors Corporation; Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; H. R. Knickerbocker, foreign correspondent; His Excellency V. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador in London; William F. Lamb, architect; Wanda Landowska, musician; Señor Alberto Lasplaces, foreign editor of *El Dia* of Montevideo; Lotte Lehmann, musician; Dr. Alexander D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford; Prince Hubertus zu Loewenstein of Austria; Clare Boothe Luce, Congresswoman from the state of Connecticut; Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, journalist; Ken McCormick, editor in chief, Doubleday Doran and Company; Charles Merz, editor in chief of the New York *Times;* Dr. Luis Mitre, Director of *La Nacion;* Christopher Morley, novelist; Alfred Noyes, poet; William Church Osborn, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Sir Bernard Pares of the University of London; Dr. Lorenzo Batlle Pacheco, Director of *El Dia* of Montevideo; Señor Pettoruti, artist of Argentina; Dr. Bernabe Riveros, professor in the Universidad Libre de Colombia at Bogota; Paul Robeson, musician; Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, Aide to General MacArthur during the Battle of the Philippines; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Count Carlo Sforza, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Government of Italy; His Excellency Hu Shih, formerly Ambassador of China at Washington;

Julia Marlowe Sothern, actress; Harold E. Stassen, Governor of the state of Minnesota; Rex Stout, Chairman of the Writers' War Board; Leland Stowe, commentator; Hatton W. Sumners, Congressman from the state of Texas; the Most Reverend Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; Sir Richard Tute, formerly Lord Chief Justice of the Bahamas; Sir Frederick Whyte, formerly head of British Ministry of Information; William O. Wiley, publisher; Brigadier General C. W. Wickersham of the School of Military Government;

The promotion, following the adoption of the budget, of twelve Associate Professors to be Professors; of fourteen Assistant Professors to be Associate Professors; of four Associates, ten Instructors and five Lecturers to be Assistant Professors; of three Associates and three Instructors to be Assistant Clinical Professors; of three Assistant Clinical Professors to be Associate Clinical Professors; and changes of title in the case of fifteen present officers of the University;

The appointment to temporary service in the University of Dr. Norman S. Buchanan, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of California, as Visiting Associate Professor of Economics; Dr. Donald H. Cook of the School of Tropical Medicine, as Visiting Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Willard H. Dow, President of the Ethyl-Dow Chemical Company, as Lecturer on the Charles Frederick Chandler Foundation; Dr. William F. Ehret, Professor of Chemistry at New York University, as Visiting Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Charles Sidney Gardner of Harvard University, to be Visiting Lecturer in Chinese History; Rodney Gilbert, Editorial Writer of the New York *Herald Tribune,* as Visiting Professor of Journalism; Dr. Mariano Picón-Salas, Professor of Comparative Literature in the Universidad de Chile, as Spanish-American Visiting Professor; Dr. Nelson P. Mead, Professor of History at the College of the City of New York, as Visiting Professor of History; Dr. Mabel Newcomer, Chairman of the Department of Economics at Vassar College, to be Visiting Professor of Economics; Dr. Helen C. White, Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, as Visiting Professor of English; Dr. Frank Percy Wilson, Professor of English Literature at Bedford College, University of London, as Visiting Carnegie Professor of English;

The retirement from active service, at their own request, of the following members of the teaching, administrative and nonacademic staffs: On December 31, 1942, Miss Charlotte H. Adams, Recording Secretary in the Dean's Office of the Medical School; Rollo G. Reynolds, Professor of Education in Teachers College; on February 6, 1943, Walter B. Pitkin, Professor of Journalism; on June 30, 1943, each with the title of Professor Emeritus, Carter Alexander, Professor of Education in Teachers College; Wilhelm A. Braun, Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures in Barnard College; William T. Brewster, Professor of English in Barnard College; Thomas H. Briggs, Professor of Education in Teachers College; Henry E. Crampton, Professor of Zoölogy in Barnard College; Edward S. Elliott, Director of Athletics; J. Montgomery Gambrill, Professor of History in Teachers College; Gertrude M. Hirst, Professor of Greek and Latin in Barnard College; Samuel J. Kiehl, Professor of Chemistry; O. S. Morgan, Professor of Agriculture; Frank A. Patterson, Professor of English; George D. Strayer, Professor of Education in Teachers College; Charles C. Williamson, Dean of the Faculty of Library Service and Director of Libraries; also on June 30, 1943, Morton Arendt, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering; Miss Rose A. Brown, Secretary of the First Surgical Division of Bellevue Hospital; Albert L. Cru, Associate Professor of French in Teachers College; Mrs. Clara T. Evans, Custodian, Ware Memorial Library; Miss Alice I. Hazeltine, Assistant Professor of Library Service; Miss Eleanor Keller, Associate Professor of Chemistry in Barnard College; Mrs. Lois C. Mossman, Associate Professor of Education in Teachers College; Miss Wilhelmina Spohr, Associate Professor of Household Arts Education in Teachers College; Miss Sallie B. Tannahill, Associate Professor of Fine Arts in Teachers College; Miss Mary T. Whitley, Associate Professor of Education in Teachers College; on September 1, 1943, Hugh G. Rowell, Assistant Professor of Education in Teachers College.

The University in Wartime

There has been little or no cessation of activity at the University during the summer months. War and civilian work of all kinds have been in continual progress. The usual six weeks' Summer Session had unexpected success. An enrollment of 5,600 was expected, and 6,800 students were in attendance.

To accommodate themselves to the requirements of the Army and the Navy, Columbia College and the Schools of Engineering, Medicine, and

Dental and Oral Surgery have arranged their annual programs for three terms of sixteen weeks each, beginning on July 1, November 1, and March 1. All these schools, together with the School of Law, had adopted accelerated programs earlier. During the past summer there were 9,636 students at the University. It has been interesting to note how easily adaptable the University organization has been to these emergency situations. No legislation has been necessary except a revision of the Academic Calendar. Many members of the University staff—some four hundred and fifty in number—continue on leave of absence for government work, either military or civilian. These men are in important posts and, according to reports, are making real contributions to the war program. The situation on Morningside and at the Medical Center as to war activities differs little from that earlier in the year, except that certain matters which were then under discussion are now accomplished facts.

The war activities are roughly of two kinds: teaching and research. Each of these again consists of two divisions in that some teaching and some research is carried on by government personnel in laboratory and classroom space assigned by the University for that purpose, whereas other work in teaching and in research is carried on by the University staff or by special staffs assembled by the University for the particular purpose.

Since the beginning of the emergency, the University has signed 101 war contracts with the government. Of these, fifty have been concluded, thirty-four are not on a renewal or extension basis, and seventeen have been made since May 1, last. The money involved far exceeds the annual University budget. The President appointed a special committee under Dean Pegram's chairmanship to represent the University in general supervision of these contracts, especially on the academic or research side and in the assignment of space and facilities. The Assistant Treasurer has organized a special office to care for the business and legal sides of the contracts and the vast amount of recording involved.

The University has appointed and is paying from government funds a scientific staff for work under these contracts of some 575 persons, in addition to a large number of nonscientific workers.

In the field of teaching there have been some very interesting activities. Under the contract with the Navy for the Midshipmen's or V–7 School, the University has provided housing and meals for some 2,100 midship-

men and also provides lecture space for them in our various buildings. The instruction is all carried on by commissioned personnel. Under the same command there is another group of students occupying Hartley and Livingston Halls, known as the V–12 unit, of which there are 546. Of these, 316 are in the College, 117 as premedical and 199 as pre-engineering students, and 230 of them are in engineering proper. An additional group of some 156, under a separate contract, are at the Medical Center. Only at the Medical Center is instruction being given to Army students. Under a contract with the War Department, a goodly number of students, constituting an A–12 unit, are studying medicine. These men are all enlisted as apprentice seamen in the United States Naval Reserve or as Army privates. They differ from other enlisted men only in the duties assigned to them and the uses which the government expects to make of them in the future. They receive the minimum pay for enlisted men of $50 per month, plus the cost of their housing, food and training, including textbooks and materials. They are subject to all service regulations and orders. At Morningside, the Navy Department introduces into the men's daily lives sufficient training and discipline to insure their attention to their duties, but not enough to interfere with their academic responsibilities. The academic work is wholly under the direction of the Faculty of Columbia College and the Faculty of Engineering, and continuance of these men in the program from term to term will be based largely on the recommendation of the educational authorities. The students come chiefly from the metropolitan area, as Navy policy assigns men to colleges within the Naval district in which they live. Upon satisfactory completion of the course, they will be sent to midshipmen schools at Columbia, Northwestern, or Notre Dame for training for commissions. The University is gratified by the success of the V–12 plan and by the complete coöperation of the Navy. The fact that there have been problems in the case of students transferred here from other institutions brings out clearly the varying standards of instruction among colleges and universities. Many students who were sent to Columbia for engineering proper have been assigned to the pre-engineering program. In addition to the V–12 students, there are 621 civilian students in the College, 194 in engineering, and seventy in medicine and dentistry.

Another very interesting teaching project with which the University is

concerned is that for training in international administration and rehabilitation—the counterpart for the Navy of the Army's school at Charlottesville, Virginia. Two curricula were established: the first, military government and administration, to prepare officers detailed here by the Navy for the task of administering the territory which the Navy may be called upon to occupy during or after the war; and second, relief and rehabilitation administration, to train civilians for service in the war-torn areas of Europe and Asia. The military government program is concerned primarily with Eastern Asia and the island areas of the Pacific. Graduates of the school are already serving with distinction to the Navy and to Columbia University at many points throughout the world.

Since the very early days of the war emergency, members of the Engineering Faculty have conducted some thirty-seven courses in coöperation with the Office of Education in Washington. These courses, which are known as ESMWT courses and provide instruction in technical subjects not necessarily of university type, have been taken by some 2,200 men and women. The courses are expected to increase the number of trained personnel available for placement in war industries and agencies. A large proportion of the students are college graduates, and many of them already hold graduate degrees. Under this program, 290 graduates of women's colleges have been trained as engineering aides for the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation.

The facts here recorded make plain how complete and wholehearted is the coöperation between Columbia University and the Government of the United States in carrying on the world-wide war of defense which we have yet to win.

The fundamental principles which are at stake in this war must not be overturned or destroyed while the war itself is being won. It is an easy matter to advance as an excuse for attacking those principles the theory that the definite and strict regulation by government of all civil activities, whether personal or group, will help to win the war. But that does not answer the question, What is the use of winning the war if that which is being so eagerly defended is to be destroyed by its defenders themselves while they are defending it?

Defend America

The American people were never more efficient than they are today. It is quite within their power and wholly in harmony with their ruling

thought to unite willingly and gladly—whether as civilians or as members of the military forces—in this titanic struggle. The fewer precise and minute technical regulations forced upon them by government, the better. They themselves can do willingly and efficiently that which any government might propose to force upon them, provided it is something that ought to be done, and that it is truly a part of the work of national defense.

It is of vital importance also that the legislative department of the Federal Government act promptly and effectively to deal with large questions of finance, of taxation and of social organization, provided they be of nation-wide scope and application. Our people should not be kept anxious and in doubt for months while there is ineffectiveness and wholly unnecessary discussion in Washington as to what particular form of taxation should be adopted. Let the Congress learn to make up its mind and to act, and to accept responsibility for prompt and definite decision.

Moreover, it is essential that our nation be not permitted to become divided into a series of organized minority groups, economic or social, each of which has in mind nothing but its own group power or its own group gain. The moment that groups of this kind begin to destroy the spirit of friendly civil coöperation which has so long characterized our industrial life, it must be realized that the foundations upon which our free institutions rest are being undermined. We have not had, and must never have, definite and permanently organized industrial groups in the membership of one of which every individual is tempted or forced to spend his entire life.

The ideal industrial life of the United States is typically represented by the striking careers of Andrew Carnegie and of John D. Rockefeller. It is recorded that Andrew Carnegie began his manual labor at Pittsburgh on a salary of $1.20 per week.[1] It is said also of John D. Rockefeller that when he began to work as a clerk he was paid approximately fifty cents a day.[2] It was Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller who subsequently amassed two of the world's chief fortunes and then, with great wisdom, devoted by far the larger part of them to the service of the public. Our country abounds in similar illustrations of rise from a very simple beginning to a very important and influential maturity. It has been pointed out

[1] *Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie*. Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company, 1933, p. 33.
[2] Allan Nevins, *John D. Rockefeller: The Heroic Age of American Enterprise*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1940, p. 102.

that nearly every one of our railway presidents at the present time began his career in a very modest position in either the operating or the administrative staff of a railway system.

Such is the America which we are called upon to defend and which we are defending with all our power. Let us have a care that no intriguing forces or groups, working either behind the scenes or openly, shall wreck that system while the youth of the nation is offering its life to defend it and to strengthen it for new centuries of growth and achievement.

Administration of the University Corporation

During the year the Trustees completed the general organization of the administration of their corporate business, both educational and financial. This system of administration has been developing with increasing effectiveness since it was first established in 1891. This last step was the institution of the office of Comptroller. The incumbent of this office, as an Assistant to the President and subject to his authority, is put in direct charge of the administration of all the nonacademic work of the University corporation which is not financial. This work includes the care, supervision and upkeep of the buildings and grounds of the University, either on Morningside Heights, at the Medical Center or elsewhere; the supervision of the University residence halls and dining halls, as well as that of University property used by the students for exercise or sport. Heretofore, administrative matters relating to this field of work have been brought directly to the Provost or the President, neither of whom had either the time or the intimate personal knowledge necessary to deal with them quickly and effectively.

The administration of the corporate work is divided into two major parts—educational and financial. The financial administration, which includes the care and investment of the University's funds and properties not used directly for educational purposes, is in the hands of the Treasurer of the University who, with his experienced staff, deals directly with all these matters under the authority and with the counsel of the Committee on Finance of the Trustees. The educational work of the Corporation is under the direct and responsible control of the President. Fortunately, however, an admirable system has been developed during the past quarter century by which there come to the President now only those matters which involve new policies of organization or procedure,

important changes in the staff or proposed changes in the budget appropriations. All other matters of educational administration are carried on with devotion and great ability by the group which consists of the administrative heads of each of the sixty-six departments of instruction, by the sixteen faculties and their committees, by the University Council which is in effect a senate, and by the Deans, Directors and Provost, all of whom have the benefit of the advice of the University Committee on Educational Policy which consists of a carefully chosen group of experienced academic officers. These consultative and administrative groups are immediately responsible for carrying on day by day the work of the University in all fields, except those which come under the direction of the newly established office of Comptroller and that of the Director of Libraries. Both of the last-named officers report to the Provost and the President when any matter of importance requires attention. This administrative system works so smoothly and with such obvious effectiveness that it may be regarded as quite ideal.

For many years, the President of the University was overwhelmed with administrative matters, many of them small and relatively insignificant, which took practically all his time and energy. Now he has only to care for the major matters which have been described, and has ample time and energy to deal with the University's relations to public opinion and public service and with the problem of securing more adequate support for the University's equipment and maintenance. As has frequently been pointed out, old Columbia College was managed in most minute detail by the Trustees and their committees. Today the Trustees and their committees deal only with large questions of policy and with the use of the University's available income for specific undertakings.

The preparation of the University budget for the academic year, which begins on July 1, commences in the preceding December. All the administrative officers who have just been mentioned, and any individual officer who has a personal suggestion or request to make, have opportunity so to do. After all these matters have been passed upon by the Advisory Committee on Educational Policy, they are submitted to the appropriate committees of the Trustees for their consideration. They are then sent to the Committee on Finance, which also considers them and reports to the Trustees, who have final authority in approving and ratifying the budget

for the following fiscal year. This budget is adopted at the meeting of the Trustees held in the month of April. New appointments and promotions or other changes in the staff that are authorized in the budget are made, for the most part, at the meeting of the Trustees in May. The budget as adopted by the Trustees becomes the ruling authority in University administration for the following fiscal year. Should occasion arise requiring any change in its provisions, such matters must go to the appropriate committees of the Trustees for consideration and then to the Committee on Finance and finally to the Trustees themselves for approval as amendments to the budget.

This plan gives to each department of instruction and to each group of teachers and research workers large authority in their own respective fields of endeavor, as well as the initiative in proposing changes and new undertakings. It is a happy and fortunate system of carrying on the activity of a huge University corporation, and is done in a splendid spirit of complete coöperation and University service.

The careless and inaccurate use in the United States of the words *college* and *university* is responsible for much of the confused thinking concerning higher education in America which is so obviously in evidence. At Oxford and Cambridge, two of the oldest universities in the English-speaking world, the college has been a residential unit of the university. In this country the word began to be used to describe an institution, usually residential, in which the liberal arts and sciences were taught to students who had a secondary school training. After a time, and apparently without any serious consideration, the word university came to be used almost interchangeably with the word college, and the two became inextricably confused in the public mind. There were those who thought that a university was simply a large college instead of what it would be if the term university were to be properly used—a wholly different and more advanced type of institution for instruction and research. In the United States the term college should always mean an institution of education in the liberal arts and sciences, usually with a four-year course, which follows secondary school and leads to the university.

The College and the University

The confusion in this country was increased as there came to be knowledge of the organization of the continental European system of higher

education. The Lycée in France and the Gymnasium in Germany, from which students passed almost automatically to a university, were considered to be the equivalent of the American college. As a matter of fact, this was not the case. The course of study in the Lycée and the Gymnasium corresponded to the first two years of the usual program of the American college. Therefore, when the French or German student passed from the Lycée or Gymnasium to the university he was doing substantially what an American student would do were he to enter a university at the close of the sophomore year in college. The implications of this difference became so well known and were so interesting that fifty years ago, largely under the leadership of President Eliot of Harvard, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins and President Harper of the University of Chicago, this whole question of the relation of college to university was discussed, and new policies of organization and practice were strongly recommended. Following these discussions and debates, a great many changes took place and, for the most part, the college and the university became intermingled in a way which made distinction between them almost impossible to observe or to define.

When Columbia University was organized in 1891, this whole matter was under vigorous debate, but the Trustees of Columbia would not yield to or accept the confusion of terms which had then begun to be so common. In organizing the University, they distinctly and definitely retained Columbia College, founded in 1754 as King's College, as a separate institution for the training of undergraduates in the liberal arts and sciences over a four-year course. The University faculties, as they came into existence, had no jurisdiction whatever over the College and could influence it only in the field of scholarship and ideas. This influence was, of course, of great and increasing importance, but it has never confused the College with the University or the University with the College. It may be that the continental European system of organization is better than the American system, but this does not seem to be the case—at least so far as the half century of experience in the work of Columbia University is concerned. There is, of course, no reason why in a college of the liberal arts and sciences a student, looking forward to a university career, should not have opportunity to pursue those fundamental subjects of study upon which the intellectual work of that career is based. This intermingling of op-

portunities has been found most useful in the work of Columbia College, without in any way destroying or limiting its unity and its effectiveness.

It would be of great advantage to the American people were the words *college* and *university* to regain their onetime distinction. This, of course, is not difficult to accomplish in the case of an institution with a clear-cut history of its own, such as the older colleges of New England and of the Middle States. It is difficult, however, in a situation where a college is in a community which has become a city of considerable size and aims to possess a university. Clear thinking in respect to this matter and accurate definition of terms would increase still farther the effectiveness and value of the higher education offered in the United States.

It is also to be pointed out when the terms *private college* and *private university* are used, that there can be no such thing as a private college or a private university, unless the name *college* or *university* should unfortunately be permitted to be taken by a corporation seeking profit or gain. All true colleges and universities are public-service institutions. The vast majority of them are, and it is to be hoped will always remain, non-governmental. Those maintained by public tax are, of course, both public and governmental. The characteristic and typical American college or university with a long history is, however, both non-governmental and public. In fact, by far the major portion of public service in the United States in every field is rendered by nongovernmental agencies and organizations. To preserve our American system of thought and of life, it is imperative that this condition should continue without limitation. It would be just as unfair and as much against the public interest to tax a nongovernmental college or university, or the funds contributed to its equipment and support, as it would be to tax a city hall, a courthouse or a police station.

Future of the Liberal Arts College

There is much concern expressed over the effect of prevailing war conditions upon the work of the liberal arts college in the years which lie before us. There is fear that pressure for professional training of one sort or another may displace the liberal arts college or reduce it greatly in importance. Certainly nothing of this sort should be permitted to take place. The liberal arts college is the present-day institution for carrying on that fundamental learning which lies at the basis of the truly intellectual life. Preparation for a profession

may be instruction, but it is not, in the proper sense of the word, education. This can be given through the study of the liberal arts and through them alone. College education is for life, but not for any particular calling in life.

The great strength of Columbia College has always been its intellectual power. The College would agree with Hegel who said that since the French Revolution intellect had entered into the conduct of human affairs as never before. The world after the war is going to require not only multitudes of technical experts but also an even greater number of men whose minds are trained to achieve wisdom. In view of its past, Columbia College is in an exceptionally fortunate position to answer the challenge which the world is about to present to institutions of learning. Many recent writers on college education have been inclined to view the intellect either as a utilitarian tool or as the storehouse of facts and even of attitudes. Actually, however, the intellect may be the determining influence in a young man's life, a fact which is well illustrated at Columbia College by the present course of instruction in the humanities. This course may not bear directly on the fundamental training of the student's moral sense, which some still think lies outside the province of the humanistic college, but it has an undeniable effect upon the strengthening and developing of character. Moreover, for the shaping of a mind nothing is more useful than the study of the past—not as past, but rather as the cause and explanation of the present. This training can not easily be given at second hand from textbooks of today but must be given through direct contact with the ruling minds of earlier years, as these are recorded and revealed in history and in literature. It is the study of the humanities which lifts human nature out of its immediate local and personal environment and takes it up to the high places of life, from which it can see and understand what life means and has meant, what are and have been the influence and the controlling power of intellectual and of moral ideals. It substitutes the life of a true human being for that of a rather intelligent animal.

Properly conceived, then, the humanities make what is undeniably the most effective subject matter of an undergraduate course, and need not and should not be separated from the sciences. It is one of the outstanding mistakes of the last hundred years to assume that between literature and

science, and between philosophy and science, there is a difference in kind. This, however, is a mistake that students themselves have begun to refute. Properly understood, the sciences should be thought of as related to the humanities and taught as such.

Many do not realize that on the staff of Columbia College there are scholars noted for their writing and research who also give much time to undergraduate teaching. Through the intimacy of small classes there is offered to the students of Columbia College a unique opportunity for contact with mature and scholarly minds. These men are fortunate enough to believe that there is no conflict between writing and research on the one hand and teaching of undergraduates on the other.

Columbia College has never in its history had more power and influence than it has today. In order to maintain this position, there is great need for increased endowment that its resources may be multiplied, more scholarships offered to deserving students from all parts of the country and more adequate salaries paid to its teaching staff.

Post-War Problems

The government which has taken so many thousands of college and university students into the armed forces has a distinct responsibility toward those students when the war is won and they return to civil life. Very many of them will have a record of one, two or three years of undergraduate work or of partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation from a professional school or a university faculty. It is essential that the government recognize its responsibility for making possible the continuance, at least for a time, of the college or university residence of these men.

This can best be done by making provisions by which the students themselves may choose the college or university they wish to attend and then meeting the necessary cost of such attendance for a limited period. This, of course, must not in any way allow the government to have authority over the organization or instruction given in colleges and universities. This plan should merely provide for those returning soldiers whose career in life has been interrupted and, without such new provision, perhaps hopelessly damaged by their military service. The government should give consideration to this matter without delay, so that when the war shall come to its end these young men may have something definite and specific to which to look forward. In that way and in that way

only will it be possible to restore them to the position in which they would have been, had they not been called into military service.

Engineering

It is obvious that the two ruling professions in the years immediately before us are to be medicine and engineering. The pressure upon the Medical Center and upon the Faculty of Engineering, already very great, is likely to increase. The University's equipment for training in medicine is so admirable that little more than additional endowment is needed to put the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the whole Medical Center in position to meet every demand which may appropriately be made upon them. In the School of Engineering conditions are different. There is pressing need, as has been pointed out frequently in these Reports, of another and thoroughly equipped research laboratory to stand on the site reserved for it on Broadway between 119th and 120th Streets, north of Chandler Laboratories.

The year under review marks the completion of the twenty-fifth year of the operation on a full University basis of the research laboratories of the Department of Civil Engineering. The work done in laboratories of this type, the researches which this as well as the several other divisions of the School of Engineering undertake have given it important influence in promoting technological advance. The forces which so largely shape the life of the modern world have had their origin in researches not a few of which have come from the laboratories on Morningside. Research, of which change is born, is the lifeblood of engineering—as it is of medicine. The University is fortunate indeed that through active participation in engineering research the work of the School of Engineering continues to grow in power and in influence.

Adult Education

For a full half century Columbia University has felt it to be its duty to contribute to the guidance and information of public opinion by offering systematic instruction to adults who could not well be carried on the rolls as resident students. It was because of this conviction that there came into existence the Summer Session in 1899, University Extension in 1910 and the Institute of Arts and Sciences in 1913. Each one of these undertakings represents systematic and well-planned effort to offer to the general public the benefit of University scholarship and stimulus without enrollment in the University itself.

The result has been remarkably successful. Literally tens of thousands of men and women of mature years have taken advantage of one or another of these opportunities and have testified with enthusiasm to the benefit which they have received.

Gradually the Summer Session became an effective part of the University's regular work. Instead of leaving libraries and laboratories unused during a three months' summer holiday, these were all put to most excellent use under the Summer Session organization. Students from all parts of the country as well as from other countries have been in attendance upon the Summer Session, often with a view to supplementing the instruction which they were obtaining elsewhere or of shortening the period of college or university residence required of them in order to obtain the degree for which they were candidates.

University Extension has also developed in exceptional fashion and now supplements and complements the regularly organized work of the University in a score of ways. The time has come when the organization of University Extension may well be strengthened and developed, with a view to taking rank with the existing University Faculties for the purpose of carrying on instruction and research in its well-understood but not clearly defined field. There should be new and improved opportunity for graduates of colleges in different parts of the country who desire to come to Columbia University for graduate or professional study, but who lack some part of the required preparation. They might well be enrolled in University Extension as pre-engineering, premedical or prelaw students, to receive such instruction and training as the graduate faculty under which they propose to register might prescribe and approve.

The Institute of Arts and Sciences, by its admirable series of lectures and musical performances in the McMillin Academic Theater, has had an attendance of some three millions during the thirty years of its existence. Those who hear these lectures or attend these musical recitals receive, in an admirable University atmosphere, the inspiration and information which so many of them desire. By these three effective agencies, Columbia University is fulfilling its obligations to the general public and is doing all in its power to instruct and to stimulate many thousands of persons who have had no college or university training.

Columbia University Press celebrates this year the 50th anniversary of its organization. Within that half century the Press has become one of the important publishing houses of the world. It has published some 2,000 books covering almost every field of learning and has given them very wide distribution. Like the Oxford University Press, it serves with great usefulness and distinction the University whose name it bears. The success of the Press has been chiefly due to the devoted service of Frederick Coykendall, of the Class of 1895, Chairman of the Trustees of the University, who is also Director of the Press, and to that of Charles G. Proffitt, of the Class of 1917, Associate Director of the Press.

Columbia University Press

In the words of the charter of the Press, its purpose is: "To promote the study of economic, historical, literary, scientific and other subjects; and to promote and encourage the publication of literary works embodying original research in such subjects." That purpose has governed the policy of the Press during its entire existence.

In 1926 the Press had somewhat less than 400 titles on its list and a publishing staff of three persons. At the present time there are almost 2,000 titles on its list, and the staff, in spite of wartime limitations, consists of over eighty members. For several years the new titles from the Press have annually exceeded the number from any other American university press and also those from all but twenty-five American publishing houses.

In addition to its service through publication, the Press cares for all University printing, operates the University bookstore, maintains International Documents Service for the American distribution of publications of the League of Nations and similar international organizations, and provides duplicating and mailing service for University departments. Its two newest divisions are King's Crown Press, using a subsidiary imprint, and Columbia University Educational Films.

The annual expenditure of the Press for all departments of its work is in excess of one million dollars.

Growth in size has not been an aim of the Press, however, but rather the means to an end—the maintaining of standards which are in conformity with the University's ideals and the development of increased service to scholarship. This service has ranged from that which is given

very small groups of scholars through the publication of important volumes in their highly specialized fields, to that given those who use *The Columbia Encyclopedia* of which more than 150,000 copies have been sold. Among the notable series on the publication list of the Press is the "Records of Civilization: Sources and Studies," now containing thirty-four numbers. Other outstanding titles of recent years have been the Columbia edition of *The Works of John Milton* in eighteen volumes; Professor Odell's *Annals of the New York Stage,* which has reached its thirteenth volume and the year 1888; *The Letters of Ralph Waldo Emerson* in six volumes, edited by Professor Rusk; and the ten-volume *History of the State of New York*. The more prominent publications of recent months include *The World of the Four Freedoms* by Sumner Welles, *The Real Italians* by Count Carlo Sforza, *The Impact of Federal Taxes* by Professor Magill, *The Science of Nutrition* by Professor Henry C. Sherman and *War Words* by Professor Greet.

Relations with China

The announcement was recently made by the Chinese Ambassador at Washington of the establishment at Chungking of a school of journalism, organized with the advice and counsel of the Faculty of Journalism of Columbia University. This is one more evidence of the fortunate and most unusual relationship which exists between the intellectual life of the United States and that of the people of China.

This relationship had its beginning in 1872 when, in the course of a few years, 120 Chinese students were sent to the United States by the Manchu government. They first settled in Hartford, Connecticut, and then went to various institutions in northeastern United States for their higher education. Many of them had distinguished careers in China, among them being Tong Shao-yi, afterwards prime minister and foreign minister in the government of his country and leader of its political life and thought for a long generation. He was for a time a member of the Class of 1882 in old Columbia College. However, in 1881 all of these Chinese students were recalled by order of the Chinese government.

A quarter century later when the government of the United States returned to the government of China a portion of the indemnity paid by that country following the so-called Boxer Rebellion, the sending of Chinese students to the United States was resumed and has continued

to this day. The use of the Boxer indemnity had been discussed for several years by Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, and Secretaries of State John Hay and Elihu Root. Finally, when all costs had been accounted for, on the recommendation of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root the balance amounting to more than $10,000,000 was returned to the government of China. The income of this amount has been used by the government of China chiefly to meet the cost of the education of Chinese students, including those sent to the United States. Many of these have come to Columbia where there have often been a hundred or more at one time. That these students must have been very carefully selected by the representatives of the Chinese government is made clear by the fact that so large a number of them in later years have risen to positions of high office and responsibility in their own country. It is most significant that such a group of Chinese youth, coming to Columbia during one long generation, should have contained many whose distinction is now well established, not only in the intellectual life and in the public service of their own people, but also in that of the world. In addition, the list includes several eminent Chinese who have received honorary degrees.

Chang Peng-chun, Chinese Minister to Chile
Chang Po-lin, President of Nankai University
Chen Ping-chuan, President of Canton University
Chen Ta, professor of sociology, Tsing Hua University
Chen Yu-gwan, President of Nanking University
Chiang Monlin, formerly Minister of Education, now President of National Peking University
King Chu, Vice-Chancellor of National Central University
Van-li Dzung, recently Finance Commissioner of Chekiang Province
Fung Yu-lan, professor of philosophy, Tsing Hua University
Hou Te-pang, engineer
Hu Shih, recently Chinese Ambassador at Washington
Wunsz King, Chinese Ambassador to the Netherlands
V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James
Ping-wen Kuo, Vice-Minister of Finance of China
Timothy Ting-fang Lew, leading theologian, now a member of the People's Political Council
P. Ling, formerly Chinese Minister to Cuba
Herman Chan-en Liu, President of Shanghai College (deceased)
Liu Shih-shun, Chinese Minister to Canada

Juwan Usang Ly, President of Chiao Tung (Communications) University
Ma Yin-chu, leading economist, member of the People's Political Council
Y. P. Mei, President of Yenching University in exile
Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan
William Z. L. Sung, President of St. John's University
Sao-ke Alfred Sze, formerly Minister of China and Chief Delegate at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament
Tingfu Fuller Tsiang, formerly Chinese Ambassador to U. S. S. R.; Director of Political Affairs, Executive Yuan; Chief Delegate to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council
Rt. Rev. Andrew Y. Y. Tsu, Bishop of Yunnan Province, Assistant Bishop of Hongkong
C. H. Wang, mining engineer
Wang Cheng-fu, engineer
Wang Chung-yu, mining engineer
Wu Wen-tsao, professor of sociology, National Southwestern Associated University
Hawkling L. Yen, formerly President of Tsing Hua College, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu (deceased)
Samuel S. Young, formerly Chinese Minister to Brazil
Yu Chai-lan, professor of chemistry, University of Amoy
Yuan Tung-li, Director of the National Library at Peiping

Honorary Degrees

A proper and most useful function of a modern university is to recognize from time to time distinction in the field of scholarship, of the arts or of public service, by conferring the degree of doctor, *honoris causâ*. Year after year the public interest is served in distinguished fashion by men and women who have no immediate academic relationship and who have reached mature years. Nothing is more appropriate than for a university to select from among such men and women a few to receive the highest honor which it is in its power to bestow.

It appears from the literature on this subject[1] that honorary degrees have been conferred from the very beginning of university history, and for a long time on very doubtful grounds. These degrees were chiefly doctor of medicine and doctor of sacred theology. The purpose, apparently, was to aid the individual interest of the person selected for this

[1] Theodore D. Woolsey, "Academical Degrees: Especially Honorary Degrees in the United States." *The Century Magazine*, May, 1884.

honor. It must be said that this unfortunate habit has not yet entirely passed away, but conditions have greatly improved when compared with what they were for some four hundred years.

It would seem that the first honorary degree in the United States was that of doctor of sacred theology, conferred by Harvard College in 1692 upon Increase Mather. In 1776 Harvard honored George Washington with the degree of doctor of laws. At the Columbia College commencement of 1789 both President George Washington and Vice President John Adams were present, but neither received an honorary degree. The degree of doctor of laws *honoris causâ* was voted to President Lincoln by Columbia in 1861, but he was not able because of war conditions to come to receive it.

For many years past the recipients of honorary degrees from Columbia have been chosen with the greatest care. There must be real personal distinction in order to entitle any individual to consideration for this honor. Columbia has established the habit of conferring, *honoris causâ,* the degrees of doctor of science, doctor of letters, doctor of sacred theology and doctor of laws. No degree is conferred, *honoris causâ,* which may be taken in course by a duly registered student either in Columbia College or under one of the University faculties. A university performs a truly useful and well-recognized service when it confers these degrees, *honoris causâ,* on the highest possible plane and with the broadest possible outlook.

It is significant to record how many conspicuous leaders of the world's intellectual life and public service have been among those who have been so honored by Columbia University. Because of the limitations of space, it is possible to give only a few of the names here:

1761 Rev. Samuel Seabury, M.D. (Edinburgh); Rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, N. Y.; first Bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States (1784), and first Presiding Bishop (1789)
1768 Dr. Samuel Bard
1788 Alexander Hamilton
1797 James Kent
1823 Edward Livingston
1824 James Fenimore Cooper
Daniel Webster
1825 John C. Calhoun
1826 DeWitt Clinton
1829 Washington Irving
1831 Charles Anthon
1833 Rt. Rev. George W. Doane
1834 Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg
1837 William Cullen Bryant
1838 Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk
1840 William H. Prescott

1841 Albert Gallatin
1850 General Winfield Scott
1861 Abraham Lincoln
(Degree voted by the Trustees but not conferred)
1865 Andrew Johnson
1872 Charles O'Conor
1887 James B. Angell
George Bancroft
Henry Barnard
Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks
George William Curtis
Simon Newcomb
William Thomson
(Lord Kelvin)
Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz
Francis Amasa Walker
Andrew D. White
William D. Whitney
Amelia Blandford Edwards
Alice Freeman
Maria Mitchell
(First honors to women)
1892 Edmund Clarence Stedman
1894 Nikola Tesla
1899 Theodore Roosevelt
Carl Schurz
1900 Alfred T. Mahan
Sir Julian Pauncefote
Thomas B. Reed
1902 Alfred Croiset
Sir Michael E. Sadler
Later, Master of University College, Oxford
Rt. Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, Bishop of Peoria
1903 Jean Jules Jusserand
Sir J. J. Thomson
1904 James Bryce
Most Rev. Randall T. Davidson
Archbishop of Canterbury
Hugo DeVries
Karl Lamprecht
Sir William Ramsay
Elihu Root
1905 Edwin A. Alderman
William Dean Howells
1906 Baron Takaki
1907 Richard Watson Gilder
Charles Evans Hughes
Later, Chief Justice of the United States
Archer M. Huntington
1909 Guglielmo Ferrero
John C. Spooner
1910 Emile Boutroux
Dr. William J. Mayo
Mariana Griswold Van Rensselaer
1911 Baron d'Estournelles de Constant
1912 Henri Bergson
General George W. Goethals
Edward D. White
Chief Justice of the United States
1913 Rudolph Eucken
Felix Krueger
1914 Karl F. Rathgen
Joseph Schumpeter
1915 Benjamin N. Cardozo
1916 Joseph H. Choate
1917 Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York
Later, Archbishop of Canterbury
1918 Earl of Reading
1919 Albert, King of the Belgians
Cardinal Mercier
1920 Herbert C. Hoover
General John J. Pershing
Rear Admiral William S. Sims
1921 Marie Sklodowska Curie
Marshal Ferdinand Foch
Aristide Briand

1922 Ignace Jan Paderewski
1924 James Truslow Adams
Andrew W. Mellon
Adolph S. Ochs
Booth Tarkington
1925 Harlan Fiske Stone
Later, Chief Justice of the United States
John St. Loe Strachey
Owen D. Young
1926 Alfred E. Smith
1928 Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante
Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice
Willa Cather
1930 Sir John Simon
Walter Simons, Onetime President of the Imperial High Court of Justice and Acting President of the German Reich
General Jan Christian Smuts
Sir Josiah Stamp
1931 Sébastien Charléty
Edna Ferber
Sir Ronald Lindsay
Friedrich Wilhelm von Prittwitz und Gaffron
1932 Gerhart Hauptmann
1933 William Lyon Phelps
Samuel Seabury
1934 John Buchan
James B. Conant
President of Harvard University
Harold W. Dodds
President of Princeton University
Cordell Hull
John Maynard Keynes
1935 Rafael Altamira y Crevea
Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice
Most Rev. John J. Glennon
Archbishop of St. Louis
Sir James Colquhoun Irvine
Principal of the University of St. Andrews
Count Carlo Sforza
Count Paul Teleki
Onetime Prime Minister of Hungary
Most Rev. William Temple
Archbishop of York
Later, Archbishop of Canterbury
Erich von Prittwitz und Gaffron
Helen Waddell
1937 Viscount Cecil of Chelwood
Carter Glass
1938 Thomas Mann
Charles Seymour
President of Yale University
1939 Earl Baldwin of Bewdley
Onetime Prime Minister of Great Britain
Eduard Benes
President of the Czechoslovak Republic
Edouard Herriot
President of the Chamber of Deputies of France
Hu Shih
Lord Eustace Percy
Rector of Newcastle Division of Durham University
Sir David Ross
Provost of Oriel College, Oxford
Most Rev. Henry St. George

Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States
Sumner Welles

1940 Paul Hazard
Marquess of Lothian

1941 Very Rev. James Pernette DeWolfe
Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine
Later, Bishop of Long Island
Sir Lyman Poore Duff
Chief Justice of Canada
Rev. Robert I. Gannon, S.J.
President of Fordham University
Viscount Halifax
General Frank Ross McCoy
Anne O'Hare McCormick
Geoffrey Parsons
Admiral Clark H. Woodward

1942 Carlos A. Arroyo del Rio
President of Ecuador
General Hugh A. Drum
George II
King of the Hellenes
Samuel Eliot Morison
Most Rev. Derwyn Trevor Owen, Archbishop of Toronto and Primate of the Church of England in Canada
Ezequiel Padilla
Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico
Manuel Prado Ugarteche
President of Peru

1943 Sir William Beveridge
Master of University College, Oxford
William L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada
Enrique Peñaranda
President of Bolivia
Julia Marlowe Sothern

University Budget

For the year ending June 30, 1943, the budget of the University Corporation as adopted by the Trustees on April 6, 1942, together with such amendments as were made prior to June 30, 1942, showed an estimated deficit in the general income of the corporation for the year 1942–43 of $954,615.73. This estimated deficiency was decreased by later amendments to $918,862.86. Following established custom, there was also reappropriation of certain unexpended balances chargeable to general income amounting to $60,971.34. When the amount of these reappropriated balances was added to the estimated deficit as contained in the amended budget, the final estimate of the deficit for the year ending June 30, 1943, was $979,834.20.

When the year ended there was a surplus of $2,428.99, instead of the very large estimated budget deficiency. Once again it must be said that this fortunate result of the year's operations was largely due to the skill of the University's administrative staff, including the heads of depart-

ments, all of whom exerted themselves to the utmost to reduce the University's expenses and to increase its earned income. The savings in appropriations are shown in the following items:

General University administration	$ 40,770.82
Educational administration and instruction	344,341.67
Athletics	10,909.67
College of Physicians and Surgeons	83,943.34
School of Dental and Oral Surgery	29,048.67
Summer Session	730.50
University Extension	73,027.93
Publication and research	50,995.24
Retiring and widows' allowances	5,902.46
Fellowships and scholarships	46,400.60
Buildings and Grounds	39,256.06
Library	67,289.20
Business administration	21,194.84
Insurance	–2,181.93
Interest	–17,648.68
Schedule J	103,045.00
International Relations	10,920.21
	$907,945.60

These figures relate to the budget of the University corporation alone. In all matters of financial administration the allied corporations are entirely independent.

The Report of the Treasurer is, as usual, a most illuminating document. The financial administration of the year is set out in detail, and its careful study is urged upon every member of the University.

The Trustees of Columbia University are undoubtedly one of the largest real estate taxpayers in the city of New York. At the rate of 2.98 which then prevailed, the real estate taxes for the year 1942–43 paid on land and buildings which Columbia owns amounted to approximately $1,500,000.

TOTAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

Including amendments made subsequent to the adoption of the budget, but excluding reappropriated balances

Schedule A	*1931–32*	*1942–43*
General University administration and instruction	$ 5,765,869.36	$ 4,701,807.16
Summer Session	251,050.00	207,800.50
University Extension	1,758,050.00	535,275.00
Medical School	1,402,137.20	1,858,829.01
School of Dental and Oral Surgery	418,100.00	323,370.00
	$ 9,595,206.56	$ 7,627,081.67
Schedule B—Buildings and Grounds	$ 1,157,040.00	$ 983,774.00
Schedule C—Library	434,108.93	515,162.11
Schedule D—Business administration	222,740.00	221,539.27
Schedule E—Annuities	54,457.70	51,902.85
Schedule F—Insurance	50,000.00	64,700.00
Schedule G—Interest account	495,283.89	88,473.54
Amortization	230,000.00	398,493.48
Schedule J—Under the direction of the President	365,000.00	239,000.00
Schedule R—		
Retiring and widows' allowances	185,425.99	284,976.56
Payment to Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association	111,500.00	174,650.00
Schedule S—Fellowships, scholarships and prizes	382,597.98	452,432.37
Total	$13,283,361.05	$11,102,185.85
Amounts chargeable to general income	$ 9,983,310.13	$ 7,974,259.18
Amounts otherwise chargeable	3,300,050.92	3,127,926.67
Total	$13,283,361.05	$11,102,185.85

The appropriations as contained in the budget adopted by the Trustees on April 5, 1943, for the work of this corporation alone during the academic year 1943–44, together with such amendments as were made previous to June 30, 1943, are as follows:

For educational administration and instruction	$ 7,529,621.74
For care of buildings and grounds	919,334.00
For the Library	515,349.52
For business administration	227,391.00
For annuities	43,705.45
For insurance on academic property	64,700.00
For interest on the corporate debt	80,402.86
For amortization of the Loan of 1941	406,503.20
For retiring and widows' allowances	456,535.70
For fellowships, scholarships and prizes	444,271.40
For Schedule J, under the direction of the President	245,000.00
Making in all the sum of	$10,932,814.87

which sum is made chargeable as follows:

To the income of the corporation	$ 8,043,395.66
To income from special endowments	1,089,104.91
To gifts	193,877.13
To moneys to be paid by the Carnegie Foundation	160,230.00
To moneys to be paid by the Presbyterian and Babies Hospitals and by the Neurological Institute	401,878.00
To moneys to be paid by Barnard College	428,930.60
To moneys to be paid by Teachers College	468,644.57
To moneys to be paid by Bard College	56,280.00
To moneys to be paid by New York Post-Graduate Medical School	90,474.00
	$10,932,814.87

In accordance with custom, there is presented the following summary statement of the results of the operation of the work of the University corporation, so far as Income and Expense Account is concerned, since the present system of accounting was adopted:

Year	*Surplus*	*Deficit*	*Capital Account: General Funds*
1912–13	.....	$67,769.12	$25,330,930.52
1913–14	.....	42,952.64	25,400,522.88
1914–15	.....	13,592.55	25,488,672.81
1915–16	.....	40,855.14	26,996,740.07
1916–17	$30,547.37	.....	27,044,870.90
1917–18	.....	211,106.17[a]	26,933,764.13
1918–19	82,214.74	.....	26,400,649.91
1919–20	71,590.93	.....	25,545,110.85
1920–21	89,571.82	.....	25,635,421.05
1921–22	156,630.54	.....	26,430,836.76
1922–23	98,786.81	.....	26,497,602.41
1923–24	54,982.74	.....	27,301,358.85
1924–25	.....	122,909.21	27,371,312.10
1925–26	157,205.79	.....	27,469,649.06
1926–27	.....	142,229.76	29,236,825.38
1927–28	.....	168,462.99	33,859,764.34
1928–29	.....	467,777.98	36,385,380.16
1929–30	.....	344,443.75	38,096,899.20
1930–31	170,290.20	.....	38,319,089.20
1931–32	.....	293,957.41	37,675,714.86
1932–33	.....	298,910.66	38,547,232.48
1933–34	.....	193,060.90	36,181,228.46
1934–35	.....	193,077.27	35,976,793.56
1935–36	.....	152,321.42	35,352,751.23
1936–37	.....	7,909.42	35,312,448.37
1937–38	.....	426,172.82	34,954,813.36
1938–39	.....	363,052.31	34,520,592.96
1939–40	12,395.48	.....	34,981,446.91
1940–41	.....	206,927.76	34,776,290.10
1941–42	51,423.50	.....	34,902,183.99
1942–43	2,428.99	.....	34,955,325.86
	$978,068.91	$3,757,489.28	

[a] This deficit was almost met, however, by the work of the Alumni Fund Committee in raising $199,218.36 to be applied toward meeting it.

Gifts

The gifts and bequests received during the year are set out in detail on pages 202–213 of the Treasurer's Report. As is there shown, the total amount received in gifts by the University corporation alone amounted to $907,862.54, divided as follows:

A. Gifts to Capital:		
1. General endowment	$158,610.05	
2. Special endowments	75,027.32	
3. Buildings and grounds	7,248.85	$ 240,886.22
B. Gifts to Income:		
1. General purposes	$ 1,241.00	
2. Specific purposes	665,735.32	666,976.32
		$ 907,862.54

The principal additions to general and special endowments and to Buildings and Grounds were the following:

From the Estate of Harriette M. Arnold, for general endowment, $100,000;

From the Estate of Mary B. Pell, for the Pell (Mary B.) Endowment Fund, $36,252.04;

From the Estate of Ines Stross, to establish The Ludwig Stross Scholarship Fund, $30,000;

From the Alumni Fund Committee, for general endowment, $16,836.35; for special endowments, $3,833.87; for Buildings and Grounds, $392;

From the Estate of Edward F. Cole, to establish the Cole Fund, $16,000;

From the Estate of Helen Barns von Schrenk, to establish the von Schrenk (Arnold) Fund, $9,000;

From the Estate of John Stewart Kennedy, for the Kennedy (John Stewart) Endowment Fund, $5,521.66;

From Mr. Edmund A. Prentis, for improvements at Camp Columbia, $5,000;

From The Beekman Family Association, for the Beekman (Gerard) Fellowship Fund, $5,000;

From the Estate of Tracy Hyde Harris, for the Law School Library Fund, $3,000.

Among the many gifts to be added to the University's income for general and for special purposes were the following:

From the Rockefeller Foundation, for various special purposes, $121,337.16;

From an anonymous donor, for a Chinese graduate school of journalism in Chungking, China, $50,000;

From the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, for special research, $30,200;

From the Commonwealth Fund, for special research, $25,817.12;

From the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, for special research, $25,522;

From the New York State Education Department, for scholarships, $20,650;

From the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., for special research, $20,500;

From the Charles Hayden Foundation, for the Charles Hayden Memorial Scholarships, $20,000;

From the Lillia Babbitt Hyde Foundation, for the Radiological Research Laboratory, $20,000;

From the American Council of Learned Societies, for special purposes, $14,007.20;

From the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, for special research, $13,940;

From Lederle Laboratories, Inc., for special research, $12,500;

From Schering and Glatz, Inc., for special research, $12,000;

From the William J. Matheson Foundation, for research in the Department of Neurology, $11,491.66;

From the Alumni Fund Committee, for general purposes, $1,241; for specific purposes, $10,110.41;

From an anonymous donor, for special research in the Department of Dermatology, $10,000;

From Victor Sudman, for the Putnam-Salzer Gift, Department of Neurology, $10,000;

From F. H. Daniels, for the Putnam-Salzer Gift, Department of Neurology, $9,000;

From the Carnegie Corporation, for special purposes, $8,355.52;

From Mrs. Blanche B. Rosett, for the Joshua Rosett Research Gift, Department of Neurology, $8,000;

From an anonymous donor, for cancer research in the Department of Surgery, $7,300;

From the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, for special purposes, $7,000;

From the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, for specific purposes, $7,000;

From the Procter and Gamble Company, for research in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery, $7,000;

From an anonymous donor, for scholarships in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, $6,000;

From the Upjohn Company, for special research, $5,200;

From an anonymous donor, for the Student Loan Fund, $5,000;

From Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Frost, for research in the Department of Neurology, $5,000;

From the Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation, for special research, $4,880;

From an anonymous donor, toward the salary of a Lecturer in History, $4,500;

From the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol, for research in the Department of Psychiatry, $4,181.86;

From the National Lead Company, for a fellowship in the Department of Chemical Engineering, $4,000;

From the Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations, for special purposes, $3,624.98;

From the Chemical Foundation, Inc., for research, $3,500;

From the Personal Products Corporation, for research in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, $3,500;

From Philip Morris and Company, for research in the Department of Pharmacology, $3,500;

From the Texas Company, for research in thin film lubrication, Department of Mechanical Engineering, $3,500;

From an anonymous donor, for the Special Surgical-Bacteriological Research Gift, Department of Surgery, $3,419.09;

From Charles Pfizer and Company, Inc., for investigations in the field of vitamin A and related products, $3,300;

From Swift and Company, for special research, $3,300;

From various donors, toward the salary of a Visiting Professor of Philosophy, $3,050;

From Hearst Magazines, Inc., for the Dean's Emergency Fund, School of Journalism, $3,000;

From Sharp and Dohme, Inc., for research in the Department of Chemistry, $3,000;

From Mr. Edmund A. Prentis, a portrait by John Wesley Jarvis of Antoine Villette de Marcellin, Captain Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, Continental Army; Founder-Member of the Order of the Cincinnati; Professor of French, Columbia College, 1792–1799;

The total gifts in money received during the year by the seven corporations included in the educational system of the University are classified as follows:

Purpose	*Columbia University*	*Barnard College*	*Teachers College*	*College of Pharmacy*	*Bard College*	*New York Post-Graduate Medical School*	*New York School of Social Work*	*Total*
A. *Gifts to Capital*								
1. General endowment . .	$158,610.05	.....	$ 218.00	$ 1,180.00	$100,000.00	.....	.....	$ 260,008.05
2. Special endowments . .	75,027.32	$ 818.00	4,360.26	216.00	.....	.....	.....	80,421.58
3. Buildings and Grounds .	7,248.85	100,034.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,283.38
B. *Gifts to Income*								
1. General purposes . . .	1,241.00	50.00	.....	10,250.00	10,403.45	$75,291.48[a]	$39,127.91	136,363.84
2. Special purposes . . .	665,735.32	20,372.82	137,448.86	4,000.00	.....	2,933.00[a]	27,667.27	858,157.27
	$907,862.54	$121,275.35	$142,027.12	$15,646.00	$110,403.45	$78,224.48	$66,795.18	$1,442,234.12

[a] Including Hospital.

The following statement, which is presented annually, records the gifts in money alone made since 1890 to the several corporations included in the University:

1890–1901		$5,459,902.82
1901–2	$1,082,581.02	
1902–3	1,721,895.06	
1903–4	1,783,138.18	
1904–5	1,960,247.87	
1905–6	1,299,909.78	
1906–7	1,360,590.80	
1907–8	1,077,933.87	
1908–9	974,637.07	
1909–10	2,357,979.30	
1910–11	2,932,655.79	16,551,568.74
1911–12	$2,242,417.58	
1912–13	1,605,935.33	
1913–14	1,494,648.61	
1914–15	814,111.69	
1915–16	2,287,144.91	
1916–17	1,634,578.78	
1917–18	882,267.76	
1918–19	3,455,356.60	
1919–20	3,724,181.14	
1920–21	2,190,289.85	20,330,932.25
1921–22	$3,270,380.76	
1922–23	12,728,021.59	
1923–24	2,375,691.92	
1924–25	2,097,108.25	
1925–26	5,276,777.11	
1926–27	3,498,380.20	
1927–28	5,546,667.61	
1928–29	3,617,928.92	
1929–30	4,242,991.66	
1930–31	4,139,980.62	46,793,928.64
1931–32	$2,873,182.99	
1932–33	2,317,453.66	
1933–34	2,640,118.53	
1934–35	2,165,333.02	
1935–36	6,608,131.87	
1936–37	2,772,218.91	
1937–38	2,504,205.40	
1938–39	1,990,364.87	
1939–40	1,711,008.72	
1940–41	1,225,773.20	26,807,791.17
1941–42	2,599,312.32	
1942–43	1,442,234.12	4,041,546.44
Total		$119,985,670.06

In the following financial statement given each year, the land, buildings and equipment used for educational purposes by Columbia University are entered at cost, the Upper and Lower Estates at their assessed valuations, and all other University property at book values. Property and Endowment

	Capital Resources 1942–43	*Appropriations 1942–43*	*Income and Expense Account 1942–43*
Columbia University	$122,075,806.14	$11,182,450.12[b]	$ 2,428.99
Barnard College	9,280,475.89	461,382.84[c]	— 16,118.44
Teachers College	18,971,265.44	2,111,928.39[d]	— 183,016.15
College of Pharmacy	648,642.80	120,227.24	4,940.54
Bard College	1,406,807.51	167,651.00[e]	— 3,066.37
New York Post-Graduate Medical School	5,872,535.08[a]	64,923.48[f]	— 5,178.48
New York School of Social Work	1,291,843.17[g]	335,318.86[g]	2,591.89[g]
	$159,547,376.03	$14,443,881.93	
Other Affiliated Institutions:			
Union Theological Seminary	$ 13,257,866.16		
Presbyterian Hospital	49,783,413.73		
Babies Hospital	4,386,407.59		
Neurological Institute	3,371,366.88		
	$ 70,799,054.36		
	$230,346,430.39		

[a] Including Hospital.
[b] With amendments.
[c] Not including $452,467.16 contained in Columbia University Budget.
[d] Not including $629,641.82 contained in Columbia University Budget.
[e] Not including $58,820.00 contained in Columbia University Budget.
[f] Not including $85,374.00 contained in Columbia University Budget.
[g] For the year ending September 30, 1942.

The following officers of the University have died since the publication of the last Annual Report:

Deaths of University Officers

On November 7, 1942, Rudolf Pintner, Professor of Education in Teachers College, in the fifty-seventh year of his age; and Otto Paul Schinnerer, Assistant Professor of German, in the fifty-second year of his age.

On December 8, 1942, Robert Peele, Professor Emeritus of Mining, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

On December 18, 1942, Sarah Martha Sturtevant, Professor Emeritus of Education, in the sixty-first year of her age.

On December 21, 1942, Franz Boas, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

On December 23, 1942, Gonzales Lodge, Professor Emeritus of Latin and Greek in Teachers College, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

On January 4, 1943, Gary Nathan Calkins, Professor Emeritus of Protozoölogy, in the seventy-third year of his age.

On January 7, 1943, Augustine J. Smith, Special Lecturer in the Education of the Exceptional in Teachers College, in the seventieth year of his age.

On January 19, 1943, George Boris Karelitz, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

On January 30, 1943, Lemuel Frederick Parton, Assistant in Journalism, in the sixty-third year of his age.

On February 2, 1943, Susan Hagar Bliss, formerly in charge of off-campus room registry, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

On February 22, 1943, David C. Adie, Lecturer in the New York School of Social Work, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

On February 25, 1943, David Laurence Satenstein, Associate Clinical Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, in the sixty-third year of his age.

On March 12, 1943, Henry Webster Gillett, Professor of Dentistry, in the eighty-first year of his age.

On March 13, 1943, Frederick Theodore van Beuren, Jr., Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

On March 16, 1943, Tracy Elliot Hazen, Associate Professor of Botany, retired, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

On March 20, 1943, Henry Robert Zimmer, Visiting Lecturer in Philosophy, in the fifty-second year of his age.

On April 1, 1943, William Edgar Caldwell, Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, in the sixty-third year of his age.

On April 3, 1943, Henry Christian Lovis, Honorary Vice President of the College of Pharmacy, in the seventy-second year of his age.

On April 5, 1943, Frederick Barry, Professor of the History of Science, in the sixty-seventh year of his age; William Albert Hoffman, Assistant Professor of Parasitology in the School of Tropical Medicine, in the fiftieth year of his age; and Garfield Powell, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

On April 23, 1943, Cornelius Gysbert Dyke, Associate Professor of Radiology, in the forty-second year of his age.

On May 4, 1943, Herbert Edwin Hawkes, Dean of Columbia College, in the seventieth year of his age.

On May 5, 1943, J. Leon Lascoff, Third Vice President of the College of Pharmacy, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

On May 25, 1943, Barbara Stoddard Burks, Associate in Psychology, in the fortieth year of her age.

On May 28, 1943, Max David Mayer, Associate in Gynecology, in the fiftieth year of his age.

On July 1, 1943, Dean Sage, President of the Boards of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, Babies Hospital, and of the Board of Directors of the Neurological Institute, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

On August 5, 1943, Clinton Walker Keyes, Professor of Greek and Latin, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

On September 8, 1943, Haig Haigouni Kasabach, Assistant Professor of Radiology, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

On October 4, 1943, Richard Theodore Ely, Honorary Associate in Economics, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

On October 24, 1943, Lewis Fox Frissell, Clinical Professor of Medicine, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Through the tragically sudden death of Dean Hawkes on May 4, 1943, Columbia College suffered a loss which it would be difficult to exaggerate.

Dean Hawkes

For a quarter century Dean Hawkes had guided and inspired the work of the College and had gained for himself the affectionate and complete coöperation of the entire College Faculty. The students had come to look upon him as an elder brother and a personal friend who was deeply concerned in their own individual interests and ambitions.

Dean Hawkes had grasped with remarkable thoroughness the problem of the liberal arts college under present-day conditions. He had devoted himself to studying one great problem after another, and with the aid of the Faculty he offered solution of these problems of quite exceptional value and significance. Indeed, the work of the Faculty under his leadership had come to attract the attention of the entire country, and in many colleges throughout the land study was made of what Dean Hawkes and his associates were doing, with a view to following a similar course of action in other colleges.

It was the personality of Dean Hawkes, as well as his complete understanding of the college problem, which gave him his influence, not only over his own immediate associates, but over all those who came to know him and his work. His name has been written high on the rolls of Columbia College and will never be forgotten.

Each passing year strengthens the conviction that the center of gravity of the present-day world has crossed the Atlantic. New York has become,

Future of Morningside

beyond question, the financial and economic capital of the world of today and tomorrow. This means the assembling in this city of innumerable forces and influences which have power over public opinion and over the organized economic and social life of mankind. It is not unreasonable to expect Morningside to become the intellectual and spiritual capital of this same modern world.

On Morningside there is already gathered a noteworthy group of institutions of public service in the fields of the intellectual and religious life. These include not only our great University with its army of teachers, scholars and research workers, with a constituency drawn from every part of the world, but, in addition, there are here: a hospital of highest excellence; a superb cathedral; four Christian churches, two Catholic and two

Protestant; two theological seminaries, one Protestant and one Jewish; International House; the Juilliard School of Music; the stately monument over the grave of General Grant and the statue of Carl Schurz. From time to time these will undoubtedly be joined by other institutions of like character. The time may well come when the whole of Morningside, from Morningside Drive to the Hudson River and from 110th Street to 122nd Street, will be occupied by institutions and undertakings of various kinds which have the intellectual life and public sevice as their aims. This will indeed be a noteworthy center of man's higher life and may well write the name of Morningside after the names of the Acropolis, the Parthenon and the Grove of Academe of ancient Athens, Capitoline Hill and the Forum in the history of ancient Rome and Mont Ste Geneviève and the Ile St Louis in the Paris of the Middle Ages. Nothing less than that should be the ambition of Columbia University and the undertakings which are or will be its welcome neighbors.

Throned upon the hill where heroes
Fought for Liberty, and died,
Stand, Columbia! Alma Mater—
Through the storms of Time abide!

Nicholas Murray Butler
President

November 1, 1943

TABULAR STATEMENTS

TEACHING STAFF

Teaching Staff	*Columbia University*[a]	*Barnard College*	*Teachers College*[b]	*College of Pharmacy*	*Bard College*	*New York Post-Graduate Medical School*	*New York School of Social Work*	*Totals*[c]	
								1941–42	*1942–43*
Professors (including Clinical Professors) . . .	375	19	79	5	7	30	13	440	421
Associate Professors (including Associate Clinical Professors) . . .	143	16	28	5	2	34	..	214	216
Assistant Professors (including Assistant Clinical Professors) . . .	287	19	26	2	6	45	3	373	373
Associates . . .	228	1	34	2	2	16	5	287	288
Instructors . . .	366	30	51	4	5	29	4	499	487
Lecturers . . .	104	25	36	4	..	..	16	215	181
Curators . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
Assistants . . .	369	15	25	6	1	18	6	486	439
Total . . .	1,877	125	279	28	23	172	47	2,520	2,410
University Extension not included above	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	378	285
Summer Session not included above	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	332 [1942]	213 [1943]
Total . . .	2,375	125	279	28	23	172	47	3,230	2,909
Administrative officers not included above . . .	85	11	10	3	8	6	7	135	130
Emeritus and retired officers . . .	171	10	43	2	2	5	2	204	235
Total . . .	2,631	146	332	33	33	183	56	3,569	3,274
Nonacademic staff .	3,314[d]	148	390	11	33	8	33	3,103	3,937

[a] Including officers of affiliated institutions whose appointments are made by the Trustees of Columbia University.
[b] Excluding Horace Mann and Lincoln Schools.
[c] Excluding duplicates.
[d] Increase due to war activities.

THE SITE

		Square Feet	*Acres*
A.	1. At Morningside Heights		
	Green and Upper Quadrangle	734,183	16.85
	South Quadrangle	359,341	8.25
	East Quadrangle	90,825	2.08
	419–421 West 117th Street	3,618	0.082
	Deutsches Haus	1,809	0.041
	Maison Française	1,809	0.041
	Casa Italiana	4,036	0.092
	Casa Hispánica	1,809	0.041
	425 West 117th Street	1,809	0.041
	429 West 117th Street	1,809	0.041
	Residence of the Dean of Columbia College	1,809	0.041
	Residence of the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering	1,809	0.041
	Residence of the Chaplain	1,809	0.041
	Claremont Avenue property	29,000	0.679
		1,235,475	28.361
	2. At the Medical Center [Broadway and West 168th Street] Total site, 891,185 sq. ft., 20.458 acres. Under ownership of Columbia University	471,158	10.816
	3. At Baker Field [Broadway and West 218th Street]	1,221,385	28.039
	Total for Item A	2,928,018	67.216
B.	Barnard College	209,832	4.814
	Riverside Quadrangle	32,366	0.743
	Barnard College Camp	733,550	16.84
	Total for Item B	975,748	22.397
C.	Teachers College		
	1. At West 120th Street	156,420	3.591
	2. At 509 West 121st Street	17,035	0.391
	3. At 512, 514 West 122nd Street and vacant lots	16,535	0.380
	4. Lincoln School	47,500	1.090
	5. At 106 Morningside Drive	17,668	0.406
	6. At Van Cortlandt Park	619,600	14.224
	7. At Speyer School [514 West 126th Street]	4,917	0.113
	8. Residence of the Dean	1,809	0.041
	Total for Item C	881,484	20.236
D.	College of Pharmacy [115 West 68th Street]	7,516	0.172
E.	Camp Columbia, Lakeside, Conn.	25,495,668	585.3
F.	Poughkeepsie Boat House, Town of Lloyd, Ulster Co., N. Y.	226,039	5.189
G.	Bard College	1,967,823	45.175
H.	New York Post-Graduate Medical School	56,292	1.291
J.	Nevis, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.	2,957,514	67.895
	Total	35,496,102	814.871

DEGREES CONFERRED

During the academic year 1942–43, 3,857 degrees and 99 diplomas and certificates were conferred, as follows:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE
- Bachelor of Arts 273

BARNARD COLLEGE
- Bachelor of Arts 201

FACULTY OF LAW
- Bachelor of Laws 61
- Master of Laws 2
- Doctor of the Science of Law . . . 1

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
- Doctor of Medicine 96
- Master of Science 18
- Doctor of Medical Science 8
- Bachelor of Science (Nursing) . . 35

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
- Bachelor of Science 70
- Chemical Engineer 12
- Master of Science 18

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
- Bachelor of Architecture 3
- Master of Science 1

FACULTY OF BUSINESS
- Bachelor of Science 57
- Master of Science 18
- Certificate in secretarial studies . . 1

FACULTY OF JOURNALISM
- Master of Science 47

FACULTY OF LIBRARY SERVICE
- Bachelor of Science 144
- Master of Science 19
- Certificate of Library Service . . . 1

FACULTY OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY
- Doctor of Dental Surgery 53
- Certificate in dental hygiene . . . 23
- Certificate of proficiency in orthodontics 4

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL
- Bachelor of Science (general studies) 26
- Bachelor of Science (optometry) 27

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
- Certificate in accounting 2
- Certificate in secretarial studies . . 17

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
- Bachelor of Science 36
- Certificate in laboratory technology 1

FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND PURE SCIENCE
- Master of Arts 244
- Doctor of Philosophy 168

TEACHERS COLLEGE
- Bachelor of Science 355
- Master of Arts 1,537
- Master of Science 11
- Doctor of Education 58
- Professional diplomas 21

BARD COLLEGE
- Bachelor of Arts 20

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
- Master of Arts 10

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
- Master of Science 228

NAVAL SCHOOL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
- Certificate in military government and administration 26
- Certificate of attendance 3

Total degrees, certificates, and diplomas 3,956

Number of individuals receiving them 3,942

UNIVERSITY MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE 4

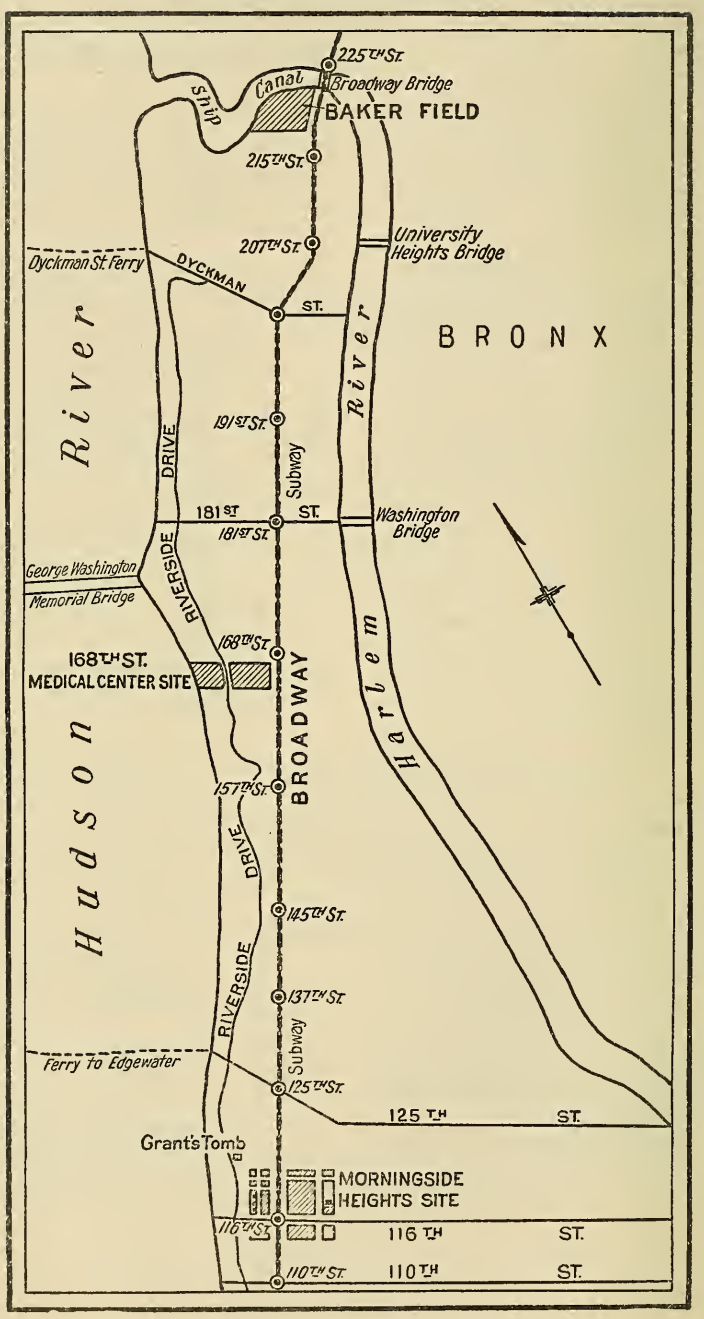
HONORARY DEGREES 13

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

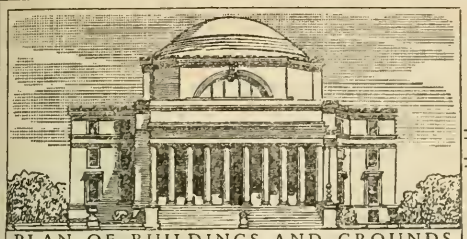
		Totals	*Gain*	*Loss*
I. RESIDENT STUDENTS				
A. Winter and Spring Sessions				
Undergraduate Students:				
Columbia College	1,935	.....	143	
Barnard College	1,039	.....	30	
University Undergraduates	75	.....		29
Bard College	146	.....	5	
Total Undergraduates	.....	3,195	149	
Graduate and Professional Students:				
Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science	1,665	.....	.....	547
Architecture	48	.....	.....	14
Business	250	.....	.....	175
Dental and Oral Surgery		.....		
Dentistry	268	.....	38	
Dental Hygiene	25	.....	.....	16
Engineering	287	.....	.....	41
Journalism	57	.....	.....	11
Law	214	.....	.....	223
Library Service	296	.....	.....	118
Medicine	599	.....	118	
Nursing	332	.....	33	
Optometry	51	.....	.....	43
Pharmacy	272	.....	.....	37
Teachers College	4,465	.....	.....	1,044
Social Work	1,140	.....	.....	196
Total Graduate and Professional Students	.....	9,969	.....	2,276
B. Summer Session (1942) including undergraduate, graduate, professional and unclassified students	9,255	9,255	105	
C. University Extension. Regular courses (net)	3,932	3,932		859
Gross Total Resident Students	.....	26,351		2,881
Less duplicate registration	.....	3,431		
Net Total Resident Students	.....	22,920	.....	4,404
II. NONRESIDENT STUDENTS				
University Extension				
Extramural courses	466	.....	.....	470
Special courses	513	.....	.....	238

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

RELATION TO MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS OF
MEDICAL CENTER AND BAKER FIELD



"CROWNED AND SET UPON A HEIGHT"



PLAN OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

LINCOLN SCHOOL

122d STREET

Cannon

Bancroft

121st STREET

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

BROADWAY

Horace Mann School

Annex

Thompson Hall

Macy Hall

Milbank Chapel

Main (Teachers College) Hall

Grace Dodge Hall

Russell Hall

Jewett Library

Whittier

Seth Low

120th STREET

Riverside Quadrangle Barnard College

CLAREMONT AVENUE

Milbank

Fiske

Brinckerhoff

119th STREET

TENNIS COURTS

MILBANK QUADRANGLE

Barnard

Hewitt

Brooks

DeWitt Clinton

Morris Charles King

Tompkins

TO RIVERSIDE DRIVE

SUBWAY STATION

Pupin Physics Laboratories

THE GREEN

University Hall

Havemeyer

Schermerhorn

Chandler Annex

Schermerhorn Extension

UPPER QUADRANGLE

Engineering

Avery

Fayerweather

Low Memorial Library

Earl

St. Paul's Chapel

Alumni House

Mines

Philosophy

SOUTH COURT

School of Business

Kent

116th STREET

DIRECTORY

405 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
409 Dean Russell
411 Maison Française
413 Chaplain Bayne
415 College Dean
417 Dean Barker
419 Geological Society of America, Inc.
421 Institute of International Affairs
423 Deutsches Haus
425 College Entrance Examination Board
429 Institute of Social Research
431 Training in International Administration
435 Casa de las Esponas
Casa Italiana
117th Street and Amsterdam Avenue

415 411 409 425 421 419 417 415 413 411 409 405

117th STREET

Tennis Court

Brander Matthews Hall

Faculty Club

Faculty House

East Hall

Johnson Hall

President's House

EAST QUADRANGLE

116th STREET

AMSTERDAM AVENUE

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE

Journalism

Hamilton

Fairfield

SOUTH QUADRANGLE

Hartley

Livingston

TENNIS COURTS 1 2 3 4

T.C. 7

South Hall

John Jay

King's Crown Hotel

115th STREET

114th STREET

113th STREET

LEGEND

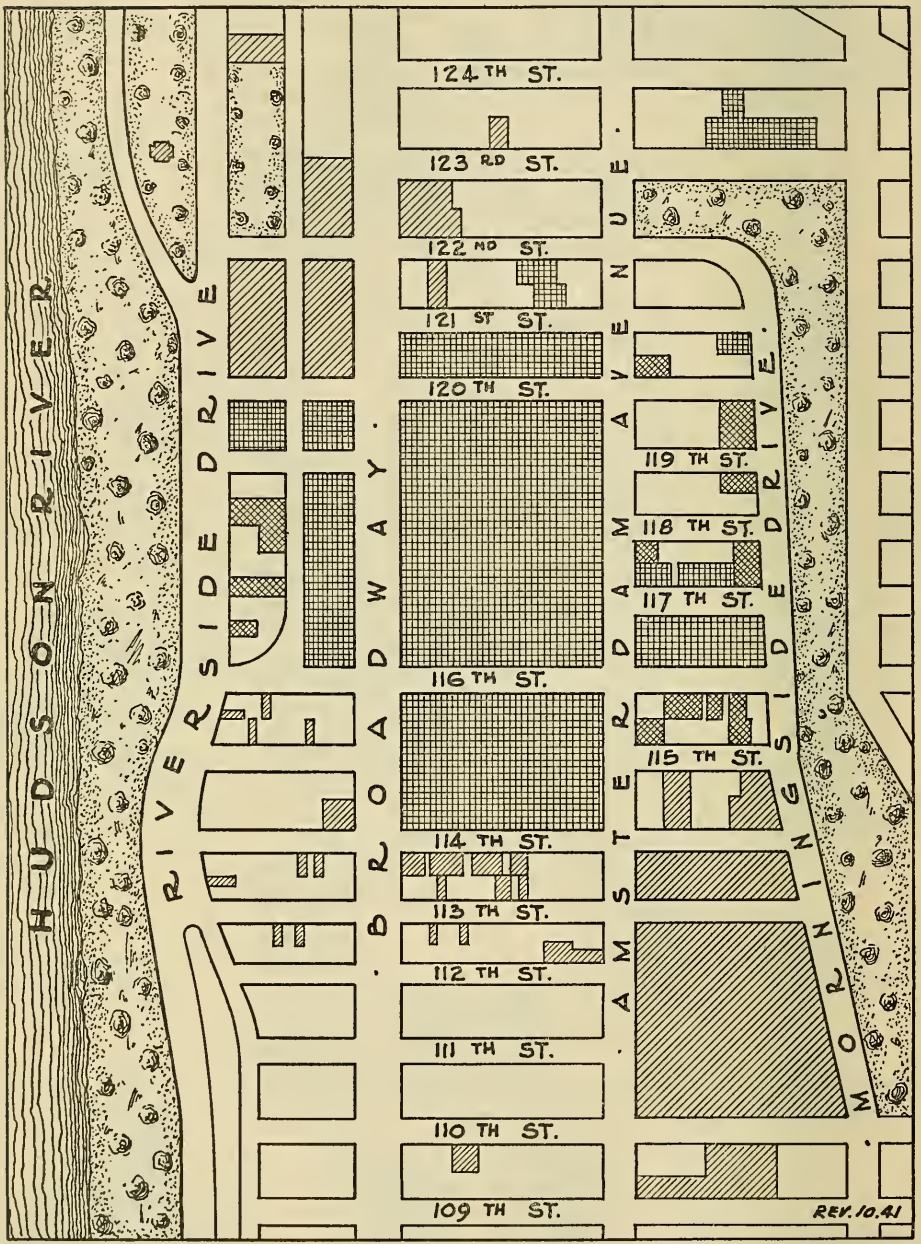
1 Statue of Alma Mater
2 Class of 1881 Flag Staff
3 Rodin's Penseur
4 Hewitt Gates
5 Class of 1836 Exedra
6 Class of '93 Chapel Bell
7 Hewitt Gates
8 Hewitt Gates
9 Class of 1837 Well Head
10 Class of 1888 Gate
11 Statue of Great God Pan
12 Class of 1882 Gates
13 Mapes Gates
14 Helen Hartley Jenkins Geer Memorial Gate
15 Class of 1891 Gate
16 Meunier's Hammerman, 1889 Mines Class Gift
17 Lafayette Post Flag Pole
18 Class of 1900 Pylon
19 Class of 1890 Pylon
20 Classes of 1884 and 1899 Tablet
21 Jefferson Statue
22 Van Amringe Memorial
23 1906 Clock
24 Hamilton Statue
25 Class of 1880 Gates
26 Hewitt Gates
27 Mitchel Memorial
28 Rives Memorial Steps
29 Class of 1885 Sun Dial
30 Pine Memorial Pylon
31 Dwight Memorial Pylon
32 Agricultural Greenhouse
33 Botany Greenhouse

SIGILLVM COLLEGII COLVMBIAE IN NOVI EBORACI AGRO

R. Galvin

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS

A CENTER OF INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING, OF THE HEALING ART AND OF RELIGION



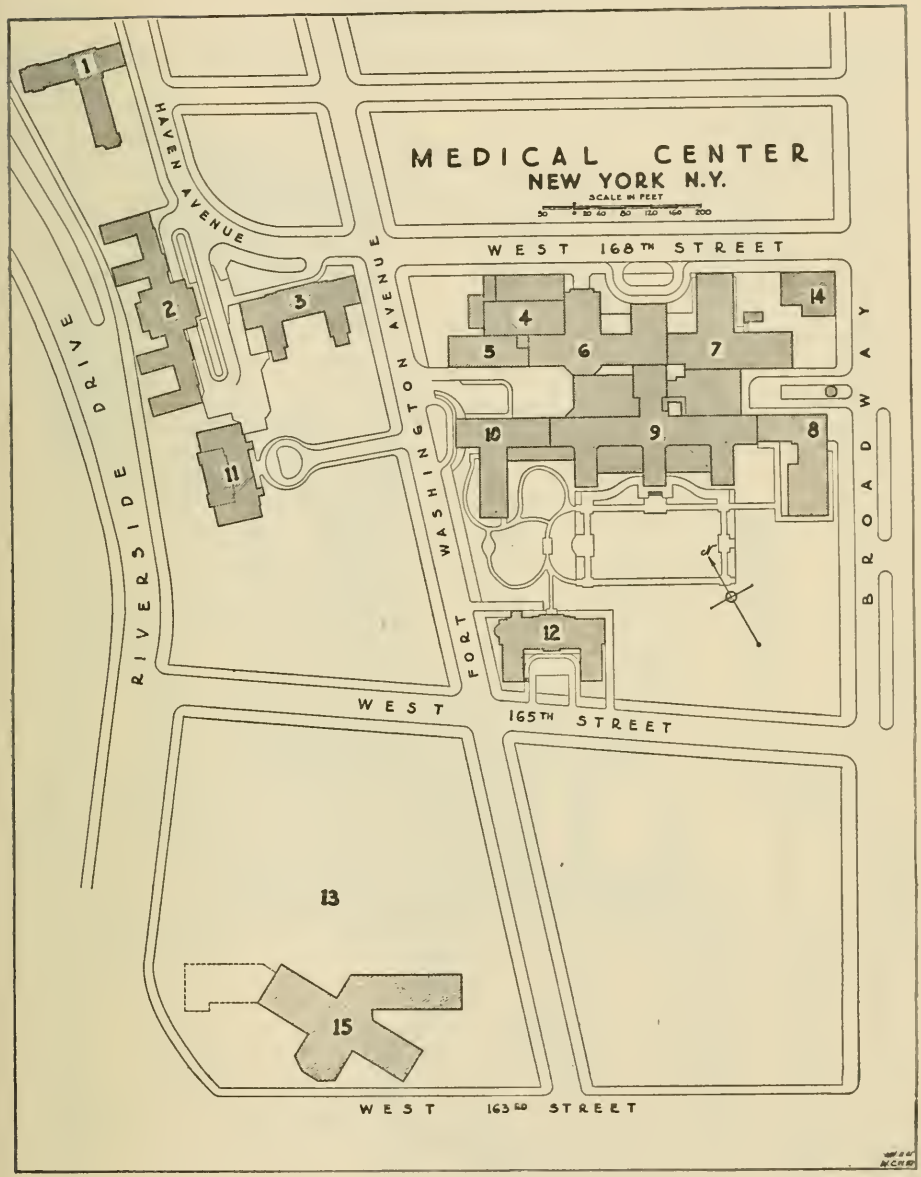
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PROPERTY FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

OTHER COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PROPERTY

OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING FRATERNITY HOUSES

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

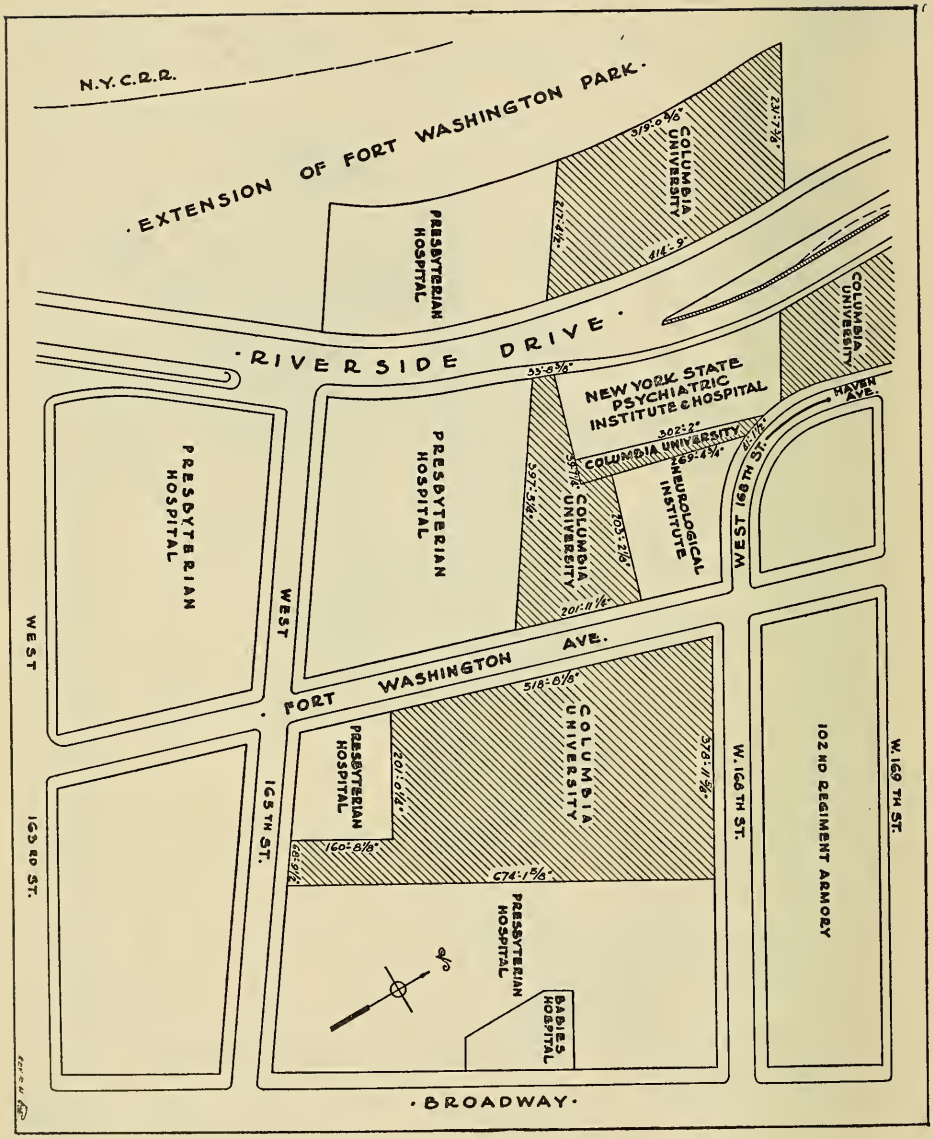
PLAN OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, MEDICAL CENTER



1. Bard Hall
2. New York State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital
3. Neurological Institute
4. Power Plant
5. Service Building
6. College of Physicians and Surgeons
7. Vanderbilt Clinic
   School of Dental and Oral Surgery
8. Babies Hospital
9. Presbyterian Hospital
10. Harkness Pavilion
11. The Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing
12. The Institute of Ophthalmology of Presbyterian Hospital
13. Property of Presbyterian Hospital
14. Washington Heights Health and Teaching Center
15. Nightingale Hospital

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

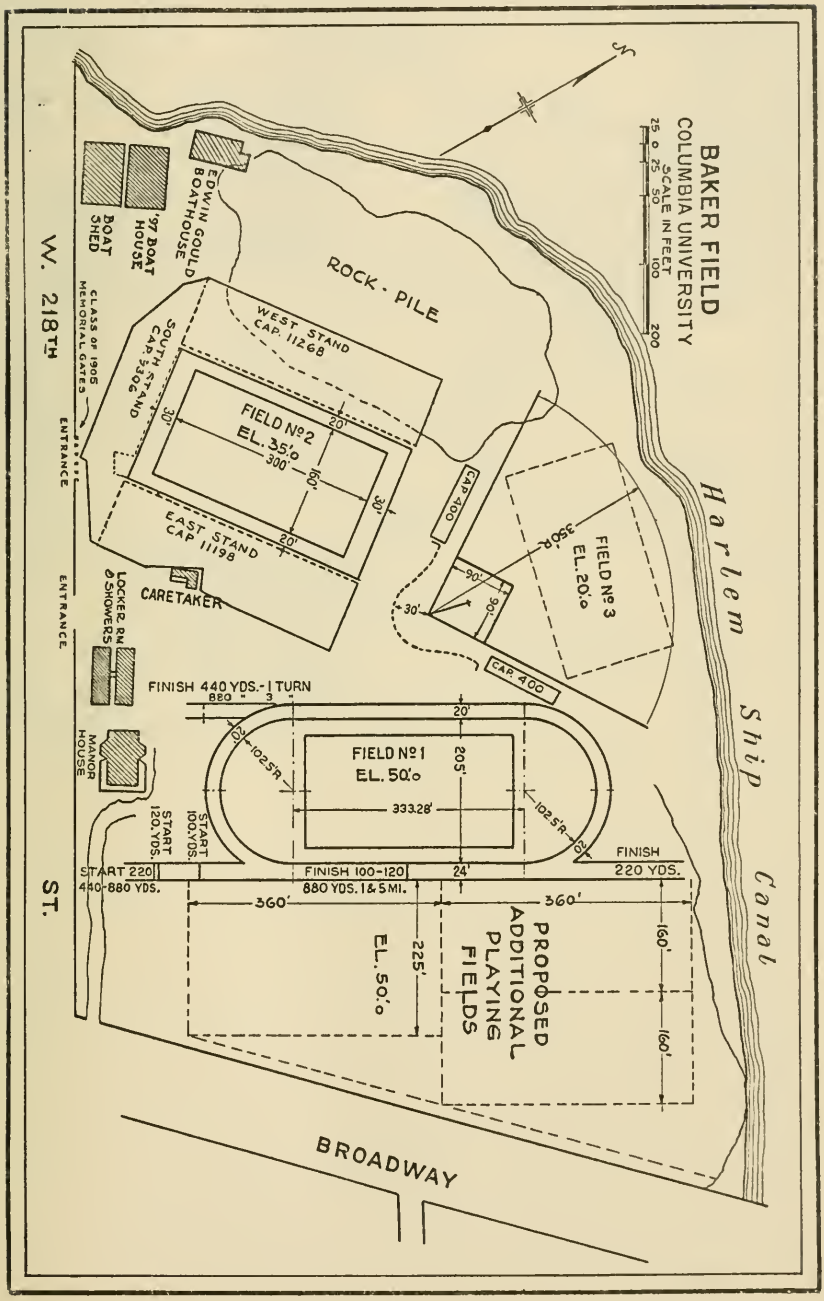
OWNERSHIP OF LAND INCLUDED IN THE MEDICAL CENTER

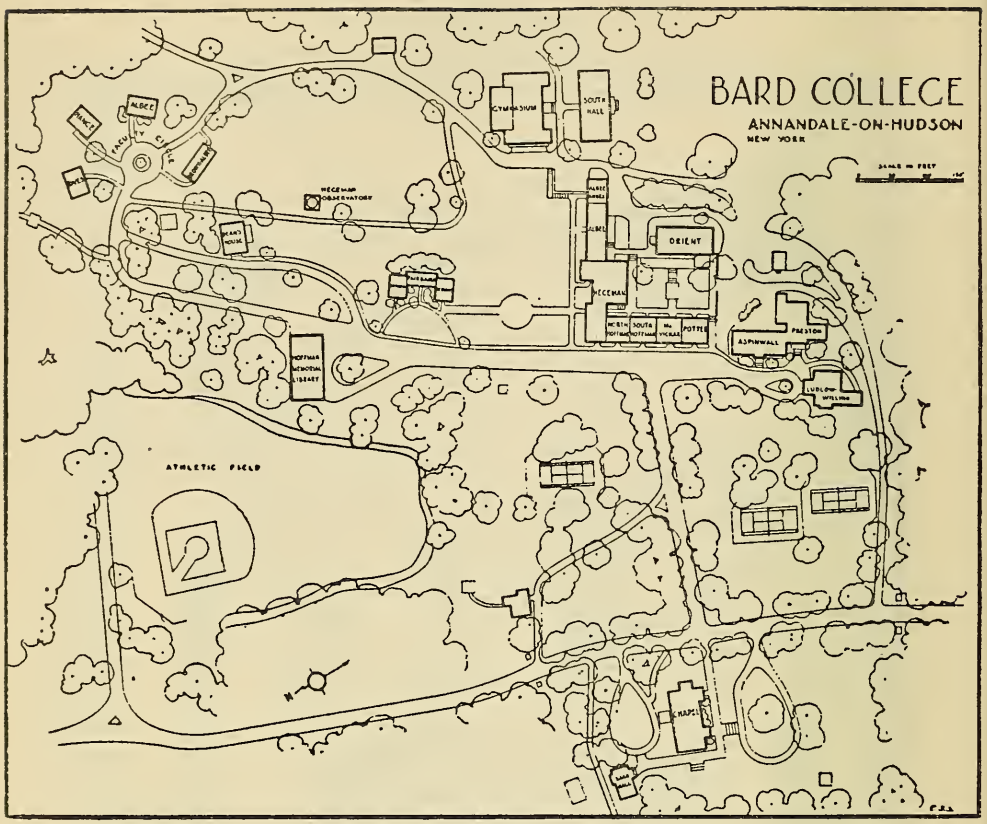


COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

BAKER FIELD

THE STUDENTS' PLAYING FIELDS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY




BARD COLLEGE
ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON
NEW YORK
GYMNASIUM
SOUTH HALL
ALBEE
ORIENT
BECKMAN
NORTH
SOUTH
POTTER
ASPINWALL
PRESTON
HOFFMAN MEMORIAL LIBRARY
ATHLETIC FIELD
MAPLE

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Acting Dean of Columbia College

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Acting Dean of Columbia College I have the honor to present the following report for the year 1942–43.

If one will read the annual reports of the College during the past twenty-five years he will find that they are actually a single continuous account of the steady and farsighted development of the present educational program of the College and of the personnel service through which the students, the staff, and the program of study are effectively brought together. Every report has included an account of at least one important achievement or gain; either in the area of the curriculum, such as the courses in Contemporary Civilization, the Humanities, and science; or in the personnel area, such as the highly useful sophomore reports; or in the religious area, such as the development of the Earl Hall program; or in the social area, such as the union of the students' scholastic and residence and extracurricular experience. In the continuous story told in the annual reports, the amazing element is how logically and economically the whole structure has been built and how neatly each piece has been fitted into the place that had previously been prepared for it.

In this report I am obliged with deepest sadness to record that the College has lost the man who has been the leader, in every possible sense, in this quarter century of growth and advancement. When Dean Hawkes died on May 4, 1943, the educational world, the University community, and the alumni and student bodies, scattered throughout the world, joined in mourning the loss of an inspiring leader and a great and good man. The shock was doubly profound for Columbia men for it represented to each of us a double personal loss. We had lost a dear and understanding friend, and our College had lost a member whose own personality and character was woven deeply into the contexture of the institution. It may be expected that a fitting memorial to the Dean will be established at the University. Plans are already in the making. His real memorial,

however, is the College itself and the Columbia men who lived and worked and grew under his influence.

The opening of the academic year 1942–43 found the students and staff of the College under the heaviest possible obligation to devote themselves fully and effectively to rapid preparation for participation in the war program. Both the Army and the Navy had established enlisted reserve programs for which college students were urged to volunteer, the draft age was on the verge of being lowered to eighteen years, and through various official channels it had been made reasonably clear to the colleges what types of study were regarded as most important in the national interest. It is interesting to note that while the recommended programs were heavily weighted on the side of mathematics, science, and engineering, there was explicit recognition of the values of English, history, and the social sciences as preparation for service in the armed forces.

At the beginning of the first college year after the entrance of the United States into the war, there could be no doubt that the Faculty was ready and determined to comply faithfully with every directive or suggestion for national service which was issued by responsible governmental authority. The Faculty was equally determined to refrain from dissipating its energies and the College's resources by embarking on a number of unrecommended ventures, spectacular and exciting though they might be. It was apparent as the war tempo increased that plans for extensive conversion of our educational institutions to military purposes were being formulated, and that it was the responsibility of the College to be ready to serve in the ways requested. Meanwhile the intensified study of physics, mathematics, certain foreign languages, such as Japanese, should be continued, as well as appropriate new courses in map making, Morse code, and statistics.

Throughout the entire period of the past year our students have demonstrated remarkable qualities of judgment and self-discipline. It has been a great and constant satisfaction to assist them in dealing with their personal problems. Those whose usefulness to the country would not be increased by further study have gone quickly to service. The others have patiently abided by the recommendations of the government and the policies of Selective Service, without regard for their personal inclinations. In the very few instances where personal interests appeared to be

placed uppermost an anxious parent was almost always lurking in the background.

As has already been mentioned, the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Army Air Forces Reserve, the Navy V–1, V–5, and V–7 programs, and the Marine Corps Reserve were all in operation at the beginning of the year under review. Each plan involved enlistment on an inactive duty status and subject to call. The response of our students to these opportunities for voluntary enlistment is best illustrated statistically. At the time enlistments were closed by Presidential proclamation in December, 1942, a total of 974 College students had been enrolled in one of the reserve plans; 68 percent of the senior class was enlisted, 71 percent of the juniors, 56 percent of the sophomores, and 37 percent of the freshmen. These percentages represent an excellent record in view of the facts that physical standards were rigid, and that many students were ineligible to enlist because of their youth. In the upper college years 91 percent of those eligible to enlist did so.

The students who enrolled in the Navy program were retained on an inactive status until the end of the academic year. Those who had become members of the reserve units of the Army, including the Air Forces, were called to active duty at various times throughout the Spring Session, with the exception of men who had advanced to a certain point in their preparation for engineering or medical study. Despite the uncertainties which beset them, our reservists kept their heads amazingly well. With very few exceptions they applied themselves to their college responsibilities conscientiously and profitably up to the very moment when their calls to active duty came.

The Christmas recess brought forth a most striking example of this sustained interest in the work of the College. In a petition to the Dean a group of students stated that they and others whose entrance into service was not far off felt "that they must use every moment to the best advantage to make their college education as complete as possible," and that they would appreciate the opportunity to pursue their studies during the holiday period. In response to this almost unprecedented request there was arranged under the guidance of Professor Hadas a number of classes or seminars, without point credit, and including material not covered in the regular courses. About one hundred students participated

in this significant program under the tutelage of about ten members of the staff.

In a year of such rapid changes it is obvious that Faculty legislation would be necessary to meet certain pressing situations. In October the Faculty adopted a resolution extending to future degree candidates the privilege of full credit on the basis of midterm grades which had been granted earlier to members of the Class of 1942. The resolution read as follows:

Resolved: That members of the class of 1943 who continue in College residence up to the midterm date, either November 12, 1942 or March 20, 1943, and who are called into service or who volunteer between that time and the end of the examination period in January or May, 1943, respectively, may receive credit toward their degrees on the basis of their midterm grades, without farther examination, provided this credit fulfills the requirements for the degree, or, provided that with this credit the number of points for this student amount to at least 114 points.

Another resolution, providing for partial credit for students other than seniors who leave for service during the second half of any session, was adopted in March:

Resolved: That students of Columbia College other than those provided for by the resolution adopted by the Faculty on October 19, 1942, who continue in College residence up to the midterm date and who enter the armed forces of the United States or of its allies between that time and the time when they are eligible to take final examinations, shall receive unspecified academic credit toward their degrees amounting to one-half of the number of points in which they received passing grades at midterm.

During the past year, 449 leaves of absence have been granted to students entering service. Cumulatively it may be estimated that more than a thousand present members of the College are now on leave in uniform. They are scattered literally over the entire world. The hundreds of letters which we receive from them attest to their devotion to Alma Mater. In response to their clear desire for news from Morningside the Dean's office now composes a letter each month which, with the generous financial aid of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College, is mailed to all the College men whose addresses we know. The present mailing

list totals about one thousand, and the responses from the recipients are both enthusiastic and grateful.

Continuing the policy which had been resumed as a war acceleration measure a year earlier, a group of 175 new students was admitted to the College in February, 1943. Just two days before the entrance of these young men there was held in Brander Matthews Hall a ceremony in honor of 77 seniors who had completed their work for the degree at the midyear period. These exercises were attended by the seniors, a number of them already in uniform, and by their families, instructors, and other friends. Addresses were made by the President of the University, the Dean, Mr. Lorne Birch of the graduating group, and Professor Harry J. Carman of the Department of History.

In March official word was received from the Director of Naval Personnel, of the Navy Department, that, having previously been designated to participate in the Navy College Training program, the University would receive on July 1 its initial unit of 573 men. Thus we are to have still another opportunity to take useful part in the war program. During the ensuing weeks careful plans were prepared for the housing, messing, and instruction of these prospective students in uniform. It was apparent that both Hartley and Livingston Halls would be required for their housing and that the Lion's Den, the student social center in John Jay Hall, was the only suitable location for a mess hall. These further assignments of living and recreational facilities to naval training use leave the needs of our civilian students inadequately cared for. Plans are under way, however, which by the autumn should provide our civilian undergraduates, of whom there will be a substantial number in the lower classes, with adequate residence and recreational facilities. The need for such facilities is emphasized by the inevitable suspension of activities on the part of most of our fraternities, membership in which has been for many years one of the principal channels through which our undergraduates have established their friendships and social activities.

Columbia's V–12 students, as the Navy Department calls them, will be under orders to follow either the premedical or the engineering course. Many of the latter will be pre-engineers, with their beginning studies under the direction of Columbia College. Those who are undertaking college work for the first time will follow set curricula, prescribed by the

Navy and comprising in the first two terms studies in English, history, mathematics, physics, drafting, and physical training. The premedical students will follow a slightly different arrangement. The V–12 students who have already been in college attendance, including a large number of our own students assigned back to us, are authorized to continue their regular programs of studies, including a certain amount of work in mathematics and physics. All will have the rating of apprentice seamen. They will be under military discipline but will be encouraged to participate in campus activities and to identify themselves in other ways with the regular student body.

It may be expected that between 250 and 300 of the V–12 students will be registered in Columbia College, with the others entering the School of Engineering. At the outset it was clear that both the College and the School of Engineering would have to adopt the calendar prescribed by the Navy for its College Training units and consisting of three 16-week terms in each academic year. Action in this direction was taken by the College Faculty in April, and for the duration the College will start new terms on or about March 1, July 1, and November 1 of each year.

This means that freshmen may begin their studies in the College at any one of three times each year, and that all our students will have an opportunity for maximum acceleration. It also means that many problems of staffing and course arrangements have had to be solved. More than one third of those who were giving instruction in the College in December, 1941, are now on leave and in national service. Under the leadership of the Committee on Instruction and the appropriate administrative officers the various departments have dealt with their problems effectively, and there is every reason to believe that, despite certain departures from established practice, the educational program of the College will go forward without loss of any important values.

In a period when our colleges are so largely converted to the job of training rather than educating our young men and women, when the emphasis must be placed on the rapid acquiring of a limited number of skills which are useful in war, a great many people feel concern about the future of the liberal arts. This is natural, but I think unnecessary. The liberal arts (and I mean to include mathematics and science, without which a man's education would not be liberal) have survived many more

world upheavals than the colleges have. If there is any saving to be done, I suspect it is the liberal arts which will preserve the colleges rather than the other way around.

The position of liberal arts study in postwar college curricula is another question, and one upon which the attitude of Columbia College is completely clear. For 189 years her Faculty has been devoted to providing young men with the most excellent liberal arts instruction attainable. She is furnishing a large amount of such instruction at present as part of her wartime assignment. In March the Faculty adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED: The Faculty of Columbia College wishes to record its earnest conviction that the study of the liberal arts must not be permitted to languish during the existing national emergency, but that such study must be pursued with great vigor and to as full an extent as the circumstances of war will permit. We are resolved that our immediate objective is and will be to give all possible aid to our country in the present great struggle. We also are resolved that our concurrent long-time objective is and will be to support and sustain the study of the liberal arts, and to do all that we can to maintain such study unimpaired. It is our duty as we understand it to keep the study of the liberal arts in the high place that it so long has held in the scheme of values of our country and to foster its continued development in accordance with our western heritage. We pledge ourselves as individuals and as a faculty to fulfill, to the best of our abilities, the full measure of these obligations.

These convictions are not limited to the members of the Faculty. They are shared by our students, particularly those now on leave in national service. It is heart warming to observe, in the letters which the students write to us, the unanimity with which they cherish the liberal arts ideal. They express themselves in many different ways, but in every case it is crystal clear that the intellectual experience which the College has provided is a precious possession and a source of strength in their present difficult tasks. The return of peace will find the College fully prepared to provide liberal arts education to the men returning from service, as well as to the boys coming directly from secondary school, whether their college experience is to mark the completion of their formal education or whether it is to serve as a foundation for subsequent professional or graduate study.

It does not seem either premature or excessively optimistic to look forward at this time to the end of the war, and to attempt to see the numerous problems with which we shall be obliged to deal. The Committee on Instruction has appointed a special committee, consisting of Professor Steeves, as chairman, Professors Carpenter, Gutmann, Koopman, and Taylor, Chaplain Bayne, and the Acting Dean, to examine the curriculum and procedures of the College in the light of postwar conditions. This committee has been asked to consider, first, the problems which will arise when hundreds of men return to us from service and the College begins to resume its normal life. These problems will be numerous and perplexing but in a relatively short while will be absorbed in the normal and continuous stream of development. Accordingly, the committee has also been requested to consider in the long view during the next year the fundamental elements of the whole College program, with a view to initiating proposals upon which may be based a resumption of the evolutionary development of the College which, under Dean Hawkes's guidance, has gone steadily forward for so many years.

In the months which lie immediately ahead, the College must, and will, devote every ounce of its resources and energy to the effective support of the war program. This does not mean that our traditional responsibilities will be neglected. Rather, it is a case of finding and using the techniques which will enable us to answer every call which the government issues, and at the same time to maintain the fundamental structure of the liberal arts program. There is no possible conflict of purpose. To understand what we are fighting for and through that understanding to be fully dedicated to its achievement are essential elements of preparation, both for national service and for the great problems which will come hand in hand with peace.

Respectfully submitted,

Nicholas McD. McKnight
Acting Dean

June 30, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Law

for 1943

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SCHOOL OF LAW

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE YEAR 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Dean of the Faculty of Law, I have the honor to submit the report of the School of Law for the period beginning with the Spring Session of 1943 and ending with the Winter Session of 1943–44. Due to the accelerated program begun in February, 1942, and the abnormal conditions created by the war, my reports for the last several years have covered parts of two academic years, which accounts for the fact that this report covers the three sessions beginning in February, 1943, and extending to February, 1944.

THE WAR AND THE LAW SCHOOLS

In my last report, I pointed out that the number of law students in the 110 schools approved by the American Bar Association had dropped from 28,174 in 1938 to 5,686 in March, 1943. By October, 1943, the total enrollment had dropped to 4,803, of which 1,049 were women. This represents a reduction since 1938 of 83 percent. Approximately half of the law students today are enrolled in the evening divisions of a few schools located in large cities. Among the exclusively full-time day schools the number of students is alarmingly small. For example, by October, 1943, ten of the 94 member schools of the Association of American Law Schools had become inactive. Of the remaining 84 schools, 40 percent had less than 25 students, 84 percent had less than 50 students, and 89 percent had less than 75 students. Only six schools in the Association had more than 100 students. Of these six, four conducted evening divisions, leaving only two exclusively day schools with as many as 100 students. Since October, 1943, the enrollment has continued to decline. Today Columbia, with its 116 students, is the only exclusively day law school in the United States with more than 85 students.

Since the autumn of 1940, our enrollment has declined from 505 to 116 students, a loss of 77 percent; 343 students have left the School to enter

the armed services,[1] and most of them are now on active duty in the Army or Navy. Also, large numbers of young men who normally would have entered the School have been prevented from doing so by the war. The rate of decline in our registration is shown by the following table:

Date:	Oct. 1940	Oct. 1941	Feb. 1942	June 1942	Oct. 1942	Feb. 1943	June 1943	Oct. 1943	Feb. 1944
Number of students:	505	415	348	151	191	125	89	118	116

The student body at the date of this report consists of the following:

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
First year	33	25	58
Second year	17	10	27
Third year	14	12	26
Special	1	1	2
Graduate	2	1	3
TOTALS	67	49	116

An analysis of the 116 students now registered in the School reveals several interesting facts. One half of the entire student body are first-year students. Forty-one percent of the entire student body, and 43 percent of the first-year class, are women. With a few exceptions, most of the men in the School are disqualified on physical grounds for military service. Unless more drastic measures are taken, such as the drafting of men now classified 4-F for work in war industries, the registration in the School should not fall under 100 during the remainder of the war. On the contrary, if the number of entering students each year continues the same as during the last twelve months, the registration will gradually increase, although there will be no large increase until after the war.

The drastic reduction in the number of students is not the only effect of the war upon law schools. Many law teachers have been drawn into the military or the government service. About one third of the eighty-four member schools of the Association of American Law Schools which are still active are operating with less than the normally required comple-

[1] Fortunately there have been only four casualties among this group. Five others have been honorably discharged.

ment of four full-time teachers and a librarian. The larger schools have lost from one third to one half of their teaching staffs. Our own School has been more fortunate in this respect. Of the normal Faculty of twenty-five, eight are on leave, two are serving part time, and fifteen are still serving full time. Among these fifteen are included three members who are also members of the Department of Public Law under the Faculty of Political Science and devote only part of their time to the Law School.

The war has affected the law schools in other ways. Ten of the law school journals have suspended publication. Most of those which have continued have been forced to curtail the number of issues. The *Columbia Law Review* has reduced the number of issues per year from eight to six. While a small student board continues in control, for the current year it was necessary to retain last year's Editor-in-Chief as Graduate Editor, and members of the Faculty have undertaken to assist the student board by contributing notes. The quality of the issues which have appeared has been amazingly good, considering the great handicap under which the Board of Editors have labored.

The moot courts, which played an important part in student activities during normal times, have come to a standstill in many schools. The Harlan Fiske Stone Moot Court Competition at Columbia ended in December, 1941. During 1942 a few courts endeavored to function in a limited way, but by 1943 moot court work at Columbia had practically ceased. Efforts are being made to revive the work, but I doubt whether much can be accomplished until after the war.

The publication of books and articles by members of law faculties, as was to be expected, has been substantially curtailed. This has been due not only to the depletion of the number of law teachers but also in part to the increased teaching burdens of those who remain. In the case of our own Faculty, much of their time has been taken up with the revision of the curriculum and teaching methods in preparation for the postwar era. This work is discussed more fully in another part of this report. Also, a number of those members of the Faculty on active duty are engaged in various forms of war work or other public service which consumes a considerable amount of their spare time.

The number of graduate students in law has been greatly reduced. At present, there are only three graduate students in Columbia Law School. In normal times our graduate students consist principally of law teachers

from other schools. Today the few teachers left in most schools are unable to leave their institutions to engage in research and study elsewhere.

SCARCITY OF YOUNG LAWYERS AND THE ACCELERATED PROGRAM

As pointed out in my report for 1942, the number of young lawyers available to law offices and to the legal departments of government is so limited that the few students now in law school are anxious to complete their studies as rapidly as possible in order to take advantage of the professional opportunities that are open to them. Although the accelerated program, discussed in my reports for 1941 and 1942, was originally designed to aid young men to complete part of their law school work before entering the armed services, it has been continued in order to meet the demand for young lawyers to fill legal positions.

This demand accounts for the substantial increase in the number of women now attending law schools. Many law offices which, prior to the war, would not employ women law clerks are now taking them and are glad to get them. As stated earlier in this report, there are today 1,049 women law students in the United States, who represent 22 percent of all the law students in the country. At Columbia, there are 49 women law students, which is twice as many as attended the School during any one session prior to the war. With the demobilization of the armed forces and the return of the thousands of young lawyers now in the Army and Navy, the opportunities for women lawyers will be suddenly diminished. However, the experience of law offices with women lawyers during the war period should aid in breaking down the prejudice which formerly existed against them. Certainly there will be an opportunity for a limited number of women with first-rate ability.

Since the inauguration of the accelerated program, the number of beginning students entering the School in February, in June, and in September are:

Date of entrance:	Feb. 1942	June 1942	Sept. 1942	Feb. 1943	June 1943	Sept. 1943	Feb. 1944
Number of students:	23	34	44	19	11	46	21

THE RETURNING VETERAN AND POSTWAR LEGAL EDUCATION

While the law schools are now suffering from the effects of too few students, the end of the war will bring to them the problems of too many. The experience of Columbia Law School during and after World War I indicates what may be expected following the conclusion of the present war. In the spring of 1917 there were 517 students in the School. In September, 1918, there were only 48. Within a few months following the Armistice in November, 1918, several hundred students had returned to the School, and by September, 1919, the registration was 523. In 1920 there were 585 students. In 1921 there were 692. The registration continued to increase for several years thereafter until a maximum of 815 was reached in September, 1927.

Beginning in 1928, the School adopted the policy of limiting the number of students to a selected group. This policy resulted in a gradual reduction in the number of students after 1928 until a total enrollment of around 500 was attained, which was the size of the School at the time of Pearl Harbor.

The participation of the United States in World War I delayed the admission to Law School of only two entering classes, those which, but for the war, would have entered in September, 1917, and September, 1918. Already two entering classes have been held up by the present war. If the war should end in 1945, there would be an accumulation of at least three and possibly four entering classes seeking admission to the School, depending upon the rate of demobilization. Should the war last longer, the backlog would become proportionately greater.

During the five years prior to 1941, there were annually between 400 and 500 applicants for admission to our first-year class. Under the selective process, between 250 and 280 were granted admission and around 200 actually entered. An accumulation of three entering classes, barring the effects of the war, would mean at least 1,200 applicants; four classes would mean 1,600 applicants. Taking into account the effects of the war upon these groups, it is a reasonable assumption that approximately 1,000 of them will be seeking admission to the School after the war. To this number must be added the civilian applicants, who will constitute a small

group for a year or two but will increase rapidly as the colleges begin to graduate a normal number of students.

The physical facilities of the School alone will make it impossible to admit more than 300 entering students during any one school year. This number, combined with 100 students already in the School, and around 200 of our former students returning to complete their law course, will make a total of 600 students in the School within a year after the armistice. Since the process of demobilization is likely to be spread over two or three years, large entering classes will probably continue for at least three years. As the number of veterans seeking admission decreases, the number of civilian applicants will increase. If the entering classes are limited to 300, there will be not less than 750 students in the School within three years after the end of the war. This number is, in the opinion of the Faculty, as many as we can adequately handle with our present facilities.

The above analysis makes it obvious that with the demobilization of the armed forces the School will be faced with the problem of selecting from the large number of applicants, most of whom will at first be veterans, the ones to be admitted. Out of so large a group, it would be possible to select 300 entering students all of whom held college degrees or had completed at least the three years of college work now required for admission to the School. But it does not follow that the 300 so selected would be the ablest and most promising students.

Many of the applicants will be veterans of a high order of ability who had completed only two or two and a half years of college work before they were drawn into the armed services. To meet our present admission requirements, such veterans would have to return to college for a semester or for an academic year to qualify. These veterans, having spent three or more years in the military service, are not likely to be willing to postpone their professional education for a further period of college work, especially since a majority of American law schools, many of which are good schools, require only two years of college work for admission. If our School adheres strictly to the present admission requirements, it is certain to lose many of the ablest veterans who wish to begin their professional education immediately after their discharge.

Other things being equal, the veteran who has completed three years of college work may be better qualified for law study than one who has

completed only two years. But the veteran who has demonstrated his superior ability by his military record and by a high scholastic standing in college for two years is more likely to do well in law school and ultimately attain success as a lawyer than a veteran of average ability who has completed without distinction three years of college work or even the requirements for a college degree.

It would be unwise to lower our admission requirements from three to two years of college work, but where it appears that a particular veteran of unusual ability has, while in service, obtained the equivalent in educational experience of a year or a half-year of college work, the Admissions Committee should have the power to credit him with such experience in calculating the required three years of college work, provided that in no case should a veteran be admitted who has not completed at least two years of college work while in attendance at an approved college or university. That two years of college work may, under special circumstances, constitute sufficient formal instruction to justify admission to the Law School is recognized in the present rules of the Faculty governing the admission of nonmatriculated students. The existing policy with respect to nonmatriculated students should be followed in dealing with veterans.

What law schools which now require for admission the legal minimum of two years of college work should, by amendments to the law, be permitted to do with respect to veterans raises a somewhat different question. As to minimum legal requirements, the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admission to the Bar of the American Bar Association and the Special Committee on Pre-Law School Credit for Veterans of the Joint Conference on Legal Education in the State of New York agree that in no case should pre-law school credit be permitted in excess of one year for educational experience while in the military service unless such experience consisted of attending courses given by colleges or universities for the Army or Navy, and that the credit granted should be based on examinations or achievement tests and should not duplicate credits already or thereafter received by the veteran while attending an approved college or university.

Schools like Columbia which have for years maintained higher admission standards than the law requires would be guilty of a disservice to

their institutions, to their students, and to the community should they take advantage of amendments to the legal requirements and begin admitting students without the general education and mental discipline necessary to carry on the high quality of legal study which such schools have heretofore conducted and are in a position to continue. Veterans who desire to attend such schools, but who are not prepared by education and training to comply with the high standards of work that are imposed, should be encouraged to continue their general education until they are prepared. This may require a longer period of college work in some cases than in others. But, with full allowance for educational experience while in service, no veteran who has not had the benefit of at least two years of college or university work, while in residence, should be admitted to such law schools. In the case of most veterans at least three years of college work should be required, and the veteran of inferior ability, like other applicants of inferior ability, should be denied admission even though he has a college degree.

Since it is now reasonably certain that the Federal Government will provide veterans with the funds necessary to resume their schooling after the war, to require the veteran to prepare himself properly for his profession would involve no economic hardship. Moreover, the class of veterans who would thus be required to attend an approved college for one or more years after discharge would, in the main, be those who entered the service at an early age, around eighteen or nineteen, and who would be relatively young at the time of their discharge. To require these men to attend college for an additional period before beginning their legal education would result in no appreciable hardship and it would afford them a needed preparation for their professional studies. Those veterans who entered the service after attaining the age of twenty-one and who are likely to desire to study law would in most cases have completed the required college work before entering the service. Thus the entrance into law school of this older group would not, in most instances, be delayed by the college requirement.

The returning veterans who enter law school immediately following their discharge will present another educational problem to the schools which they cannot justifiably ignore. After three or more years in military

service many veterans will have lost the capacity to do sustained work of an intellectual nature and many of those who had completed part of their law course before entering the service will have forgotten much that they learned. To expect these veterans during the first few months in school to comply with the same rigorous standards of work imposed upon civilian students recently graduated from college would be unrealistic and would inevitably lead to disaster for many of the veterans. Until the veteran has readjusted himself to civilian life and has regained his full intellectual powers and ability to pursue his studies systematically and at a normal pace, he will require special treatment. Since a majority of law students for several years after the war will be veterans, law faculties should begin now devising ways and means of adjusting their curricula and teaching methods to give the veteran the initial assistance which he will need. The new first-year course in legal method which our Faculty is giving next year is the kind of course which should be of substantial aid to the veteran beginning the study of law. This course is explained later in this report under the heading of curriculum revision. Also, law faculties should begin considering the advisability of offering some form of short refresher course for veterans who had completed part of their law studies before entering the service and who will be returning to the schools to complete their course.

The older veterans who have been in service for a considerable time will naturally desire to get ahead with their legal education with all possible speed, not only because they will be anxious to begin their active careers at the bar but also because the educational subsidies for veterans provided in bills now pending in Congress and which no doubt will be enacted into law would not be payable during long summer vacations. By attending school the year round, the veteran would receive a maintenance allowance for twelve months, whereas if he were out of school during the summer months, he would receive a maintenance allowance for only eight months in the year. This fact alone will almost certainly compel educational institutions to continue the accelerated programs for several years after the war. There may be valid objections to the accelerated programs on educational grounds, but the advantages to the veteran in the saving of time and expense would seem to outweigh the dis-

advantages. If the accelerated programs of law schools are to be continued, efforts should be made to make the work of the summer term more nearly comparable to that of the winter and spring terms.

Another responsibility of the law schools with respect to veterans, and this is also true of other professional schools, is to discourage veterans who are not well qualified from preparing themselves for a profession which will offer them little opportunity. Efforts should be made to estimate how many new members the various professions can absorb during the decade following the war, and professional schools should endeavor by persuasion and by selection to keep the number of students within such limits as will avoid an excessive number of graduates. Without proper guidance and some restraint, overcrowding of at least some of the professions will almost inevitably result from the educational subsidy by the Federal Government that will be available to the veterans.

CURRICULUM REVISION

In my report for 1942, I called attention to the resolution of the Faculty to take advantage of the war period to re-examine the assumptions underlying present-day legal education, the content and organization of the curriculum, and teaching methods, to the end that with the return of our students after the war the School will be ready to give them the best possible preparation for their profession. Pursuant to this resolution, Professors Cheatham, Dowling, and Hays were appointed to serve with the Dean as a special committee to organize and direct the study.

Since its appointment, the Committee has prepared and submitted to the Faculty eight reports dealing with various matters. A number of special committees have been appointed to study particular fields of law and their treatment in law school. Two of these committees have reported and their recommendations have been adopted to take effect in September, 1944.

I shall not attempt at this time to comment upon the various and many proposals now under consideration by the Faculty toward the improvement of the curriculum and teaching methods. The need for basic changes in legal education and the general assumptions upon which the Faculty's studies are based were discussed in my report for 1942. In this

report I shall discuss only the reports of the two committees whose recommendations have been adopted.

One of the most baffling problems in legal education is the problem of teaching the beginning student at the outset how to go about the study of law. The traditional procedure has been to plunge the student the first week in law school into a study of subjects such as contracts, torts, procedure, criminal law, and property, through the reading and discussion of selected cases involving particular rules of law applicable to those subjects. By this process the student is expected to discover basic legal policies in a field of law, specific rules of law governing particular situations, and to acquire experience in constructing arguments in support of conclusions respecting hypothetical cases. In order to apply his knowledge in the solution of problems the student must necessarily formulate generalizations about law which form the basis of his reasoning. To do this effectively the student needs to know a great deal about law and its administration that does not appear in the cases in his casebooks. He needs to know something about the sources and forms of law, the organization and operation of the courts and administrative agencies, the relations between substantive and procedural law, the effect of a decision in one case upon other cases, the functions of judge and jury, the difference between trial and appellate courts, how questions of law are raised in the trial court to be decided in the appellate court, and how to distinguish the holding of the appellate court from dicta appearing in the opinion. He needs to know the difference between case law and legislation; how to find in the library the materials he needs—cases, statutes, textbooks, articles, etc. He needs to know how to interpret the materials when he finds them; how to make a synthesis of a series of cases or statutes. He must understand the relations of case law and legislation to each other; how case law affects the interpretation of statutes and how legislative policy is reflected in case law. He needs to know something of the methods employed in legal reasoning and their effects upon the development of the law. These are some of the things which the student must learn before he is able to do the things expected of him in the various courses.

To a limited extent this knowledge is imparted in connection with the existing first-year courses, but it is done in fragmentary fashion. More-

over, there is unnecessary duplication of effort on the part of the first-year teachers as each one endeavors to give the student some of this knowledge to facilitate the work in his own course. Finally, many students fail to acquire this knowledge until after their first year; only the ablest students manage to pick it up and then piecemeal and often by accident during the first year; practically none of them get it during their first semester.

With a view to accelerating the acquisition of this knowledge and skill which the student needs in order to carry on his law studies with understanding and effectiveness, a committee was appointed to explore the possibilities and report to the Faculty. After much discussion the Faculty decided to offer next year a course entitled "Legal Method" to be given by Professors Dowling, Patterson, and Powell. It will be substituted for the present course in legislation, since one third of the course in legal method will deal with legislation. The new course is not an introductory course in law. It is a course designed to familiarize the beginning student with legal materials and methods of work which will facilitate his study of law.

The course will be given during the first semester of the first year for three points credit. Instead of offering it three hours per week for the entire semester, it will be given five hours per week during the first six weeks. During this period the courses in contracts and torts will be given only two hours per week. After the first six weeks the class in legal method will meet only twice a week and the courses in contracts and torts will meet four times a week. In this way it is hoped to give the beginning student as rapidly as possible the part of the course in legal method he will need most in the study of his other first-semester courses.

Another problem that has troubled the Faculty for many years is the unsatisfactory character of our work in civil procedure, particularly the work in the first year. At various times different committees have sought a solution of the problem, and at least four different types of courses have been given by different members of the Faculty. None of them has succeeded in giving the student the same insight into and understanding of procedural law and procedural problems that he acquires with respect to substantive law. Upon the recommendation of a special committee

appointed to re-study the problem, the Faculty has decided to reorganize the first- and second-year courses in civil procedure along new lines.

In the past, first-year procedure courses have been of four different types: (1) a course in common law procedure, emphasizing the forms of action at common law and common law pleading; (2) such a course supplemented by a consideration of some aspects of reformed procedure; (3) a superficial survey of modern procedure in actions at law with some consideration of the procedural aspects of the formulary system and of the evolution of contemporary procedural rules; (4) intensive instruction in some comparatively small segment of modern procedural law, for example, the law of pleading.

The Committee's report and recommendations, adopted by the Faculty, are based upon the following assumptions:

1. Reformed procedure should be the subject matter of instruction. This appears to be desirable for several reasons. In large part the common law precedural system has only an antiquarian interest; common law procedure should be studied not for its own sake but for the light that it throws upon the existing system and rules, the course of procedural reform, the relationship between substantive and procedural law, and for like purposes.

2. The courses in procedure should deal with procedural problems. Only the procedural aspects of the formulary system should be studied in these courses. The historical aspects should be treated in the course in development of legal institutions, and the substantive aspects should be dealt with in the various substantive law courses to which they are germane.

3. Instruction in procedure should be integrated. Not only should the two basic procedural courses, Civil Procedure I and II, be coördinated in content and in sequence, but they should be correlated with the other procedural courses and with the substantive law courses.

4. While one of the purposes of the first-year course should be to help the student in his substantive law courses, civil procedure should be taught in the first year, as in other years, for its own sake and not primarily to aid instruction in substantive law.

5. The principal objects of the first-year course should be to give the

student an understanding of the nature of legal controversy; of the chief activities of litigants, lawyers, and officials in forming, trying, and resolving the issues which constitute such controversies; of procedural law as a body of rules regulating such activities and, in general, of the ways in which they are regulated by the rules; and of the relations and differences between substantive and procedural law.

6. These objectives can best be obtained by focusing instruction during the first year upon basic procedural *ideas* rather than upon the rules themselves, although, of course, the student will learn much about the rules in the course of studying procedural conceptions, institutions, and instrumentalities.

7. Building upon the first-year course, the second-year course should systematically examine modern procedural *rules* and *devices* as means to various procedural ends; its principal objects should be to enable the student to evaluate these rules and devices, to use them effectively for the accomplishment of procedural purposes, and to think about procedural problems in significant terms; and to make him feel at least as confident and as comfortable when dealing with procedural problems as he feels as the result of his instruction in substantive law when dealing with substantive problems. Following a first-year course of the kind described, the second-year course should be able to proceed more rapidly and to consider more difficult and complex problems than would otherwise be practicable.

In order to understand fully the organization and content of these two courses, one would have to examine the outlines contained in Report No. 8 of the Committee on Curriculum Revision. Professor Michael will give the first-year course in the Winter Session of 1944–45 and repeat it in the Spring Session for students beginning in February. The course will be a three points course during one session. Professor Hays will give the second-year course for the first time during the Spring Session of 1945. It will be a four points course.

THE FACULTY

During the year under review, eight members of the Faculty were absent on leave while engaged in military or government service. Two members were upon a partial-service basis. Others, although continuing

their University work, were devoting their spare time to some form of activity in aid of the war effort. A number of the Faculty have continued to participate in various scientific and professional enterprises.

Professor Jacobs, a Commander in the Navy, continued in charge of the Casualties and Allotments Section of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Professor Hamilton, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, was stationed in London, England.

Professor Deák was engaged in important work for the Army Air Forces. He also assisted with the Columbia Program of Training in International Administration.

Professor Berle continued his work as Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., in which capacity he has served since 1938.

Professor Jessup was stationed in Washington, where he served as chief of the Division of Training and Personnel of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. Beginning in February, 1944, he resumed his University work and is assisting with the Training Program of the Naval School of Military Government.

Professor Wechsler continued as assistant to the administrative assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. He has recently been nominated by the President to be Assistant Attorney General.

Professor Gellhorn was for a time special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior. He has recently been appointed a member of the National War Labor Board, Second Region.

Professor Michael completed his work as special assistant to the Attorney General in the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., and has resumed his University duties.

Professor Handler has been serving in Washington as special counsel of the Foreign Economic Administration and as associate public member of the National War Labor Board.

Professor Hays has continued a member of the New York State Mediation Board and as arbitrator, National War Labor Board.

Professor Chamberlain was engaged in special work for a State Department committee on displaced peoples. During the spring of 1943 he was a member of the Mayor's Committee appointed to study labor relations on New York City's transit system.

Professor Dowling served on a committee, under the chairmanship of

Arthur A. Ballantine, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to make a report on the organization, methods, and procedure of naval courts, with recommendations designed to facilitate the handling of the increased volume of cases. He was also chairman of the University sub-committee in charge of relationships between the University and Selective Service.

Professor Cheatham continued to act as government appeals agent, Selective Service, and Professor Hale has served on numerous panels of the National War Labor Board.

Professor Hanna served as a member of the Economic Principles Commission of the National Association of Manufacturers.

In addition to his work in the Law School, Professor Gifford has been giving courses in law in both the School of Business and in the School of Engineering.

Professor Llewellyn continued his work as reporter on the Revised Uniform Sales Act for the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Law Institute. The Revised Act was approved by the Conference at its August meeting and by the Council of the Institute at its February meeting. The joint revising committee having ironed out all open questions, the final text has been made ready for submission to the Institute in May, and the official comments are in process of completion. As a result of the work on the Revised Uniform Sales Act, the two bodies have definitely committed themselves to a project for a Uniform Commercial Code, Professor Llewellyn continuing to serve as reporter for the whole.

Professor Patterson, while on leave of absence for the Spring Session, 1943, was Visiting Distinguished Professor of Law at the University of Texas, where he taught the courses in trusts and equity and gave a series of public lectures on insurance law for students and members of the Texas bar. He also served during the past year as chairman of the Conference on Methods in Philosophy and the Sciences of New York City, and as a member of the Council of the Section of Insurance Law, American Bar Association. He was chairman of the Committee on Graduate Work in Law of the Association of American Law Schools, and continues to serve on the standing committee of the Association which is engaged in editing and publishing the new XXth Century Legal Philosophy Series.

Professor Powell brought to completion the American Law Institute's Restatement of the Law of Property. This is an enterprise which was begun on January 1, 1927, under the guidance of Professor Harry A. Bigelow of Chicago. In June, 1929, Professor Bigelow became Dean of the University of Chicago Law School and for the fourteen and a half years since that time this enterprise has been guided by Professor Powell. Aided by outstanding scholars of nation-wide reputation, thorough study and sifting of literally thousands of decisions have occurred and the resulting distillation has been made available to the profession in four published volumes. Two of these appeared in 1936, the third in 1940, and the fourth is now in the hands of the printer and will be published during the current year. This work has brought into coöperative efforts members of the bench, bar, and teaching divisions of the legal profession. In addition to the contribution made by it to the simplification of an important field of law, a notable gain has come to the field of legal education in the constant consultations which it has occasioned between the outstanding teachers of this field in such leading law schools of the country as Chicago, Harvard, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Yale. Columbia has been fortunate in having on its teaching staff the person who has headed and coördinated these contributions made by so many teachers of our profession. Since last July, Professor Powell has been temporarily on a partial-service basis in order to handle special problems in the field of property law for the firm of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz & Mendelsohn, of New York. Fortunately for the School, Professor Powell will resume his University work on a full-time basis in July, 1944.

On April 1, 1943, Professor Magill became a member of the law firm of Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine & Wood, of New York. Professor Magill's decision to make the practice of law his chief occupation was a source of regret to his colleagues on the Faculty, but the School is fortunate in that he has remained a member of the Faculty on a partial-service basis. He will continue to give his well-known course in taxation, the field of law in which he has achieved nation-wide distinction.

Last summer, The Armed Forces Committee on Post-War Educational Opportunities for Service Personnel, to which I was appointed a member by the President in November, 1942, submitted a report to the President. In October, 1943, the President sent the report to Congress with a message

urging the enactment of legislation along the lines recommended in the report. Since then the Senate of the United States has passed by unanimous vote a bill which makes provision for the education and training of veterans after their discharge from the armed services. The matter is now pending in the House of Representatives. The passage of a bill is expected in the near future. Minor differences between the provisions of the Senate and House bills may require that the differences be ironed out in conference, but without doubt a law should be finally enacted within the next few weeks. This legislation is of great importance not only to the veterans and to the educational institutions of the country but also to the future welfare of the nation. During the year, I have also continued my work as a member of the Law Revision Commission of New York, to which I was reappointed for another term by Governor Dewey. I have also served as arbitrator, and as chairman of a panel, in several labor disputes.

PUBLICATIONS

Since my last report, another casebook has been added to the list of Columbia casebooks, bringing the total to forty-one, and a supplement to one of the earlier casebooks has been published. Two other books have been published, one dealing with criminal procedure in colonial New York and the other with military law. The books are:

Law Enforcement in Colonial New York (Commonwealth Fund, 1944), by Professor Goebel and T. Raymond Naughton of the New York bar. This is the fourth book published by the Commonwealth Fund for the Columbia Foundation for Research in American Legal History. The work is an extensive and meticulous study of the introduction and development of the various devices and procedures of the English Common Law for the punishment and prevention of crime. The research had its inception in an investigation of the New York colonial records by Professor Goebel financed by the University in 1926. Grants by the Commonwealth Fund made possible a thorough examination of the widely scattered manuscripts bearing on early law enforcement extending over a number of years. The book is the fruit of this study and makes available

for the first time an adequate presentation of one phase of the reception of the common law in America. The Foundation has completed but not yet published a similarly detailed study of appeals to the Privy Council from the American plantations.

Cases and Materials on Labor Law (West Publishing Company, 1944), by Professor Handler. This volume, being designed for use by students of economics as well as law, combines to an extent which is unprecedented the economic and legal materials on labor relations. The fusion of legal and economic data makes it possible for the student to explore the economic implications of the rules which he studies and to appraise these rules in the light of their social effects. The book deals first with the economic objectives of labor unions and then with the means by which they seek to attain their ends. Elaborate consideration is given the administration of the National Labor Relations Act. There are also chapters having to do with the collective bargaining agreement and with the relationship between unions and their members. The book is richly annotated with references to the economic and legal literature on the subjects which it covers.

The Army and the Law (Columbia University Press, 1943), by Professor Garrard Glenn of the University of Virginia and Professor Schiller. This volume is a revision and enlargement by Professor Schiller of Professor Glenn's admirable book published at the close of World War I. The book, which deals with the relation between the common law and the Army in both time of peace and time of war, is of distinct aid to both the civilian lawyer and the military tribunal at the present moment. As one reviewer has said: "In brief compass, Messrs. Glenn and Schiller have gathered together more military precedents and discussed them more intelligently than is the case in any similar work since Winthrop's *Military Law and Precedents,* that bible of the military lawyer, now more than fifty years old."

1944 Supplement to Military Law and Defense Legislation (West Publishing Company, 1944), by Professor Schiller. This supplement to Professor Schiller's casebook, published in 1941, brings up to date the collection of statutory enactments, administrative regulations, judicial decisions, and opinions of the Judge Advocate General that deal with the subject.

REGISTRATION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND FELLOWSHIPS

The registration during the Winter Session of 1942–43 was as follows:

Graduate students	1
Third year: Class of 1943	54
Second year: Class of 1944	67
First year: Class of 1945	66
Nonmatriculated students	3
TOTAL	191

The registration during the Spring Session of 1942–43 was as follows:

Graduate students	2
Third year: Class of 1943	29
Second year: Class of 1944	35
First year: Class of 1945	56
Nonmatriculated students	3
TOTAL	125

The registration during the Summer Session of 1943 was as follows:

Graduate students	2
Third year: Class of 1944	38
Second year: Class of 1945	25
First year: Class of 1946	23
Nonmatriculated students	1
TOTAL	89

The registration during the Winter Session of 1943–44 was as follows:

Graduate students	4
Third year: Class of 1944	29
Second year: Class of 1945	27
First year: Class of 1946	53
Nonmatriculated students	5
TOTAL	118

In February, 1943, the degree of LL.B. was awarded to 42 candidates. In June, 1943, the degree of LL.B. was awarded to nine candidates, and the degree of LL.M. was awarded to one candidate. In October, 1943, the degree of LL.B. was awarded to ten candidates. In February, 1944, the

degree of LL.B. was awarded to 13 candidates, and the degree of LL.M. was awarded to one candidate.

During the twelve months period beginning February 1, 1943, and ending February 5, 1944, scholarship aid amounting to $7,982.10 was awarded as follows:

	Amount	*Number of students*
Spring Session, 1943	$3,426.05	23
Summer Session, 1943	1,875.00	13
Winter Session, 1943–44	2,681.05	19

No graduate fellowships in law were awarded during this period.

LAW LIBRARY

During the academic year 1942–43, 5,664 volumes were added to the Law Library, bringing the total to 247,988. The total collections now comprise about 137,000 volumes in Anglo-American law, including 29,000 textbooks; 72,000 volumes in foreign law; 27,500 in international law; 10,000 in comparative law, jurisprudence, biography, and bibliography; and 3,000 rare volumes which are kept in the Treasure Room. Many of the rare volumes have been removed from Kent Hall to a safer storage place for the duration of the war.

During the year a complete survey of Latin American serial holdings was initiated, to be used as a guide to the purchase of the material in this field. It is planned to build up in the library a good working collection for all countries south of the United States border, comparable to those for the principal European countries. Assistance of practicing attorneys in some of these countries has been enlisted in the advantageous selection of those codes and texts most used by them. The use of the Latin American material by alumni has increased substantially since the beginning of the war.

A similar survey is being made of the library's collection of the session laws and compiled statutes of the states of the United States, in an effort to complete the files of all states from 1776 to date, either in original or reprint form. The existing collection is already outstanding for research purposes, but a few gaps still exist for some states.

The European book market continued to be closed for the most part, but every effort was made to ensure as far as possible the reservation for

the library by its agents of all important published material until after the war.

The use of the library declined in 1943 to a total of 261,366 volumes, as compared with 474,666 in 1940, the last normal year. Since the enrollment was less than one quarter, it is evident that use of the library by research workers—Faculty, law review editors, and others—accounts for at least half the normal circulation. During the year the library rendered service to the students in the Naval School of Military Government.

BOARD OF VISITORS

The Board of Visitors, appointed by the Trustees for the academic year 1942–43, held no meeting during the year. It is hoped that a meeting of the Board may be arranged in the near future to discuss with members of the Faculty proposed changes in the curriculum and in teaching methods now under consideration. The members of the Board appointed for the academic year 1943–44 are: Louis Connick, '15 Law, New York City; Mathias F. Correa, '34 Law, New York City; Justice Martin W. Deyo, '28 Law, Binghamton, New York; Governor Thomas E. Dewey, '25 Law, Albany, New York; Brigadier General William J. Donovan, '08 Law, Washington, D. C.; Justice William O. Douglas, '25 Law, Washington, D. C.; George A. Ellis, '08 Law, New York City; James W. Husted, '25 Law, New York City; Theodore Kiendl, '13 Law, New York City; Chief Judge Irving Lehman, '98 Law, New York City; John M. Lowrie, '12 Law, Galesburg, Illinois; Colonel Alfred McCormack, '25 Law (*Chairman*), Washington, D. C.; Robert McCurdy Marsh, '03 Law, New York City; Andrew Penn Martin, '14 Law, Cleveland, Ohio; George Z. Medalie, '07 Law, New York City; Walter S. Orr, '15 Law, New York City; Eustace Seligman, '14 Law, New York City; Justice Bernard L. Shientag, '08 Law, New York City; Senator Pliny Williamson, '03 Law, New York City; Judge John M. Woolsey, '01 Law, New York City; Wallace P. Zachry, '22 Law, New York City.

Respectfully submitted,

YOUNG B. SMITH
Dean

April 10, 1944

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Medicine

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

MEDICAL CENTER

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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the activities of the School of Medicine for the academic year 1942–43. Due to the accelerated program ninety-five students were awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine on March 17, 1943, and students were admitted to a beginning class on March 22, 1943.

For the period March 22 to June 30, 1943, 464 students were enrolled in the regular course of instruction for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, distributed as follows:

First year	119
Second year	114
Third year	122
Fourth year	109

There were 1,555 applicants for admission. The students had prepared in 191 different colleges and universities. The class admitted during the year had prepared in forty colleges. The graduating class obtained internships in forty-one different hospitals in all sections of the country. Thirty-two students who were registered under the Graduate Faculties of the University took their work at the Medical School during the year. Instruction in the medical sciences was provided as usual for the students of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Twenty-five students were enrolled in the DeLamar Institute of Public Health. The enrollment in the Department of Nursing was as follows:

First year	121
Second year	99
Third year	71

There were awarded, in addition to the degrees of Doctor of Medicine, eighteen of Master of Science (public health), thirty of Bachelor of Science (nursing), and eight of Doctor of Medical Science.

Dr. Cornelius J. Tyson, Jr., who was graduated in March, 1943, was the recipient of two prizes, the Dr. William Perry Watson Prize, awarded to the member of the graduating class showing the most efficient work in the study of the diseases of infants and children during the medical course, and the Janeway Prize awarded each year to the graduate who, in the opinion of the Faculty, has ranked highest in efficiency and ability. Mr. Leo Pomerantz, of the second year class, was awarded the Dr. Harold Lee Meierhof Prize for outstanding work in the field of pathology during the year.

Due to the accelerated program scholarship aid for the past year covered one and one-third academic years, and five classes were involved instead of the usual four. The average grant was larger, and a greater number of students were aided. One hundred and thirty-one students received an average of $409 each for a total of $53,592. We were fortunate in being able to make these awards at this time when students who under ordinary circumstances would work during their vacation periods were unable to do so.

The employment office of the School has aided 192 students to secure work throughout the school year. Two hundred and thirty-three steady positions and thirty-nine temporary jobs were filled this year. Students were employed in extracurricular work by sixteen hospitals not including the Medical Center.

Dr. John Baldwin has been in charge of the student Health Service. The over-all activity of the Service has not been greatly altered by the present emergency. Daily consultation hours were conducted by Dr. Baldwin throughout the academic year. Three hundred and nine medical students, approximately three quarters of the entire medical student body, applied at least once at the consultation hours. A total of 1,113 office visits was made by all students (aside from the routine physical examinations). This total comprises 884 office visits by 309 medical students and 229 office visits by 127 dental students. In addition to stated office hours, Dr. Baldwin was available every day for emergencies in the school and hospital buildings, at Bard Hall, or at the homes of students residing in the immediate neighborhood.

Major illnesses have not constituted much of a problem in the student body. There were no deaths and no active tuberculosis cases. There was

a striking rise in the incidence of primary, atypical pneumonia of undetermined etiology as compared with previous years, but not to any alarming level. Twenty-nine students were hospitalized and twenty-three were admitted to the overnight ward. Upper respiratory infections were common but not of epidemic proportions. The usual large number of acute sinusitis was treated in the Vanderbilt Clinic.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the student body remains extremely low, only three cases having been uncovered in the past seven years and none in the past three years. This record indicates that the present precautions taken with regard to early detection of the disease are satisfactory.

During the past year, postgraduate courses were given to 977 physicians, including about 250 Army medical officers. The enrollment of civilian physicians was as follows:

Bellevue Hospital	13
Montefiore Hospital	21
Mount Sinai Hospital	46
Neurological Institute and Medical School	24
Presbyterian Hospital and Medical School	64
DeLamar Institute of Public Health	32
Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital	3
New York Post-Graduate Medical School	532

In addition to the postgraduate courses listed above, instruction for residents in affiliated hospitals was provided for:

Dissection of head and neck	25
Histopathology of nose and throat	12
Histopathology of ear	17

Eleven candidates for the degree of Med.Sc.D., now in service, were continued in registration in the graduate program. Fourteen candidates are working for the degree at the present time.

The Post-Graduate Medical School offers a wide variety of short "refresher" courses of two distinct types—courses for general practitioners and advanced courses for qualified specialists. The largest number of courses for general practitioners are offered in the fields of internal medicine, gynecology, and pediatrics. An interesting development in this

category has been the interdepartmental courses in which several of the clinical departments coöperate in offering for general practitioners a course dealing particularly with diagnosis. When it was found that physicians remaining in civilian practice were too busy to come for courses of more than one week, the curriculum was revised to provide a larger number of one-week courses. The advisability of this change has been shown by the increased registration which is a marked contrast to the decrease in registration at the Post-Graduate during the First World War. It is also noteworthy that there are many general practitioners and internists throughout the country who come to the Post-Graduate year after year in order to keep pace with the rapid developments of medical science.

In recent years the Post-Graduate has increased the number of advanced courses offered only to those who have already qualified as specialists in various fields, particularly in the surgical specialties. Because admission to these courses has been restricted, the teaching has been at a pedagogical level adapted to specialists. Some of these are part-time courses, with sessions on one or two half days each week, for the convenience of specialists practicing in the metropolitan area. Others are full-time courses of one week or longer for specialists from distant cities.

The separation of courses designed for physicians already specialists from those arranged for general practitioners has proven the wisdom of adapting instruction to the needs of the different groups. Insistence upon qualifications for enrollment in the courses offered only to specialists has been a real contribution to postgraduate teaching. The recent development of symposia, given in intensive courses in a number of affiliated hospitals, for specialists already qualified in their field of practice has also proven of real merit. The growing demand for courses adapted especially to the needs of Latin American and South American physicians indicates a new and broad field of postgraduate teaching.

The programs of the Army Specialized Training Program and of the Navy College Training Program have been started in the School with every promise of success and advantage to trainees and to the University. All trainees are on commutation of quarters and rations. The amount and schedules of military exercises do not interfere with the academic program and clinical work. The splendid coöperation of the Army and

Navy officers in charge of the units at the School is greatly appreciated by the entire staff and student body.

The first year classes for January and October, 1944, have been filled for months. These classes, with the approval of the Army and Navy, have been selected from the large reservoir of college students created by the reduction of the usual premedical course to the shortened requirements of the services under their training programs which made senior, junior, and sophomore college students eligible. The future supply of medical students will be limited by the government contracts to trainees with shortened preparation. In the case of the Navy, its minimum requirement of five periods of sixteen weeks of accelerated instruction with certain possible additional college work should prove satisfactory.

The proposed program of the Army Specialized Training Division as it affects the college preparation of medical students may result in a lowering of the quality of medical care for the armed forces and the civilian population of the future. At present over 98 percent of medical students have had at least three years of college preparation, and a large majority have had four years. Modern medical training is based on this amount of previous education.

The Army proposes that immature college students be required to complete their basic college preparation in a condensed curriculum of fifteen months, preliminary to the long, arduous, and exacting discipline of three calendar years of accelerated medical instruction. Such a standard of premedical training barely meets the minimum requirements for medical licensure in many states. Lowering the premedical period of preparation will not, of course, increase the number of medical graduates per year because the professional schools are already operating at capacity production and full acceleration.

The Association of American Medical Colleges is of the unanimous opinion that the return to the standards of premedical education of a generation ago is against the best interest of the medical services of the Army. Sufficient numbers of students can be given a reasonable preparation to continue the production of competent physicians as a vital contribution to the war effort. The Association believes that the college period of preparation of recognized quality can be reduced from the present average of nearly thirty-six months of actual instruction to not

less than eighteen months of intensive and accelerated teaching. This minimum is regarded as the critical low limit of such preparation. Many believe that it is, in fact, too low.

If the Army insists, however, upon going below that minimum, the medical schools of the country will coöperate with the Army and will continue to train as many medical officers and doctors as rapidly as possible and as well as they can and at the full capacity of the medical schools. Educational authorities regret such a decision by the Army because there appears to be no compelling reason or necessity for such a step at the present time.

Medical education, along with every other phase of American life and education, has been adjusted to the all-out war effort. The endeavors to produce more well-trained physicians for the military and civilian needs of the country are meeting with a large measure of success to date. It is vital for the long-term needs of the country that in serving the immediate objectives of the war there shall not be serious impairment of the sound foundations of medical education built during the last twenty-five years, upon which the post-war adjustments will be based. The Faculty is studying the many new problems which will need to be faced when the primary war task is completed. It is important that we begin to make tentative plans for the new opportunities of national and even international service that will present themselves at the termination of the global conflict.

The plans must of necessity be determined finally by the conditions which will face the country, the world, the profession, and higher education at the end of the war. They will be determined in part by the length of the struggle and the extent to which our substance and resources have been mobilized and expended. That there will be a period of social and economic adjustment of the first magnitude seems certain. The reconversion and relocation of wartime industries with consequent effects upon employment, retraining, and shifts in population will create severe impacts upon our national economy. The financial burdens of the country and taxes upon individuals will probably force modifications in the previous methods of providing medical services for the population. The attitudes of returning physicians discharged from the services and of the men and women who have served in the armed forces must be con-

sidered. The necessary assumption of a considerable degree of responsibility in the fields of international health, relief, and rehabilitation will present many new challenges.

The present indications without consideration of possible political pressures are that the demobilization of the Army and Navy will be a far more orderly procedure than that which followed the last war. The Navy will probably remain at approximately full strength for many years following the close of hostilities if we are to discharge our world commitments in the era of peace and rehabilitation. The Army plans to retain a large force for similar reasons. If these events transpire we shall have no rapid mass demobilization with all the implications in employment, vocational training, and education but a period of time in which plans can be executed without undue haste. The post-war period will create many demands of a nonmilitary nature for trained experts in tropical medicine, public health, nutrition, sanitation, and the whole range of scientific endeavor as we contribute, as we shall very largely, to the world rehabilitation. The demands for such services and personnel promise to be large and insistent.

One of the first problems the medical schools will face after the war is the adjustment of our programs to a basis approximating a normal educational pattern. The accelerated training initiated by the medical schools even before our participation in the war was designed as an emergency measure to produce medical officers as rapidly as consistent with reasonable standards. Everyone realized the temporary nature of the plan and its inadequacies. Although we may retain the form of medical education, not all the substance can be preserved under war conditions. But the accelerated program is serving a highly important place in the all-out war effort.

The questions raised by at least a partial return to the earlier educational pattern can be answered only at the proper time. The deceleration and adjustment of the curriculum, for example, will be influenced by the date and year of cessation of hostilities in relation to our academic calendars. The "unwinding" will be as much a problem as the condensation was. For a period of several years the classes probably will be carried through irregularly until the war groups are graduated. If the Army and Navy programs are accompanied by a relaxation of academic standards

in premedical preparation and by a lowering of the level of professional education because of inadequate teaching staffs, the return to normal performance will be made more difficult. Returning staff members will have to be fitted back into their activities. Many students now financed by the government will have individual financial problems although present indications are that liberal assistance through severance allowances, government scholarships, and federal loans will be available for students where needed.

Probably there will be a considerable drop in premedical students for a time as schools reëstablish as promptly as possible the standards of premedical preparation necessary for the modern study of medicine and for community, scientific, and professional leadership. Many students will have had irregular, inadequate, or interrupted preparation. The admission procedures will probably be rather flexible for a time.

The adjustments will afford an excellent opportunity to reëxamine the curriculum and teaching procedures. Perhaps the most important objective to be sought is a close integration of the entire medical course into a single unit of education rather than a series of more or less isolated subjects. An opportunity will be afforded to reëvaluate methods of instruction in which we endeavor to teach too many subjects in too great detail. It is an axiom that true education, particularly at the professional level, is self-education. Medicine must be learned by the student if he is to develop judgment, discrimination, and intellectual self-reliance.

Reorganizing our program of professional education will also afford an opportunity to give proper importance to subjects recently brought into prominence. It is apparent that more emphasis than heretofore should be placed upon parasitology, the medical and health problems of the tropics, psychosomatic medicine (which accounts to date for one third of our casualties), chemotherapy, the special diseases of adult and old age, biophysics, genetics, industrial medicine, public health, legal medicine, the care and treatment of trauma (especially burns, injuries, and shock), nutrition, the correction of physical defects, aviation physiology, and the broad range of environmental factors in health as well as in disease. It will not be possible nor desirable merely to add these topics to the old curriculum. The whole structure of medical instruction will have to be examined in the light of present-day requirements.

Many young medical officers will have had a hurried, somewhat abbreviated medical course in which the basic scientific preparation as well as clinical experience has been inadequate. The shortened internship and absence of residency responsibility and training for many future medical officers will bring large numbers of demobilized physicians back for graduate and postgraduate education. If, as expected, the medical schools will decelerate after the war and will have a reduced student enrollment for a few years, a great opportunity will be provided for the medical schools in coöperation with affiliated hospitals to assist returning physicians to make up for their deficiencies, not only in clinical fields through residencies and clinical instruction, but equally in the medical sciences. Fortunately for us, the comprehensive program of graduate and postgraduate medical education formulated ten years ago and which has operated with conspicuous success up to the time of hostilities is an admirable base on which to proceed to the new and even wider responsibilities in the immediate post-war era. It is in that same period of lowered enrollment of regular students that the staffs of the medical sciences may have opportunity to recapture their stride in research which has been seriously interrupted by the accelerated program and the withdrawal of younger members of the departments for military service. During the less strenuous period investigations in important clinical fields not related to the war effort should have every encouragement.

It seems reasonable to assume that the profound social and economic conditions that are likely to follow the war will necessitate significant changes in medical practice. The close relationships between income and sickness both as cause and effect, and between conditions of employment or housing and the community as well as individual health, as illustrations, suggest that the problems of medical care can not be divorced from those of unemployment, old age, income, living conditions, and other features of social security. The recent presentations in Great Britain of the Beveridge Report, the reports of the Medical Planning Commission of the British Medical Association and Medical Planning Research and in this country of the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill in Congress and the numerous activities of the medical, hospital, and public health groups indicate the public interest as well as responsibility of the profession.

Illness occurs unevenly in the population and is unpredictable for the

individual or family. The economic burden, therefore, is also unpredictable for the individual. For large elements of society the problems can be met only through collective provisions for medical care which aim to distribute the costs over a large group of the population and over a long period of time. It is these considerations that have led to various forms of sickness or hospital insurance as well as the growing participation of governments during the last half century in health and medical services. There is need in most urban as well as rural communities for sound planning by competent lay and professional leaders to provide for the entire population adequate facilities and personnel for the modern practice of medicine. The unsatisfactory distribution and utilization of medical manpower even under the stress of the national emergency points to the need of better planning and wise professional leadership if medicine is fully to meet the task before it. The essential feature of a well-conceived program is the quality of the service rendered. A competent and effective scheme is dependent upon trained personnel who keep abreast of current knowledge and are competent in its application. Medical education is primarily concerned with the qualifications and preparation of students to practice medicine and to provide medical leadership. It is most important, therefore, that the professional education be permeated with an understanding of the basic social and economic problems and trends with which medicine is expected to deal, and which also are likely to modify the forms and opportunities of practice in the future.

It is quite evident that a series of challenging problems will meet the medical schools and universities upon completion of the present task which until successfully concluded should have our undivided attention and command our full energy. The post-war period promises to give unparalleled opportunities for public and even international service. It is fervently to be hoped in those interests that the standards of academic, scientific, and professional achievement may be retained and advanced.

The remaining members of the teaching staff are active in a variety of research projects associated with the war effort. The courses for medical officers assigned to the School from all over the country have proven most stimulating and successful. Many of the men are on national war committees. All are giving unstintingly of their time in the national emergency and are to be congratulated on their efforts in what often is of important help in the over-all war effort.

Appended to this report is a list by departments of members of the School staff who are in the armed services or engaged in special assignments outside the University. In every theatre of war and in many posts throughout the world our colleagues are making their contributions in the national crisis. In them and their efforts the entire staff and student body take great pride. They are carrying on the highest tradition of service which has been the heritage of this School in every emergency since and even before the birth of our nation. They have our complete support and best wishes.

Detailed reports of the teaching and research activities of the various departments follow.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

Professor Samuel R. Detwiler, Executive Officer

Commendation is given to the members of the Department for their productive activities despite the heavy teaching loads placed upon them as a result of the accelerated teaching program and extra duties in connection with the courses for Army medical officers.

Between October, 1942, and May, 1943, anatomical instruction has been offered to 171 Army medical and dental officers. The added responsibilities in connection with the plastic and maxillofacial surgery course have been carried out by Professors Sherwood L. Washburn, Harry H. Shapiro, Raymond C. Truex, and William M. Rogers. The anatomical exercises for the courses in neurosurgery have been under the direction of Professor Adolph Elwyn who was assisted by Professors Detwiler, Truex, and Washburn and Dr. Herbert Elftman. The anatomical instruction for the courses in surgery of the extremities has been conducted by Professor William Darrach, with the assistance of Professor Rogers.

In connection with the graduate medicine program, approximately sixty residents from affiliated hospitals in New York City received instruction in this Department. The course on dissection of the head and neck, offered by Dr. DeGraaf Woodman, was again popular, with an attendance of twenty-four residents. Professor Shapiro has offered two courses in applied anatomy of the head and neck to graduates in dentistry and also a course in anatomy for graduates in orthodontia.

Because of the war, the Department has lost the services of nearly all the part-time instructors and has keenly felt also the resignation of Professor Ruth A. Miller, who rendered excellent services on a full-time basis for ten years. Dr. William B. Atkinson has been appointed Instructor in Anatomy, and

Dr. E. B. Kaplan of the Hospital of Joint Diseases has volunteered his services in the teaching of gross anatomy.

Professor Philip E. Smith has continued his investigations dealing with the maintenance and restoration of spermatogenesis in monkeys following hypophysectomy. Mr. Samuel Dvoskin, working under Professor Smith's direction, has been studying a similar problem in rats. Dr. Louis Levin's studies on the relation of the endocrines to serum protein metabolism have yielded interesting results.

Professor Earl T. Engle has been studying the effects of total and subtotal thyroidectomy in monkeys. The effects of ablation of the thyroid on creatine and cholesterol metabolism have been completed in collaboration with Professor Warren M. Sperry and Dr. Joseph Jailer. The relation of the thyroid to menstruation has been considerably clarified by these experiments. This is apparently the first experimental demonstration that the thyroid is necessary for menstruation.

Professor Engle, in collaboration with Dr. E. J. Farris and others of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, has continued studies on malignant and nonmalignant tumors, and on changes in the genital system of aged rats. Dr. Theodora N. Salmon has continued her researches on the thyroparathyroid relations in the growth of rats.

Professor Aura E. Severinghaus was appointed Assistant Dean on July 1, 1942. He continues to give a large amount of time, as director of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, to medical war problems in the Far East. For his efforts in the reëstablishment of medical libraries, and especially for a microfilm service, through which coöperation with certain of our government agencies is providing free China with complete files for current medical literature, the Chinese government, through its Ambassador, has conferred upon him the Peoples Medal of Honored Merit.

Professor Dudley J. Morton has continued his studies on static disorders of the foot and has given lectures to various medical organizations, to medical officers in Army camps, and at the Army Medical School in Washington. Conferences have been held on the subject of foot disorders at the Surgeon General's Office, the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, and in Baltimore with Dr. George E. Bennett, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Orthopedic Surgery of the United States Army.

Professor Wilfred M. Copenhaver has continued his investigations on the function of the embryonic liver, with particular reference to blood formation. Professors Truex and Copenhaver are collaborating on a study of the comparative histology of the moderator band of the heart.

Professors Shapiro and Truex were awarded the 1943 prize in a nation-wide contest sponsored by the Chicago Dental Society. A second phase of their study is being carried on by Professor Shapiro in collaboration with Professors

Charles Bodecker and William Lefkowitz of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Professor Shapiro, with Dr. Bernice L. Maclean of Hunter College, is continuing his investigations on the transplantation of developing teeth in the cat. Studies dealing with the effects of tooth removal in the kitten upon the development of the skull are being carried out in collaboration with Professor Washburn. Professor Shapiro has completed a textbook, *Applied Anatomy of the Head and Neck,* which is scheduled for publication June, 1943.

Professor Washburn is making an exhaustive study of epiphyseal union in the opossum, and an analysis of trunk height in humans. Professor Washburn has collaborated with Professor Detwiler in studying the effects of the presence of large eyes upon the size of the orbit.

Professor Rogers has been making an anatomical and physiological study of motor end plates during Wallerian degeneration. In collaboration with Dr. Henry Juneman of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery he is continuing an experimental and clinical investigation of the changes in the form of the mandible and of the temporomandibular joint in response to changes in functional activity.

Dr. Elftman has been investigating the functional anatomy of the locomotor system. The barograph, which he perfected in its present form, has proven to be a valuable instrument not only for the rapid evaluation of the functional capacity of feet but also for research upon the dynamic factors present in both normal and abnormal feet. Dr. Elftman is also investigating certain problems in dynamic anatomy which promise interesting and valuable results.

Professor Raymund L. Zwemer has continued his work on the structure and function of the adrenal cortex. These studies have been aided by a grant from the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation. During a three-month interim in his teaching schedule, Dr. Zwemer at the request of the Uruguayan government was sent to South America by the Office of the Coordinator for Inter-American Affairs. In addition to teaching and research in Uruguay, he gave lectures in Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil. These were published in the vernacular in the journals of the respective countries. Professor Zwemer was elected an honorary member of the Sociedad de Medicina de Montevideo, Uruguay; a corresponding member of the Sociedad de Biologia de la Asociacion Medica Argentina, and secretary of the Biological Section of the New York Academy of Sciences.

Special commendation is due Professor Elwyn for untiring efforts in his teaching. In connection with the neuroanatomy courses for medical and dental students and various graduate courses in neuroanatomy, he devoted 324 hours to actual teaching. He also completed in February the work on a neuroanatomical text which has been published as *Human Neuroanatomy*. One of the special features of the book is the presentation of the internal structure of the nervous system from the standpoint of clinical significance.

Professor Detwiler has been studying problems of regeneration and cellular proliferation in the embryonic medulla and spinal cord of salamanders. He also completed a research monograph on the retina. The book entitled *Vertebrate Photoreceptors* was published by Macmillan Company in March. This monograph has been designed to meet the needs of those who have a general interest in the biology of the retina as well as of those who are specifically concerned with problems of retinal function.

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY

Professor A. Raymond Dochez, Executive Officer

The teaching of medical bacteriology and immunology has been adapted to the accelerated program for medical and dental students. With minor exceptions the character of the teaching has been the same as heretofore. In view of the probable changed content of the practice of graduates serving with the armed forces, additional time and emphasis has been given to the study of parasitology. A special course in medical bacteriology, immunology, and parasitology was conducted for a group of Army officers assigned to the School. The special lecture course on filterable viruses and the diseases caused by these agents was continued this year. The course in medical mycology, given jointly by the Departments of Bacteriology and Dermatology, under the direction of Professor Rhoda Benham, has been continued.

Dr. Jaques Bourdillon has resigned from the Department to accept a position in the Research Laboratories of the New York State Department of Health at Albany, N. Y.

During the year just ended the diagnostic service performed bacteriological and serological examinations on a total of 52,215 specimens. Due to changes in the arrangement of medical internships, occasioned by the war, it has not been possible to offer to interns the extensive experience in the diagnostic laboratory which was formerly considered desirable.

During the year there have been nine candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Department. Of these, two, Mrs. Julia Street Meyer and Miss Mathilde Solowey, have received the Ph.D. degree, and three, Mr. Fred Rights, Mr. Morris Solotorovsky, and Miss Margaret Bailly, have left to join the armed forces of the United States.

Research on rodent poliomyelitis was continued by Professor Claus W. Jungeblut and his associates. Investigations were continued on the interference phenomenon between a mouse-adapted-poliomyelitis virus (SK) and a monkey virus (Aycock). This work was carried out in collaboration with the Research Laboratories of the American Cyanamide Company at Stamford, Connecticut. A monkey and guinea pig pathogenic variant of Theiler's mouse

encephalomyelitis virus, obtained by serial passage through cotton rats, was established as a descendant from the parent strain on the basis of serological tests. In collaboration with Dr. Vourdillon a high degree of purification of SK murine virus was achieved by combining chemical and physical methods of extraction and concentration.

A localized outbreak of infantile paralysis in White Plains, N. Y., was investigated by Dr. Gilbert Dalldorf. A rodent pathogenic virus which paralyzes albino mice, cotton rats, and hamsters was isolated from the brain of a gray house mouse found dead in the house of a fatal human case of poliomyelitis. Another rodent pathogenic virus capable of paralyzing albino mice, cotton rats, and hamsters was isolated from the brain stem of this fatal case. The two viruses, when passaged in albino mice, had similar immunological properties; both were completely inactivated by antiserum against Theiler's mouse encephalomyelitis virus, and both showed some neutralization with convalescent sera obtained from surviving patients in this epidemic. They differed markedly, however, in virulence for albino mice in that the human virus was much more potent than the mouse virus.

Professor Beatrice C. Seegal, in association with Dr. Emily Loeb of the Department of Medicine, has continued the study of cytotoxic serums. At the request of the Subcommittee of Blood Substitutes of the National Research Council, Professor Seegal has carried out studies on the antigenic and anaphylactogenic nature of bovine serum fractions proposed as possible blood substitutes.

Continuing the work of Dr. Margaret Holden, and in coöperation with Professor Daniel E. Ziskin of the Dental Faculty, Dr. Ada R. Clark and Professor Theodor Rosebury have carried out a comparative study of acute herpetic gingivostomatitis and fusospirochetal infections of the mouth. Their studies indicate that herpetic gingivostomatitis and Vincent's infection appear to be distinct. Fusospirochetal infection, which is commonly present in mouth diseases other than Vincent's infection, may also complicate herpetic infection in man, but herpes virus is evidently not concerned in Vincent's infection.

Professor Rosebury has been conducting a study of the anaerobic actinomycetes. Previously available methods for isolation of these bacteria, particularly from grossly contaminated sources, have been much improved. In contrast to the reported experiences of others, it has been possible to isolate actinomyces regularly and maintain them without difficulty in pure culture. Professor Rosebury's findings, although still incomplete, support the view, now held by most students of this subject, that actinomycosis in man is an endogenous infection. The pathogenesis of the disease in man, however, remains incompletely explained.

Professor Rosebury's film on spirochetes has been recommended by the Committee on Materials for Visual Instruction in Microbiology of the Society

of American Bacteriologists, and the Committee has completed arrangements to supply the film on a rental basis. Copies of the film are now available by purchase through Columbia University Press.

Professor James T. Culbertson's time has been largely occupied during the past year in expansion of the teaching schedule in parasitology for medical students and a special group of officers of the United States Army. His experimental work has been concerned with the preparation of a skin-testing antigen from pure suspensions of amoebae which appears to have use in the diagnosis of amoebiasis in man. Dr. Harry M. Rose and Professor Culbertson have worked with Dr. Arthur F. Coca, of the Lederle Laboratories, in the standardization and trial of a skin-testing antigen which Lederle Laboratories plan to offer commercially for the diagnosis of echinococcus disease. Working with Dr. A. E. Thomas of the Research Laboratory of the New York City Department of Health, they have used with considerable success two heterologous cestode antigens in the complement fixation test for echinococcus disease. Professor Culbertson and Dr. Rose have also developed a skin test for schistosomiasis. In skin tests for trichiniasis in apparently healthy persons Professor Culbertson and Dr. Rose have obtained an over-all incidence of 8.2 percent positive with Trichinella spiralis antigen.

During the past year, Professor Murray Sanders has continued the investigation of epidemic keratoconjunctivitis virus, and, as a result, certain salient features of the problem were clarified. It appears likely that the most important epidemiological factor in the spread of epidemic keratoconjunctivitis is contact infection. Consequently, it has been possible to reduce the incidence of the disease by proper education of physician and patient. This was accomplished through the combined efforts of the Division of Preventive Medicine, Office of the Surgeon General, United States Army, the Commission on Neurotropic Virus Diseases, Board for the Investigation and Control of Influenza and Other Epidemic Diseases in the Army, and the American Medical Association. In a study of more than 350 serums from various parts of the country, it was found that serum of patients convalescing from epidemic keratoconjunctivitis contained neutralizing antibodies to the virus isolated at this institution. This information made possible the preliminary use of convalescent serum in therapy. Early this year Professor Sanders was given a leave of absence to enter the Army where he is continuing his investigation of virus diseases.

During the past year Dr. M. Maxim Steinbach and Mr. Charles Duca have continued under a grant from the National Tuberculosis Association the study of experimental tuberculosis in depancreatized dogs. The investigation of experimental tuberculosis in hypophysectomized rats has been extended, and the results will soon be ready for publication. Material related to chemotherapy of tuberculosis has been collected and published. Substances under investigation are phenylthiourea and some of its derivatives, N'-benzoylsufanilamide and

penicillin. Material for a book on the "Etiology of the More Common Acute and Chronic Respiratory Infections" is being collected by Dr. Steinbach and Mr. Duca.

Dr. Henry Purdy Beale in collaboration with Dr. Mary Sojkin and Miss Agatha Guzzardi has used the quantitative precipitin reaction as a method of study of the basic principles of plant virus-antiserum reactions.

Dr. Charles L. Fox, Jr., has devoted the major portion of his time to the study of the action of soluble derivatives of the sulfonamide drugs on infection of wounds and burns. Studies of the clinical use of the preparations are now in progress at Bellevue Hospital with Dr. Fenwick Beekman and at Harlem Hospital with Dr. J. G. M. Bullowa, Dr. R. Young, and Dr. J. A. Tamerin.

Dr. Fox and Mrs. M. R. Stetten of the Department of Biochemistry are studying a new diazotizable substance. This substance discovered to be formed during sulfonamide bacteriostasis has been isolated in pure form, and its chemistry and biological significance in sulfonamide bacteriostasis is being investigated. Studies on the prevention of renal precipitation of sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine, and their acetyl forms by keeping the urine alkaline have been continued with the assistance of Dr. Ole J. Jensen, Jr., of the Department of Urology and Dr. Gilbert H. Mudge of the Department of Medicine.

Dr. Clark has collaborated with Professor Rosebury in a comparative study of acute herpetic gingivostomatitis and fusospirochetal infections of the mouth. Dr. Holden is initiating a study of the so-called "interference phenomenon" as manifested by viruses of the filterable type.

Graduate studies have continued during the year in spite of increased demands for space and time because of the enlargement of the teaching program occasioned by the war. Mr. Duca has investigated the relationship of the age of guinea pigs to resistance to experimental tuberculosis. Mrs. Dorothy Naiman is studying the effect of the X ray on the resistance of rats with Trypanosoma lewisi. Miss Eleanora Molloy is coöperating with Dr. Rose in a study of the etiology of primary atypical pneumonia. Mr. Walter Kessler has completed an investigation of Bartonella muris anemia in the albino rat.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Professor Hans T. Clarke, Executive Officer

No major changes in personnel have occurred during the period covered by this report. Instruction has remained essentially unaltered by the changes in the accelerated schedule. As to graduate instruction, the enrollment in the introductory course fell to half the number for 1941–42, and losses, largely due to war conditions, have occurred in the advanced group of students. The Department undertook the instruction of seventeen Army officers in the methods of diagnostic chemical analysis.

Although the teaching duties have been unusually heavy, the Department has continued to be active in research, some of which has been dedicated to war problems. To one project Professor Erwin Brand and his assistants have devoted full time, and another study is under the leadership of Professor Erwin Chargaff. This investigator has also continued his studies on the coagulation of blood, the lipoprotein complexes of tissue cells, and the deamination of hydroxyamino acids. Professor Hans T. Clarke has investigated the possible usefulness of some new synthetic products in relation to preoperative sterilization, certain surgical procedures, and as substitutes for plasma proteins in military medicine.

Professor Edgar G. Miller, in collaboration with Dr. Victor Ross, has pursued his studies of the metabolism of spermatozoa and the chemistry of seminal plasma. Professor Goodwin L. Foster has further developed his novel and promising method for the analysis of amino acids of proteins by the isotope dilution method. Professor David Rittenberg, with his associate, Dr. Konrad Bloch, has extended his study of the biological synthesis of cholesterol from acetic acid. With Dr. David Shemin he has continued his investigation, with the aid of the stable isotope of nitrogen, of protein in normal tissues and tumors. Work on the carbohydrate metabolism of tumors has been investigated, in collaboration with Professor Woglom of the Department of Cancer Research, by Dr. Gwei-Djen Lu, a visiting scholar from China. Dr. DeWitt Stetten has continued his studies of lipin metabolism with the aid of deuterium. Among other interesting findings he has demonstrated the conversion by rats of a paraffin hydrocarbon into fatty acid.

Professor Maxwell Karshan, with two teaching assistants, has again taken sole charge of the instruction of biochemistry to students of dentistry, eight of whom carried out under his direction research work in preparation of their theses. He has continued his investigations of the etiology of periodontoclasis and of the use of fluoride in caries prophylaxis in collaboration with other members of the Faculty of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery.

The Department has again provided facilities for and supervised a considerable part of the diagnostic chemical analyses for the Presbyterian Hospital and clinics.

DEPARTMENT OF CANCER RESEARCH

Professor William H. Woglom, Acting Executive Officer

Dr. Milton J. Eisen has been granted leave of absence to enter the Army, and Mr. Frank M. Exner resigned to engage in a defense project. Professor Charles Packard resigned during the year in order that he might devote his entire time to the directorship of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole.

As partial compensation for the loss of these three valuable men Dr. Gray H. Twombly was appointed Assistant Professor of Cancer Research.

Continuing their investigation of biotin, Professor Woglom and Dr. Philip M. West have fully confirmed their statement in last year's report that the cancer cell, unlike other cells, can grow vigorously in the absence of biotin. A third transplanted tumor has shown this capacity, and methylcholanthrene sarcomas and a few spontaneous carcinomas of the mouse mamma have arisen in mice that had been brought almost to cessation of life by biotin deficiency. Not only have these results of experiments on animals been confirmed in other laboratories, but a recent report from one of the large New York hospitals suggests that they are valid for the human subject also.

Considerable excitement was aroused during the year by the statement that cell-free fluids from eggs in which mouse or rat tumors had been grown would give rise to these tumors when injected into mice or rats. As this suggested the presence of an extracellular agent, perhaps a virus, and as no such principle has yet been recovered from a malignant mammalian tumor in spite of some thirty years' continued effort throughout the world, the report could not by any possibility be neglected. Dr. Alfred Taylor from the Biochemistry Institute of the University of Texas, senior author of the article in question, was so kind as to spend a day in the Department demonstrating his technic, and Professor Twombly thereupon inaugurated an attempt to confirm the findings. So far, however, this has been unsuccessful.

Professor Twombly is engaged, also, in working out a technic that will lower the high death rate of parabiotic animals, with the ultimate end in view of upsetting the hormonal balance in tumor-bearing mice by parabiotic union with suitable partners and thus, perhaps, affecting the growth of their tumors.

Dr. Jacob Heiman, continuing his hormonal studies, has found evidence to suggest that certain hormones may lower the cancer incidence in mice that are predisposed to the disease.

The experiments upon which Dr. Eisen was engaged are being continued during his absence. These include efforts to induce tumors in the liver by damaging it with carbon tetrachloride, as one means of testing the widely prevalent view that carcinogenic agents act, not by direct stimulation, but by first causing necrosis. Other methods are being employed concomitantly in an attempt to discover why this organ should be so vulnerable to some carcinogenic agents and so resistant to others.

Professor Edward L. Howes, of the Department of Surgery, is working as a guest of the Department on the early stages of carcinogenesis, comparing lesions of various sorts in the hope of finding some distinguishing characteristic in those that are destined to become cancerous. Another guest, Dr. Gwei-Djen Lu, a visiting scholar in the Department of Biochemistry, has been

studying deviations in the carbohydrate metabolism of tumor-bearing animals by methods that have only recently become available.

Professor Woglom continues as a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the International Cancer Research Foundation, is acting as consultant for an index of the bibliography on cancer research that the Foundation is preparing to publish, and edits *Cancer Research*.

The following firms have continued generously to supply pharmaceutical products for experimental purposes: Roche Organon, Incorporated (through Dr. R. J. Floody), Shering Corporation (through Dr. Erwin Schwenk and Dr. Max Gilbert), and Vico Products Company (through Mr. H. N. Fizdale).

DELAMAR INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Professor Harry S. Mustard, Executive Officer

Despite the fact that under war conditions few professional men and women are free to undertake graduate studies in public health, the number of graduate students in the Institute in 1942–43 was higher than normal. Two of them were regular officers of the United States Public Health Service, two were sent here under the auspices of the New York State Department of Health, thirteen were members of the city Department of Health staff, one was on a Rosenwald Fund scholarship, and two were on Kellogg scholarships. The remaining five were unaffiliated at the time of their registration.

In addition to its regular courses for graduate students engaged in full academic year of study in public health, the Institute in 1942–43 conducted two classes for medical officers at the request of the United States Navy. These courses were devoted to intensive work in industrial hygiene. Each was of twelve weeks' duration. As a further service to the Navy Medical Corps, the Institute during this year made laboratory space available to the Navy medical officer in charge of industrial hygiene and sanitation at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

There have been a number of changes in the staff and Faculty of the Institute in the past year. Professor Earle B. Phelps retired as Professor of Sanitary Science as of June 30, 1943, with the title of Professor Emeritus. Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins, Professor of Epidemiology, was granted leave of absence on July 15 in order that he might serve temporarily as Commissioner of Health of New York City. Dr. Stafford Wheeler, Associate Professor of Epidemiology, was granted leave effective July 1, 1942, to continue duties as an officer of the Navy Medical Corps. Dr. Elias Strauss was given leave on August 20, 1942, so that he could serve as a consultant to the Secretary of War on the Committee on Respiratory Diseases, Board for Study of Epidemic Diseases, United States Army. Mr. Alvin Miller, Research Assistant in Epi-

demiology, resigned September 1, 1942, to enter the Sanitary Corps, United State Army. Dr. Bernard Blum, Instructor in Public Health Practice, resigned September 15, 1942, to enter the Army Medical Corps. Mr. Morris Solotovsky, Instructor in Epidemiology, resigned February 28, 1943, to enter the Sanitary Corps, United States Army. Dr. Harry Most, Lecturer in Tropical Medicine, requested leave of absence as of June 30, 1943, in order to enter the Army Medical Corps.

As a result of staff depletion on the one hand and unusual demands on the other, a number of adjustments have been necessary in the teaching and research program. Temporary and part-time employes have been utilized, and research work not related to the war effort has had to be curtailed or discontinued. Professor Haven Emerson, though occupying an emeritus status, has been most coöperative in helping to meet the problems created and has conducted a class in public health administration. Members of the Faculty in other departments of the Medical School have generously given assistance to the Institute.

The responsibilities of the division of biostatistics during the past year were greatly increased. The rudiments of biostatistics were taught to the medical students for the first time. Short courses in biostatistics were given to the two groups of naval officers assigned to the graduate training in industrial hygiene at the Institute. Several new courses in biostatistcs have been initiated. Professor John W. Fertig was frequently called into consultation by various departments of the Medical School and the School of Dental and Oral Surgery in connection with research projects. He is on statistical committees of the New York City Department of Health and the National Research Council.

Professor Frederick B. Flinn has had charge of two classes in industrial health for naval medical officers. In addition to regular instruction of graduate students, he has assited in two courses in industrial health at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. His research work on the breakdown products of aniline and allied products in the body has been completed and is being written up for publication.

Professor Flinn and his assistants have been studying the toxic effects of chlorinated naphthalenes and have found a substitute that can replace them in impregnating wire for use for the armed forces. They have also been studying the systemic action of vinyl carbazol and the possibility of its causing cancer, which is of importance in connection with war industry. The radium work is progressing but will not be completed for several years. Studies have been conducted on the hazards of certain allyl compounds which have been the cause of death of at least one person.

During 1942–43 the division of public health dentistry was established. Lectures and seminars were offered to acquaint graduate students with problems of dental diseases as they affect the public health, and students holding

the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery were given special courses in the public health aspects of dentistry. Through an arrangement with the New Jersey State Department of Health, these students were given practical problems in the initiation and administration of dental programs within that state. The naval medical officers who attended the courses in industrial hygiene were given instruction in the dental phases of industrial medicine.

Professor Moses L. Isaacs, who had charge of all laboratory teaching in the courses known as public health laboratory, resigned as of July 1, 1942, to take up his duties as Dean of Yeshiva College. Laboratory work previously given in this division was transferred to a joint course in laboratory methods for which epidemiology and sanitary science are jointly responsible. Mr. Solotorovsky assisted in that part of the laboratory instruction given under sanitary science.

Professor Phelps, by reason of special war restrictions, had to eliminate most of the field trips from his regular course in public health engineering. He assisted Professor Flinn in the special courses of instruction in industrial hygiene given to medical officers of the United States Navy. A special course of instruction for milk plant operators was arranged at the joint suggestion of the milk industry and of the New York City Department of Health. This course was attended by thirty students, all of whom were actually engaged in milk plant operation in New York City or immediate environs and were sent by their respective companies. Valuable assistance was had in the presentation of the practical aspects of milk plant operation from representatives of the state and city departments of health and from various outside authorities.

DEPARTMENT OF DERMATOLOGY

Professor A. Benson Cannon, Acting Executive Officer

The Department during the past year has made certain changes in the teaching program and in the clinic designed to better the instruction. The doctors assigned to the supervision of the groups of fourth year students are making every effort to have each student not only observe but actually take part in, as far as possible, the routine handling of the patients in each division of the clinic. This involves the working up of new cases in the diagnostic rooms, the treatment of syphilis, the work in the mycology department with actual study of slides and identification of fungi, the technic in taking biopsies, and an opportunity to observe procedures in X-ray and radium treatment. There was practically complete agreement among the students that the presentation of cases of typical dermatoses with an opportunity for observation of the case and questions in regard to it would be far more helpful to them than the formal lectures.

During the spring assistance was given to the city Department of Public

Health in the problem of the ringworm epidemic which was involving the schools of Queens and New York City.

Special instruction has been arranged for the younger doctors in the Department. Professor Benham gave a course in medical mycology, and Professor George C. Andrews has conducted several sessions on the theory and technic of X ray. Dr. Gerald F. Machacek held a class in pathology.

Study on the treatment of early syphilis has been completed on 250 patients on the four-bed experimental ward. The results have been most gratifying and promising with a high percentage of cures. In the clinic experimental work has gone forward with intramuscular and subcutaneous intensive arsenotherapy. The most satisfactory preparation to date has been pyridine arsenoxide.

Dr. Jerome K. Fisher was appointed an assistant dermatologist in the Presbyterian Hospital and made responsible for collecting cases and, under the direction of the attendings on the service, for supervising treatment. Rounds were instituted and the students were taken to the bedside of each patient for demonstration. This material proved most interesting and valuable for teaching, not only for the instruction of the third and fourth year men, but also for weekly staff conferences.

Dr. Eugenia H. Maechling has been carrying out arsenic determinations on all the patients on the experimental ward. Professor Paul Gross has been continuing his active research program concerned with metal poisoning in the rat and its relation to nutrition, under a grant from the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation. Professor Gross and Professor Beatrice Kesten have made a special study of psoriasis, the results of which were published in the *Archives of Dermatology and Syphilology* for February, 1943. Dr. James L. Miller continued his studies on the use of local applications of sulfonamides in skin infections.

Professor J. Gardner Hopkins, Executive Officer of the Department on leave during the year 1942–43, was actively engaged in research on dermatophytosis under a grant from the government. Drs. Robert R. M. McLaughlin and James M. Bazemore are with the armed forces.

Miss Miriam Covalla, an instructor from the Zoölogy Department of Barnard College, has been appointed to combine the duties of laboratory assistant and microphotographer. Moving pictures of all important technics will be made and kept as a permanent record in the Department to be used for teaching purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

Professor Walter W. Palmer, Executive Officer

Anticipated changes in teaching, research, and clinical activities and the influence which is exerted by the reduced time for internships required by the Army and Navy made necessary by the war have resulted in a nearly con-

tinuous teaching schedule. The reduced teaching staff necessitates less supervision of the student's work with the result that the quality of instruction has suffered, particularly in the third year. The work of the fourth year has not fared as badly as has the third. No change has been necessary in the time devoted to medicine.

For Bellevue Hospital Professor I. Ogden Woodruff reports a much reduced staff, and continuous duty for senior attendings. Professor J. Burns Amberson, Jr., reports 3,160 patients admitted to the Tuberculosis Service during 1942 as compared with 3,274 in 1941. Seventy-seven of his beds have been set aside for "catastrophe" purposes, reducing the capacity of his service to 307. About 18 percent of the patients admitted to the Chest Service are nontuberculous. The autopsy record of 45.9 percent of deaths gives some indications of how valuable this division is for teaching. The course for the fourth year students has not changed materially.

All students of the second year class received training in physical diagnosis under Professor Franklin M. Hanger, Jr. Various members of the Department have assisted in this instruction. The Department participated in the instruction of two groups of medical officers of the Army in thoracic surgery and related medical subjects. A course of two weeks' duration was given in October, 1942, in coöperation with the Trudeau School of Tuberculosis. The Commonwealth Fund has sent three postgraduate students for special instruction. They have been assigned to the Resident Staff for periods varying from four to eighteen months. The Institute of International Education has sent one student from Peru for a year's training. This year, according to custom, members of our staff have given the lectures on chronic pulmonary diseases for the third year class of New York University. Those students are given instruction on the Chest Service of the First Division at Bellevue Hospital.

Twenty-four students have taken elective work as clinical clerks at the Goldwater Memorial Hospital, participating in most of the activities of the research and clinical services in this hospital for chronic diseases. It is the feeling of the staff that our students have learned to appreciate the challenge presented by the patient with chronic illness.

Dr. Karl Meyer of the University of California lectured on Plague to the third and fourth year students on December 7. Dr. Arne Barkhuus of the Milbank Memorial Fund lectured on the problems facing a young medical officer in charge of a unit in the tropics to the third and fourth year students on January 16.

Under the direction of Professor A. Raymond Dochez, Dr. Harry M. Rose in collaboration with Miss Eleanora Molloy has made certain observations on atypical pneumonia. In addition to this work and in collaboration with Professor James T. Culbertson, a diagnostic skin test in schistosomiasis was de-

scribed. Also in association with Professor Culbertson a preliminary study on the incidence of trichinosis in apparently normal individuals was carried out. An investigation of the reported presence of Forssman antigen in Trichinella spiralis was completed. Dr. Chen-Hsiang Huang has found that with equine encephalitis virus accurate titrations may be made by using small bits of tissue in serum.

In the Edward Daniels Faulkner Arthritis Clinic Professors Ralph H. Boots, Martin H. Dawson, Henry T. Chickering, and Alexander B. Gutman with the assistance of Dr. Gladys Hobby, Mrs. Miriam Lipman, and Mrs. Arlene DeLamater have continued studies on the effects of gold salts in rheumatoid arthritis and the use of hyaluronic acid. In collaboration with Professor Karl Meyer, Associate Professor of Biochemistry, the new potent antibacterial substance, penicillin, has been investigated both clinically and therapeutically. Stable compounds have been made and found active in man. The mechanism of action of the product has been studied. Under the direction of the National Research Council sixty-five cases of various types of severe infection have been treated with most successful results.

Professor David Seegal, Director of the First Division, Goldwater Memorial Hospital, Dr. Arthur J. Patek, Dr. Walter L. Bloom, Dr. Alice Lowell, and Dr. Oscar D. Ratnoff have continued their studies on cirrhosis of the liver and nephritis. Dr. Emily N. Loeb in collaboration with Professors Seegal and Lyttle has continued her studies on the role of infection in glomerulonephritis. Dr. Beatrice Seegal, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, and Dr. Loeb have undertaken to determine the possible relationship between placental extract and toxemia of pregnancy.

Under the direction of Professor Robert L. Levy the division of cardiology has carried on six major studies as follows: cardiac hypertrophy and degeneration of undetermined etiology with Professor William C. Von Glahn; a statistical study of the effects of aminophyllin in patients with coronary insufficiency with Drs. Henry A. Carr and John R. Fertig; with Dr. Frederick H. Shillito a study of the anoxemia test in Pan American pilots (the results have been correlated with the clinical examinations and flight records); the rate of healing of myocardial infarcts with Dr. John M. Baldwin, Jr.; a study of blood pressure in army officers with Professor Paul D. White and Professor William D. Stroud; and the reëxamination of 1,000 men rejected for military service in New York City because of cardiovascular defects. The last project is under the joint auspices of the National Research Council and the selective service system. A report has been completed and will be combined with results obtained in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco, where similar studies have been made.

In addition to the extensive physiological observation on individuals in high altitudes Professor Alvin L. Barach has continued the successful treatment

of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis by immobilizing the lungs in the equalizing pressure chamber. Cavities and tuberculosis infiltration show marked improvement within four months. Also he has completed a study on repeated bronchial relaxation in the treatment of intractable asthma in which it was shown that the majority of patients with severe asthma are relieved and develop a remission of their symptoms as a result of combined helium-oxygen and aminophyllin therapy.

The work of Professor Dickinson W. Richards may be summarized as follows: on the Tuberculosis Service at Bellevue Hospital, the investigation of pulmonary physiology has continued under a grant from the Commonwealth Fund. Professor André F. Cournand is in immediate charge with Drs. Richard L. Riley, Ernest S. Breed, Robert P. Noble, and Henry D. Lauson participating. Additional studies of pulmonary and circulatory function in various forms of pulmonary disease have been made, and material is now being collected for a general review of this subject. A major part of his work at Bellevue Hospital has been devoted to a study of the circulation in traumatic shock in accident cases admitted to the Emergency Ward of the hospital. The Department of Physiology of New York University has collaborated in this research with our Departments of Medicine and Physiology. At the Presbyterian Hospital, studies of pulmonary and circulatory function have continued with the emphasis on cases of cardiac disease. This work has been under the immediate direction of Dr. Eleanor Baldwin, with the assistance of Dr. Fred M. Davenport, Dr. Gifford B. Pinchot, and Dr. David T. Dresdale. Dr. Baldwin is making an analysis of forms of pulmonary insufficiency. In addition, several cases of severe burn with shock have been studied as a part of the shock project mentioned above. This has been carried out in collaboration with Professor Frank L. Meleney and Dr. John Scudder of the Department of Surgery. At the Goldwater Memorial Hospital Dr. Herbert C. Maier and Dr. Lowell have been conducting experiments in animals on shock produced by hemorrhage, and the effects of certain blood substitutes upon this condition.

Professor Alexander B. Gutman with Mrs. Gutman and Dr. Thomas J. Sullivan of the Department of Neurology continued studies of serum "acid" phosphatase in patients with metastasizing prostatic carcinoma with special reference to the effects of castration. With Dr. Bradly Scheer, he carried on experimental and clinical studies on the effect of uricase on the uric acid metabolism of gout. With Dr. Dan Moore and Dr. Elvin Kabat he continued studies on Bence Jones proteins in multiple myeloma.

Professor Michael Heidelberger, with the aid of Mrs. Catherine F. C. MacPherson and Dr. Samuel Kaiser, has developed a method for the colorimetric microestimation of the small amounts of antibody found in human sera after vaccination or infection. This method was used in a continuation of the study of the immune response of pneumonia patients following treatment with sulfadiazine or penicillin. Mrs. MacPherson, as a Commonwealth Fellow, has

isolated the immunologically specific polysaccharides of several additional types of influenza bacilli. Miss Graciela Leyton-Ramirez, of the Departments of Bacteriology and Biochemistry, University of Santiago, Chile, is studying pneumococcus "R" agglutination and pneumococcus cellular proteins under a fellowship of Barnard College. The laboratory is now actively engaged on four war problems for the United States government. The work on immunization against pneumococcus pneumonia has progressed to the completion of recommendations and to a readiness to move into the field in the event of an outbreak of pneumococcus pneumonia among the armed forces. Progress is being made on a second project involving the study of the antigens of human malarial parasites and the possibility of immunization against the disease.

Dr. David E. Green's laboratory has been active with fruitful results. In the study on enzymes of animal tissues, Miss Violet Nocito, Dr. Sarah Ratner, and Dr. Green have established that glyoxylic acid is a physiological metabolite. Mr. Paul K. Stumpf studying enzymes of bacteria in collaboration with Professor Dan Moore has constructed an ultrasonic quartz oscillator designed specifically for the disintegration of bacteria. The apparatus can generate ultrasonic vibrations of four different frequencies: 200, 400, 600, and 800 k.c. The application of ultrasonics to the disintegrating of the bacterial cell is now being studied systematically. In chemotherapy Dr. Ratner, Professor Alvin F. Coburn, and Dr. Green have isolated from dried bakers-yeast a bound form of p-aminobenzoic acid. Recently one of the most potent antibacterial agents isolated from molds, the so-called notatin or penicillin B, has been found to be identical with a flavoprotein which oxidizes glucose to gluconic acid. Mrs. Ruth P. Callendar and Dr. Green have shown that a flavoprotein from other sources may have antibacterial action.

The Constitution Clinic under Professor George Draper has continued with routine studies of various disease types. For the past year by far the major part of the constitution work has been focused upon the problem of identifying pilots who were biologically incapable of flying high-powered combat planes. This work, which was undertaken at the request of the Navy Department, has been slow in developing due to the difficulty of getting reports on pilots who are scattered all over the world. However, recently many of these reports have come in but the results are confidential. The other main activity of the Constitution Clinic has been in the field of microconstitution. This investigation has been in the hands of Dr. Helen Ramsey. It is quite apparent now that there is as much difference between the pattern of the tissue cultures from the blood of individuals suffering from different diseases as there is between the total personalities of these individuals. Dr. John L. Caughey, Jr., has found a practical and useful method of analyzing breathing patterns of human subjects.

Dr. Franklin A. Stevens's study of the effect of histamine in allergic states

was practically terminated this year. It is found that the cutaneous test with histamine is of no value in determining an allergic state. It appears that if patients with asthma and carcinoma of the breast, thyroid, or vertebrae, are given massive X-ray therapy the asthma is vastly improved. This mode of therapy is under investigation.

Dr. Sidney C. Werner has discovered through the examination of X-ray studies of the gastrointestinal tract in individuals with anorexia nervosa that a high incidence of duodenal stasis occurs. Dr. Werner on a contract for the Office of Scientific Research and Development is making observation on the 17-ketosteroid excretions in patients with severe burns.

It is with regret that we report the death of Professor H. Rawle Geyelin on September 7, 1943.

DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY

Professor Tracy J. Putnam, Executive Officer

The activities of the Department during the past year have been greatly modified by the war. The absence of a large proportion of the staff has thrown an added burden of teaching on the remaining, and the productivity of the Department has been correspondingly cut down. The course in neurological examination formerly given by Professor Walter O. Klingman has been transformed into a course in pathologic physiology of the nervous system, in charge of Professor Frederick A. Mettler. Comprehensive examinations have been introduced in the second and fourth years. A series of intensive courses in neurosurgery is being given for the Medical Corps of the Army.

Professor Henry A. Riley's *Atlas of the Basal Ganglia, Brain Stem and Spinal Cord* has been published. Professor Putnam has published a small manual entitled *Convulsive Seizures* for the use of patients. Professor Paul F. A. Hoefer has collected material on the electroencephalogram in cases of head injury. Professor Mettler has continued his work in the field of cortical and subcortical extirpations. Dr. Heinrich Waelsch and Dr. Jerry C. Price have introduced a new acidifying agent, racemic glutamic acid, as an adjuvant in the control of petit mal and psychomotor seizures. Dr. Hans Hoff, formerly of the University of Vienna and on leave from the University of Bagdad, has worked in the Department with Dr. Hyman Weitzen and Professor Putnam on the use of dicoumarol in the treatment of multiple sclerosis.

A most interesting group of investigations has been initiated by Dr. David Nachmansohn, who comes to us as a Research Associate from Yale University, sponsored by the Josiah Macy, Jr., and the Dazian Foundations. He has developed a most delicate and reliable technique for studying the metabolism of cholinesterase and other chemical intermediaties in the electric organ of the eel, a field of work which promises to have many important practical applications.

The amount of routine investigative work carried on in the Department has been almost wholly eclipsed by several projects in the field of military medicine, carried on under contract with the Office of Scientific Research and Development and some foundations. There have been six of these in all, but they are confidential.

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

Professor Margaret E. Conrad, Executive Officer

Chief among the events of significance for nursing during the year was the resignation of Miss Helen Young as Director of Nurses on November 1, 1942. Miss Young's wise and able leadership during her twenty-one years in charge of the nursing activities has been the major factor in the achievements of this Department. The preparation of the School of Nursing for recognition by Columbia University was her work, and its progress in the new relationship was a cause of real satisfaction. The union of the educational and administrative functions in one person, brought about by the appointment of Professor Conrad as Director of Nursing, is following a pattern uniform with that of other Departments in the Medical School and the Hospital.

The School of Nursing has shown a very satisfactory growth during the year. Registration figures of the 291 students in the Spring Term were as follows:

	Total	*Degree*	*Diploma*
Third Year	71	30	41
Second Year	99	62	37
First Year	121	83	38

Comparison with the previous year shows an increase of 36 students.

Every effort is being made to complete the clinical services required for the three years by the State Education Department within 30 months, thus helping the students to devote the last six months to electives and to more advanced responsibilities. An elective course in ward organization and management has been planned for senior students this summer.

The Department was again affiliated with the Bryn Mawr College Summer School of Nursing which was financed this year by funds from the United States Public Health Service. Eighteen of our candidates enrolled, and sixteen of them transferred here on September 30. Professor Conrad served again as dean. Seventy-six of the eighty students who registered completed the summer course.

An affiliation with the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute of the Hartford Retreat was initiated in December. Eleven students have completed the eight weeks course in psychiatric nursing there. These students are college graduates re-

ceiving eight months of time credit. The new affiliation makes it possible for all students to receive instruction and experience in either neurological or psychiatric nursing.

All students now receive two weeks of field experience and observation under the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service. We hope that this opportunity can be continued in spite of the demands of wartime service.

Degrees were conferred on graduates of the Department of Nursing as follows: seventeen in October, 1942; fifteen in February, 1943; three in June, 1943. At the graduation exercises in the Presbyterian Hospital garden, June 3, 1943, diplomas were granted to seventy-nine members of the class of 1943. During the year, sixty-nine graduates of the School took the licensing examinations in nursing under the Board of Regents of New York State. There were no failures.

The New York Chapter of the American Red Cross asked for the services of Professor Eleanor Lee to act as executive secretary of the reorganized committee for recruiting graduate nurses for the armed forces. Since February 1, 1943, she has been serving very successfully in this capacity.

Miss Manola Phillips resigned as recreational director in August. She was succeeded for the Winter Term by Miss Claire Reddington. Miss Hazel Goure assumed the duties as instructor when Miss Louise Stevenson left in September. When Miss Katherine Lewis assumed full-time teaching duties on October 1, she was succeeded by Miss Harriet Heffernan as a part-time instructor on night duty. On the resignation of Mrs. Elsie S. Hubbs, Instructor assigned to Neurology, Miss Lewis was appointed to her position. Miss Helen Christensen replaced Mrs. Cynthia Henderson, who resigned on February 1, 1943.

When we hear of the difficulties encountered by our colleagues elsewhere, we consider ourselves most fortunate to be part of a continuing program of medical education, with its attendant safeguards in teachers of sciences and clinical subjects. We are most grateful for the fine coöperation of the doctors in this respect this year.

The health of the student group has maintained a normal level in spite of the increased responsibilities which students are asked to assume. Great care has been exercised in the selection of students, and their coöperation has been sought in a program of sound hygiene. Student activities have continued on their customary schedule except that the absence of a permanent recreational director has resulted in fewer plays and concerts.

Through the coöperation of the Extension Department of Teachers College, courses in English literature, educational psychology, and history were given at the Presbyterian Hospital during the Spring Term. This arrangement provided economy of time, effort, and expense and was much appreciated by

our graduates who are working toward their degrees in Teachers College. Thirty-eight students availed themselves of this opportunity.

Fifteen of our graduates have been registered at Teachers College for specialized graduate study: ten in public health and five in institutional nursing. The federal government's appropriation for nursing education has assisted in financing this study.

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

Professor Benjamin P. Watson, Executive Officer

On April 1, 1943, Dr. William E. Caldwell, Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, died. His loss is deeply felt by all members of the Department, for not only was he a skilled obstetrician and a wise counselor in cases of difficulty, but he was also an inspiring director of the particular research in which he was engaged. He had the satisfaction of knowing before he died that his new concept of pelvic abnormalities and his classification of pelvic types has been generally accepted in the world of scientific medicine and that his researches had put certain obstetrical manipulations and treatments upon a rational basis. The work which he inaugurated is being carried on by his collaborators, Professor D. Anthony D'Esopo and Dr. Howard Moloy.

With the reduction in staff resulting from the enlistment in the services of so many members, a curtailment in many activities has had to be made. These have been planned so that there has been no lowering of our standards of teaching or any shortening of time devoted to the students. Certain clinics and the research work which went along with them have had to be carried on in skeleton form only, but in such a way that full activity can be resumed as soon as conditions permit; such are the endocrine clinic, the fertility clinic, and the toxemia clinic.

DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

Professor John H. Dunnington, Acting Executive Officer

The past year has been full of readjustments owing to the entry of ten members into the armed services. Professor Phillips Thygeson, the Executive Officer, was called to active duty in September, and his absence along with that of three other members of the research staff has resulted in a curtailment of the research activities of the Department. The staff was increased by the appointment of Dr. E. A. H. Hartmann as Assistant Clinical Professor, Dr. Gertrude Rand as Research Associate in the Knapp Laboratory of Physiological Optics, and Dr. Raymond G. Ingalls as Instructor.

The outstanding achievement of the research department was the isolation by Professor Murray Sanders of the virus producing epidemic keratoconjunctivitis. This work, which was largely financed by the Knapp Memorial Foundation, has won widespread recognition. The investigations he and Professor Alson E. Braley have conducted on the various epidemics of this disease have done much to increase knowledge of this malady. The use of convalescent serum in its treatment, as advocated by Professor Braley, has also proven to be of distinct value. The importance of these discoveries is attested by the holding of a symposium on epidemic keratoconjunctivitis at the School on December 4, 1942, at which time representatives of all branches of the armed forces and essential industries were present. In March, 1943, Professor Sanders entered the armed forces to continue his investigations on this and other virus diseases.

Also under the auspices of the Knapp Memorial Foundation Professor Ludwig von Sallmann has continued his studies on chemotherapy in ophthalmic infections. He has made a comparison of the efficacy of sulfadiazine and penicillin in pneumococcic infections and also reported on the introduction by iontophoresis of astropine and scopolamine into the eye. The penetration of penicillin in the eye was studied by him as was the hydrogen ion concentration of the vitreous in the normal and inflamed eye.

Dr. James L. Boyd, under a grant from the Harriman Fund, continued work on the action of various drugs used in glaucoma.

Professor Karl Meyer and Professor Braley have devoted a great part of their time to a war research project. Professor Meyer has also continued his studies on penicillin and on hyluronidase and related enzymes. Professor Braley has isolated a virus from inclusion conjunctivitis but as yet has been unable to prove its etiological connection. His studies on the experimental and clinical use of sulfonamides have been continued and under the sponsorship of the Proctor Fund uveitis and the ocular manifestations of Brucellosis are being investigated.

Professor Thygeson prior to his entry into the service completed a most comprehensive review of viruses and virus diseases related to the eye, while Dr. Edward Gallardo, before he left, isolated a virus from a case of ocular pemphigus.

Professor Manuel Uribe Troncoso has presented the anatomical relationships between the angle of the anterior chamber, the iris, ciliary body, and zonular fibers. He has also studied operative techniques for the control of intraocular tension in rabbits.

Professor George K. Smelser has studied the thyroid pituitary physiology in relation to exophthalmos and the behavior of various types of fat tissue used in grafts to the orbit. He has also conducted an investigation of the role

of endocrine glands in the function and growth of sebaceous glands including the meibomian glands.

Owing to the diminished personnel the regular course for residents covering the basic sciences as related to ophthalmology was not given this year, but under the supervision of Professor Le Grand H. Hardy a comprehensive series of lectures and demonstrations was held. Dr. Arnold Knapp, Professor Emeritus of Ophthalmology, generously aided by giving twelve of these lectures.

There were forty-one contributions to the eye literature by staff members during the period. These articles covered all phases of ophthalmology, both clinical and research.

During the year the Knapp Memorial Fund, the John and Mary R. Markle Fund, the Francis L. and Elizabeth Proctor Fund, the Mary W. Harriman Fund, and the Snyder Ophthalmic Fund provided funds for special work in the Department. The following drug companies also contributed to the work done in the Department: Winthrop Chemical Company, Warner Institute for Therapeutic Research, the Schering Corporation, and the Parke Davis Company.

DEPARTMENT OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY

Professor John D. Kernan, Executive Officer

The undergraduate teaching in the Department during the past academic year has been continued along the same lines which have previously been laid down. Each group of students as a whole receives several days of instruction in methods of examination and in the use of lights and instruments by Dr. George Browne; there are sessions in small groups for individual instruction in the Vanderbilt Clinic. Special instruction is given on hearing tests, vestibular test, anatomy of the nasal passage, and physiology of the voice by Drs. Frantz Altman, DeGraaf Woodman, and Bruno Greisman. Dr. Woodman's instruction is carried out in the Neurological Institute. Each group makes ward rounds in Presbyterian Hospital and Babies Hospital with Professors Kernan and George R. Brighton. These arrangements appear to cover the field as well as possible in the limited time available.

The hearing and deafness clinic has been considerably further developed under the direction of Dr. William J. Greenfield. There is now a technician for the making of audiograms and a psychiatrist who has experience in solving the special mental problems of the deaf. Technicians from two different hearing-aid companies attend sessions of the clinic to help in fitting hearing aids.

The courses for graduate students and residents have been continued as last year, although the attendance has been curtailed because of the reduction in the number of residents in otolaryngology in the affiliated hospitals.

During the year the laboratory of the Department has undergone considerable development. At the present time Dr. Harry Neivert is investigating the vitamin C content of the blood and the influence of low vitamin C on post tonsillectomy hemorrhage.

Dr. Greenfield has continued work on otosclerosis and greatly advanced the fistula operation for that type of ear disease. Dr. Greisman has made a study on the possibility of the invasion of the lung by heavy mineral oils when those substances are used as nose drops. Professor Brighton has continued the course in the technic on bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy during the year. This course was given twice for the benefit of the residents and outside practitioners. Dr. Jules G. Waltner has joined Dr. Altman in the laboratory and is giving all his time to work in the Medical School and hospital.

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Professor James W. Jobling, Executive Officer

New appointees to the Department are: Dorothy L. Stevens as Instructor; Dr. Lise Lotte Graf as Assistant in Pathology; Dr. Sidney H. Stone, and Dr. Rudolf Colmers. Dr. Homer D. Kesten has been advanced to the title of Associate Professor and Dr. Clarence F. Schubert to Instructor. Dr. Joseph Esposito from the X-ray Department has been working in pathology. Assistant Professor Edith E. Sproul has been in charge of the teaching of the dental students and has also given lectures to the student nurses. Mrs. Hans Zinsser has been serving as a volunteer Assistant in Pathology. Dr. William J. Pyles was sent to Tulane University for a two months course in tropical medicine. It is planned to have him take part in the coöperative courses to be given in this subject.

Lectures were given during the course in pathology for the second year students by Professor Paul Klemperer of Mount Sinai Hospital; Dr. G. F. Machacek, Department of Dermatology; Dr. Maurice N. Richter, Professor of Pathology, New York Post-Graduate Medical School; Dr. William H. Woglom, Associate Professor of Cancer Research; Dr. Henry L. Jaffe, Hospital for Joint Diseases; Dr. Sidney C. Werner, Department of Medicine; Dr. David Marine, Montefiore Hospital; Dr. Joseph Victor, Goldwater Memorial Hospital; Dr. Homer Smith, New York University, College of Medicine.

Professor Abner Wolf and assistants have been in full charge of the course in neuropathology for second year students. The course has been reorganized and much additional material included. They have also taken an active part in the

training of neuro-surgeons, as they gave three intensive courses of about a month each to Army officers. Also a course in pathologic technique was given to a small group of Army officers assigned here for instruction.

Dr. William V. Cavanagh and Dr. Stanley M. Bysshe are carrying on the work of routine gross and microscopic examination of material from the Sloane Hospital for Women. In addition, the course in obstetrical and gynecological pathology is given to the fourth year students.

The Resident Pathologist, Dr. Richard van D. Knight, has completed a commendable investigation into Bowen's disease of the vulva and a study of superficial noninvasive intraepithelial epitheliomas of the cervix uteri.

As in previous years, necropsies on the Sloane infants have been performed by the Sloane resident, assigned for the year to the Sloane Pathological Laboratory, who has been supervised or assisted by a member of the Babies Hospital Pathological Staff. The coöperation between the two Departments has been most instructive, in that it has permitted the staff to study the pathology of the neonatal period and to become familiar with types of congenital malformations rarely seen in the Babies Hospital postmortem service.

Dr. Virginia M. Goddard, recipient of the Holt Fellowship in Pediatrics, has been serving in the laboratory for four months, rendering valuable aid in postmortem work and in the examination of surgical specimens.

In addition to sixty autopsies from the Neurological Institute, a large number of brains, cords, and surgical specimens from the Presbyterian Hospital and from Babies Hospital were examined.

The research work in the Department has naturally suffered because of the increased teaching load, the rapid turnover in personnel, and other difficulties incidental to war conditions.

Professor Jobling has continued his studies on the nature and property of intercellular substances with particular reference to senescence and wound healing. Professor Alwin M. Pappenheimer and Dr. Hans Kaunitz have continued their studies on vitamin E deficiency. Professor Kesten is pursuing his investigation of the influence of lecithin upon experimental atherosclerosis of rabbits and is also studying the influence of low-choline diets. He is collaborating with the Department of Dermatology in the investigation of skin lipids in patients with psoriasis. Dr. Edith E. Sproul and Dr. David Shemin have continued investigating the ability of red blood cells as well as various animal tissues of cancer and noncancer strains to utilize nicotinamide for the formation of cozymase in vitro.

Dr. Herbert C. Stoerk has studied the influence of calcium phosphate ratio in the diet upon the size and activity of the parathyroids. Dr. Clarence F. Schubert has as his problem a possible enhancing effect of sodium iodine upon the bacteriostatic action of sulfonamides on tubercle bacilli. Dr. Benjamin N. Berg is continuing his study on dietary influences in the production of antral and

fundus lesions of the stomach in rats. Professor Henry S. Simms is collaborating with Professor Edward L. Howes, of the Department of Surgery, and with Dr. Mary S. Parshley on the project connected with wound healing which is being supported by the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Dr. Hugo Hellendall has continued his studies on the transmission of virus lymphogranuloma venereum to the fetus. Mrs. Julia T. Weld is continuing her research work on staphylococcus toxin. Dr. Dorothy H. Andersen's excellent work on the celiac syndrome in children has been continued with the support of the Commonwealth Fund.

Professor Wolf has continued his work on toxoplasmosis. The two phases of the problem which are at present receiving most attention are the possibility of arthropod vectors and fetal transmission. Professor Wolf in collaboration with Professor Murray Sanders is investigating the pathology of the central nervous system of animals infected with the virus of keratoconjunctivitis. Professor Wolf and Dr. Kabat have published a study on the locations of phosphatases in the central nervous system.

Professor Theodore F. Zucker and Mrs. Lois Zucker have made a study of the supplementary value of seed flour from peanuts, cotton, and soya bean when added to white flour.

Assistance towards the research work of the Department has been received from the following sources, to which we wish to make grateful acknowledgment: The John and Mary R. Markle Foundation; William R. Warner and Company; University Patents, Incorporated; Mrs. Julia T. Weld; American Lecithin Company; William J. Matheson Commission; Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation; Hoffmann-La Roche, Incorporated; Child Neurology Research; Commonwealth Fund; Fund for Wound Healing from the Office of Scientific Research and Development; and Traders Oil Mill Company.

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS

Professor Rustin McIntosh, Executive Officer

New appointments include those of Richard L. Day as Assistant Professor and of Annie V. Scott as Instructor, both on full time. Dr. Scott was head of the Department of Pediatrics at Cheeloo University Medical School in China until the dispossession of Occidentals by the Japanese shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack. Dr. Milton Singer was appointed Assistant on a part-time basis. The resignation of Professor F. Elmer Johnson, who as head of the pediatric service of St. Luke's Hospital had been in direct charge of elective courses in pediatrics there, was accepted with deep regret. When Dr. Samuel Karelitz joined the Army, Dr. Bela Schick generously volunteered to resume

direction of the elective course at Mount Sinai Hospital, in spite of his having passed the age limit for the attending staff of the hospital.

The cumulative depletion of the teaching staff of the Department has now reduced the roster to 68 percent of its total strength as of the autumn of 1941. The past year has witnessed no diminution in the burden of clinical responsibility borne by those who have remained in civilian status, the inpatient service of the Babies Hospital having continued to show an over-all increase in percentage occupancy of its clinical facilities and, likewise, a rise in the number of patient-days care provided over a given period of time as compared with similar indices of the past several years. Add to these circumstances the pressure and tension of the accelerated teaching program and there will be found little cause for wonder that the research activities of the Department have been greatly curtailed.

In spite of many practical difficulties, however, several projects previously launched have been kept in motion. Professor Donovan J. McCune has refined certain methods of evaluating renal function. Studies of amino acid metabolism have been extended by Professor John D. Lyttle and Dr. Elvira Goettsch in collaboration, their work being supported in part by a generous donation from Mrs. Brooks Emeny, in part by a grant from the Research Corporation. Professor Howard H. Mason has continued to explore the intermediary metabolism of carbohydrates. Dr. Hattie E. Alexander's studies of Haemophilus influenzae, which have received assistance from the Commonwealth Fund and also from the Influenza Commission of the National Research Council, have aimed at a more precise definition of the biology of these organisms and have greatly refined the quantitative aspects of therapy in infections caused by them. Professor Beryl H. Paige has extended her investigations of human toxoplasmosis; and Dr. Dorothy H. Andersen, with the help of a grant from the Commonwealth Fund, has pursued her dissection and definition of the celiac syndrome, involving an extension and precision of measurement of the enzyme activity of the exocrine secretion of the pancreas.

At the request of the Committee on Curriculum, and as a measure adapted to the demands of the accelerated teaching program, the Department organized a clinical clerkship for third year students under the initial direction of Dr. Richard G. Hodges and later, after he had joined the Army Medical Corps, under the supervision of Dr. Scott. Both of these instructors have devoted exemplary pedagogic zeal to this new project and have made it possible for the students participating to play an active part in the clinical work of the hospital and outpatient department.

In November, 1942, Dr. Alexander delivered the Rachford Lectures at the Children's Hospital in Cincinnati. Among the visitors to Columbia who lectured under the auspices of the Department in the course of the past year were Professor Ralph V. Platou, of Tulane University, Dr. Horace L. Hodes, for-

merly director of Syndenham Hospital in Baltimore, and Dr. Philip M. Stimson, of Willard Parker Hospital, who gave a demonstration of the Kenny treatment of infantile paralysis.

The L. Emmett Holt Fellowship was held during the last four months of 1942 by Dr. Virginia Goddard.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

Professor Magnus I. Gregersen, Executive Officer

Professor Horatio B. Williams, Dalton Professor of Physiology since 1922, was made Dalton Professor Emeritus early last fall. On this occasion a dinner in his honor was given by his colleagues and friends in the Medical School.

Dr. Kenneth S. Cole, Associate Professor of Physiology, has been on leave of absence since the beginning of the academic year. He is attached to the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago. Dr. Howard J. Curtis, Assistant Professor, joined the same group in May and is likewise on leave of absence for the duration. In May Dr. Barry G. King, Assistant Professor, resigned from the Department and accepted a commission in the United States Naval Reserve.

New appointments include those of Dr. James B. Allison, Associate Professor of Physiology and Biochemistry at Rutgers University, who has been appointed Lecturer in Physiology, and Dr. F. J. W. Roughton of Cambridge University, England, and of the Fatigue Laboratory of Harvard University, who has been appointed Research Associate in Physiology. Dr. Shih-Chun Wang and Mr. William W. Walcott, Research Fellows, have been appointed Instructors. Dr. Richard R. Overman of Princeton University has also been appointed Instructor.

A recent rearrangement of the teaching schedule in the first year to provide for all-day laboratory sessions in physiology solves a number of problems in the organization of the course. The lengthening of the laboratory periods permits better integration of the experimental material and gives the students an opportunity to organize and assimilate their results and to discuss them with the instructors on the same day on which the work is done. Furthermore the new schedule makes it possible to formulate experiments on fluid balance, temperature control, etc., in which the students can serve as subjects, thereby increasing their interest in the observations.

The investigations on traumatic shock which have been carried out under the direction of Professor Gregersen progressed rapidly during the past year. Nearly every member of the Department contributed in one way or another to this program. In addition a number of investigators from other laboratories joined the group at various times to hasten the solution of special problems

that arose during the investigations. These men include Professor Cole, Dr. Allison, Dr. Roughton, and Drs. Laurence Irving and P. E. Scholander of Swarthmore College. The relation of the work to the war program does not permit presentation of a summary of the results. The investigations have been carried out under a contract, recommended by the Committee on Medical Research, between the Office of Scientific Research and Development and Columbia University. Additional support has also been received from the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation. Through the work of Dr. Robert P. Noble, Research Assistant, and of Professor Gregersen the Department has continued its collaboration with Professor Dickinson W. Richards, Jr., and his group in the study at the Bellevue Hospital of the physiology of shock in man. Correlation of the clinical with the experimental studies has been furthered by regular conferences. These clinical studies have proved exceedingly valuable in confirming on man the results obtained in experimental studies on animals.

Professor King and Mrs. Enid T. Oppenheimer, Instructor, collaborated in a special investigation connected with aviation medicine. Dr. Wang published a final report of his work on the localization of the salivatory center in the medulla of the cat. Dr. Ruth Rawson, Instructor, published the results of her studies on the binding of dyes by plasma proteins. The rate of disappearance of the blue dye, T–1824, from the bloodstream was the subject of two papers, one by Professors King, Cole, and Mrs. Oppenheimer and the other by Professor Gregersen and Dr. Rawson. Dr. J. Grant MacKenzie, at present flight lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Air Force, published a paper on some functions of the nonacoustic labyrinth, based on the work which he did under the direction of Professor Walter S. Root, to satisfy the requirements for the Doctor of Medical Science degree. Dr. Leonard W. Jarcho, who also worked with Professor Root, published the results of his studies of the effect of nembutal-ether upon blood concentration.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

Professor Charles C. Lieb, Executive Officer

Under the accelerated program our teaching schedule was advanced by about three months. The second year class began the laboratory work in September and ended in March. The larger classes made some readjustment in laboratory space necessary but did not impair the scope of the course. The conference groups were considerably larger and the usual close relationship between instructors and students was somewhat less satisfactory.

The course offered to third year students by Professor Louis Hirschhorn was repeated five times during the year. Professor Hirschhorn felt rewarded for his efforts because the great majority of the class elected this course in human pharmacology.

The fourth year course was completely reorganized. Instead of appointing one man to give the lectures, fifteen outstanding men not associated with undergraduate teaching at our medical school were invited, each to give a lecture on a special subject. The list of outside lecturers follows: Dr. Harold T. Hyman, formerly a professor in the Department; Dr. Cary Eggleston, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell Medical School; Dr. Peter Irving, secretary of the Medical Society of the State of New York and editor of the *New York State Journal of Medicine;* Dr. E. William Abramowitz, Director of Dermatology at New York Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical School; Dr. Emory Rovenstine, Director of Anesthesia at New York University Medical School; Dr. Norman Jolliffe, Assistant Professor of Medicine at New York University Medical School; Dr. Ephraim Shorr, Assistant Attending Physician at New York Hospital and Assistant Professor of Medicine at Cornell University Medical School; Dr. Max Einhorn, Professor of Medicine at New York Post-Graduate Hospital; Dr. Burrill B. Crohn, Associate Physician at Mount Sinai Hospital; Dr. A. Wilbur Duryee, Assistant Professor of Medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical School; Dr. A. M. Fishberg, Associate Physician at Mount Sinai Hospital; Dr. Harold Wolff, Assistant Professor at Cornell Medical School and Associate Attending Physician at the New York Hospital; Dr. Jesse Bullowa, Clinical Professor of Medicine at New York University Medical School and Visiting Physician at Willard Parker and Harlem Hospitals; Dr. Meredith F. Campbell, Professor of Urology at New York University Medical School and Urologist at Bellevue Hospital; and Dr. Harry Most, Assistant Physician to Bellevue Hospital and Chief of Parasitology and Tropical Diseases at New York University Clinic.

The Department believes that the basis of all drug treatment should be a required subject in each of the three final years. In the present curriculum it is required only in the second and fourth years. The fact that almost every member of the third year class elects to take an optional course in pharmacology indicates that the students appreciate the need of continuity in studying this subject.

Professor Michael G. Mulinos and Mr. Leo Pomerantz have continued their work on the effects of inanition and starvation upon the endocrine organs of the rat. They have reported that the loss in body weight which occurs during complete starvation or underfeeding can be slowed by the concomitant injection of the so-called growth hormone factor of the anterior pituitary gland. The significance of these observations in the rat cannot be overestimated. It is believed that the human counterpart to the above-described depression of the pituitary gland by means of underfeeding is to be found in the syndrome of anorexia nervosa.

Professor Mulinos, Dr. Clifford Spingarn, and Miss Esther Maculla have continued their work on the effects of desoxycorticosterone acetate (DCA) on

kidney function. Professor Mulinos and Dr. Kurt Oster, an Upjohn Fellow, are investigating the manner of detoxification of amines within the body. This problem is closely related to the mechanism of hypertension.

Professor Mulinos and Dr. Marcel Goldenberg are investigating the pharmacology of certain benzodioxane derivatives. The investigation has been carried forward with the hope of using these drugs in the investigation of the cause of experimental hypertension in animals and spontaneous hypertension in animals and spontaneous hypertension in man. Professor Mulinos, Mr. Pomerantz, and Dr. Mary Lojkin have published further, in the *American Journal of Pharmacy,* on the toxicology of the glycols.

Professor Mulinos has continued his research on the pharmacology of inflammation. He has been able to establish the fact that the conjunctival method of Hirschhorn and Mulinos for the quantitative assay of irritants is superior in many ways to any other method yet devised. Professor Mulinos has written an "Outline of Pharmacology" which is to be published in the near future by the Oxford University Press.

The needs of the war and the success of the new series of lectures on applied pharmacology given to the fourth year class have emphasized more than ever the need for a course in therapeutics. Such a course should be given as a supplement to the course in pharmacology as is now offered to the second year medical students. The detailed knowledge of pharmacology and the skill in prescription writing which are acquired by the second year medical student suffers from the lack of continuity during the clinical years. It has been suggested that because of this lack of continuity the student tends to forget most of what he learned in pharmacology. Pharmacology as it is now taught in the Department takes the form of a fundamental preclinical subject comparable to that of anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, and any of the preclinical subjects. We do not believe that it is necessarily a weakness on the part of the subject matter taught or a criticism of the manner in which it is taught that the fundamental knowledge obtained is not utilized properly later. Since treatment is an ultimate aim of medicine, and diagnosis is but a stepping stone toward a better determination of the treatment which is to follow, it seems obvious that the fundamental aim of a medical education in the past has been subordinated, and there has been too much tendency to consider diagnosis as an end in itself. For these and other reasons it is believed and urged that a course in applied pharmacology and experimental therapeutics be instituted and made a part of the curriculum of the clinical years of medical education. As it now stands there is hiatus of two years between the teaching of pharmacology on the one hand and the practical use of drugs on the other. By the time the student enters his internship he has probably forgotten most of what he learned in pharmacology. It is little wonder that he then turns for help to the brochures of the pharmaceutical houses.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

Professor Nolan D. C. Lewis, Executive Officer

The changes in the personnel of the Department made necessary by war conditions have, fortunately, been minor in nature, and therefore it has been possible to meet the situation created by the increase of educational activities without undue hardships.

The work of the Psychiatric Institute has not been reduced to any great extent in quantity or quality as replacements of physicians and other workers called to the armed services have been possible. In the Presbyterian Hospital group of psychiatrists, the basic staff remains the same. The general routine of this division of the Department continues as in other years with approximately the same number of consultations made; however, follow-up studies and intensive therapy have been curtailed except in selected cases.

Staff members have been engaged actively in war work. Professor George Daniels serves at the Army induction center and was a member of a military and civilian committee to organize regular scientific meetings at the local induction center.

There were forty-four psychiatrists associated with the Department of Psychiatry at the Vanderbilt Clinic during the year, but this number has been gradually reduced. Eight have joined the armed forces and six others have resigned or are on leave for various reasons. The clinic operated continuously throughout the summer because of the accelerated teaching program. An increasing amount of time has been spent in connection with local draft boards and induction centers concerning draftees who have been patients in this clinic.

It has been necessary to make but few changes in the student teaching program of the Psychiatric Institute. Because of necessary readjustment of the third year curriculum, the regular psychiatric teaching conferences for third year clinical clerks in medicine have been omitted for the duration. Much informal teaching on the wards in relation to consultations and follow-up has continued and will be further expanded. Arrangements have been made for the medical psychiatry staff to participate actively in the Saturday conferences of the medical staff for third and fourth year students.

A discussion of the emotional components of bronchial asthma was included as a part of a recent exercise on this problem, and on May 22, 1943, the staff was responsible for an entire program on war neuroses which was very well received. It has also been arranged to include among the fourth year lectures on medical therapeutics several lectures by a member of the Department staff, on psychotherapy in general medicine. It is hoped that shortly a companion group of lectures on common and generally accepted psychosomatic syndromes can be added to the third year systematic lectures in medicine.

Through a policy established by Dr. Daniel Blain, director of the medical department for disabled seamen of the Merchant Marine, the several rest homes throughout the country have been affiliated with nearby medical schools to make the clinical material available for teaching. The Department was invited to avail itself of such opportunities afforded by the Rest Home for Disabled Seamen at Gladstone, N. J. Dr. Paul Hoch, the attending psychiatrist, presented case histories and discussed the treatment of traumatic neurosis at a meeting of the staff and presented instructive cases to the third year and fourth year classes at the Saturday exercise on war neuroses. He discussed for the students who will soon be in the service the use of sedatives in acute traumatic cases. Opportunity has also been afforded for the third year elective students in psychiatry to spend time at Gladstone with firsthand contact with cases.

During the year the various social service groups of the Medical Center, including that at the Psychiatric Institute, have made it possible for students to secure a more rounded experience by attending meetings and discussions in the different departments.

Professor Robert McGraw gave lectures to three groups of Army surgeons on the psychological aspects of facial disfigurement and its treatment.

Between seventy and eighty publications were made by members of the Department on various investigations covering a wide range of topics within the field of mental medicine, neurology, neurochemistry, and genetics. Regular monthly staff conferences have been held during the year to present reviews on pertinent literature and to bring preliminary reports of investigation in progress for criticism and discussion. Special emphasis in the reviews has been placed on psychosomatic conditions arising in wartime.

The follow-up review of 1,500 serial admissions studied by Dr. Flanders Dunbar during the past eleven years has been continued, and about 150 serial admissions have been added during the past year. About 100 of these recent cases were given the Rorschach test. Dr. Dunbar was assisted in this work by Drs. A. Louise Brush and Siegfried R. Berthelsdorf.

A grant was arranged as of January, 1942, through the efforts of Professor Lewis and Dr. Dunbar, to cover fellowships for training in psychosomatic medicine and research, as well as to obtain secretarial assistance for psychosomatic research records and employment of a Rorschach expert to review research material. Dr. Berthelsdorf came on the staff as Fellow and Miss Camilla Kemple as Rorschach expert, early in the summer of 1942. Dr. Berthelsdorf was called into the service on March 1, 1943. Tentative arrangements have been made for the continuation and probable increase of this grant.

Some work has been carried along on the project for the study of behavior in conflict situations by Dr. Edward J. Strongin and Mrs. Nina Bull.

The research carried out under the financial support of the National Board

of Fire Underwriters has progressed very satisfactorily. Hundreds of fire setters have been studied from the psychiatric viewpoint. A number of interesting emotional patterns promoting the impulse to set fires have been revealed, and Dr. Helen Yarnell, who has been on full-time duty, is now preparing a book on "Pyromania" based on these studies. It is the most comprehensive piece of work ever done on this subject.

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Professor Ross Golden, Executive Officer

During the fall of 1942 the Radiological Research Laboratory was organized with Dr. Gioacchino Failla, Professor of Radiology (Physics), as director. Associated with him are Dr. Edith H. Quimby, Associate Professor of Radiology (Physics), and Dr. Titus C. Evans, Assistant Professor of Radiology (Biology). Professors Failla and Quimby were associated with the Memorial Hospital, New York, for many years. Professor Evans has been studying the biological effects of Roentgen rays at the University of Iowa. Much time has been spent in securing and installing equipment and in organizing the staff. Professor Failla is actively engaged in the work of a National Research Council Committee directly concerned with the war. Professor Quimby, with Dr. Beverly C. Smith of the Department of Surgery, is investigating the circulation of blood of patients with peripheral arterial disease and in normal individuals, by means of the intravenous injection of radioactive sodium chloride solution. Grateful acknowledgment is made to the Department of Physics, Columbia University, for their coöperation in supplying the radioactive salt. Professor Evans is investigating the influence of cold and heat on the effect of X rays on young rats.

Dr. Paul C. Swenson, Associate Professor of Radiology, resigned to accept the professorship of radiology at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and directorship of the Department of Radiology at Jefferson Hospital.

With great regret, the untimely death on April 23, 1943, of Dr. Cornelius G. Dyke, Associate Professor of Radiology and Director of the Department of Radiology of the Neurological Institute, is recorded. During thirteen years of work at the Neurological Institute, he achieved outstanding success in the diagnosis of diseases of the brain and skull and made outstanding contributions in this field. Dr. Raymond W. Burford who was serving as resident in radiology in the Presbyterian Hospital, and who served for a number of months as Professor Dyke's assistant, has been appointed Associate in Radiology and is Acting Radiologist at the Neurological Institute. He is helping Dr. Leo M. Davidoff complete a book, on the abnormal encephalogram, begun by Professor Dyke and Dr. Davidoff, which was uncompleted at the time of

Professor Dyke's death. Dr. Burford is also covering Professor Dyke's teaching duties.

Professor Golden read a paper before the American Roentgen Ray Society, Chicago, September, 1942, on enlargement of the ileocecal valve; addressed the New Jersey Radiological Association and also the staff of the Halloran General Hospital, Staten Island, on diseases of the small intestine; published a paper with Professor Robert P. Ball on roentgen pelvicephalometry; and gave the instructional course on diseases of the small intestine at the American Roentgen Ray Society meeting, Chicago, September, 1942. He was elected to the American Board of Radiology and was elected president of the New York Roentgen Ray Society and president of the American College of Radiology in June, 1943.

Professor Swenson presented a paper on neoplasms of the small intestine before the National Gastroenterological Association, New York, in June, 1942, which was published in the *Review of Gastroenterology,* March, 1943. He also read a paper on the radiological aspects of Ewing's tumor before the American Roentgen Ray Society, Chicago, September, 1942.

Professor Murray Friedman prepared a *Manual of Radiotherapy Technique.* This was primarily a review of techniques in use at the Presbyterian Hospital. In the first four months nearly a thousand copies of this manual were sold.

Drs. Lois C. Collins, Paul H. Ducharme, and Joseph J. Esposito are assisting in the routine undergraduate teaching in the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

Professor Allen O. Whipple, Executive Officer

With a diminishing staff in the School and Hospital, chiefly because of the departure of the Presbyterian Unit, Base Hospital No. 2, for foreign service, it has become increasingly difficult to maintain the former standards of caring for the patients in the hospital who require surgical care and of teaching the students now working under the accelerated program. Nevertheless, during the past year the number of operations performed was only slightly less than the year before.

Research activities have been definitely curtailed; the investigations that have been carried out have been largely those connected with war projects under the Office of Scientific Research and Development. These have had largely to do with the bacteriological and chemotherapeutic aspects of contaminated wounds and burns, both in the unit at the Presbyterian Hospital and in the laboratory of surgical bacteriology under Professor Frank L. Meleney and Dr. Ivan C. Hall, where all the reports from the eight units in the United States, as projects under the Office of Scientific Research and Development, are collected and analyzed.

Another important project is being carried out by Professor Edward L. Howes and Professor Henry S. Simms on wound healing. Professor Howes, by an original method of measuring wound healing in the rabbit's ear, has been studying the effects of different local applications with and without sulfonamides. Professor Simms, by tissue culture, has been studying the effect of a filterable tissue stimulating substance made from adult tissue rather than embryonic tissue.

Professor Arthur H. Blakemore, working with Dr. Jere Lord of the New York Hospital, has devised a nonsuture method for anastomosing severed main arteries, and for bridging actual defects in damaged vessels. The method has proved successful when used in conjunction with sulfonamides in open, dirty wounds in 80 percent of the experimental animals, where the femoral arteries had been severed and ligated twenty-four hours before the nonsuture anastomoses were performed.

Professor Blakemore has continued his studies in vascular surgery. The operation of wiring and electrothermic coagulation of arterial aneurysm has been performed in excess of 200 times since its adoption in 1935. The earliest case, with an aneurysm of the ascending arch, continues symptom free eight years since operation. The hazard of infection, a problem in the earlier operations, has been eliminated.

A method to accomplish gradual occlusion of a major artery without incurring the risk of delayed hemorrhage from necrosis of the vessel wall has long been sought. The use of wide rubber bands over several layers of cellophane has enabled Professor Blakemore to accomplish gradual occlusion of the carotid artery in a one-stage procedure.

Our entire resident system, which had required years to develop and organize, has been disrupted for the time being by the war emergency. This is a serious setback for it had taken years of effort in overcoming prejudice and inertia to develop the resident system to its fine point of efficiency. As a result of the limited resident and intern staff the Department is depending more and more on surgical clerks from the Medical School to help in the wards and operating room, and it is a pleasure to take this opportunity to express appreciation of their constant coöperation and able assistance.

Because of the war, the accelerated program, and the shortened internships, the effort has been made to instruct the students in the problems connected with the care of war casualties and to present to them the newer aspects of treating contaminated wounds, compound fractures, burns, and shock. This has met with a very evident interest and appreciation on their part.

The Fracture Service has had a busy year with three of its attending staff in service with the armed forces. In addition to problems of the accelerated Medical School schedule, intensive courses in surgery of the extremities have been given to groups of members of the Army Medical Corps. Also, members of the Medical Corps of the Army and of the Navy have been assigned to the service

for three months of training in the handling of fractures. The staff has been coöperating with Professor Meleney on studies in compound fractures under the auspices of the National Research Council. Professor Clay Ray Murray, in association with Professor Colin G. Fink of the Chemical Engineering Department, has carried on experimental work on the reaction between certain metals and body tissues, in connection with the internal fixation of fractures.

The teaching in the division of orthopedic surgery has been conducted with all possible emphasis on those subjects which are of particular importance in military practice. Clinical instruction for the fourth year students has been conducted at the New York Orthopaedic Hospital, supplemented by the lectures for the third year class. The participation of the Department in the course in applied anatomy gives an opportunity to lay a groundwork for orthopedics.

Graduate instruction which has been done through residencies and fellowships of necessity has been curtailed to a large extent because of the difficulty in securing men for these positions. It is anticipated that there will be a great demand for these services after the war, and plans are being laid for meeting this need.

The instruction of medical officers from the Army assigned to Columbia University for short courses in anesthesia, thoracic, neurological, plastic, and extremity surgery has been in progress since September. We are now getting better selected and qualified groups of officers for these courses, and the demand for them by the Army surgeons is increasing. In all the courses offered a two weeks period of instruction in the basic principles of surgery is given before the specialty is begun. Professor Jerome P. Webster's three months course in plastic surgery has been in especial demand. He has spared neither time nor effort in organizing this instruction. The course in thoracic surgery is being given by Professor Adrian V. S. Lambert at the Bellevue Hospital, the course in neurosurgery under Professor Tracy Putnam at the Neurological Institute, the course in surgery of fractures and the extremities under Professor William Darrach at the Presbyterian Hospital, and the course in anesthesia is given both at the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals, the latter under Professor Rovenstine of New York University.

The staff at the Bellevue Hospital has been even more depleted than at the Presbyterian Hospital, and Professor Constantine J. MacGuire, Jr., deserves great credit for carrying on as he has done. We are greatly indebted to Professor Lambert for returning to take charge of the fine service in thoracic surgery at Bellevue which he organized and developed and turned over to Professor Frank B. Berry who is now on leave in charge of the Roosevelt Surgical Unit in Africa.

The entire Medical Center is proud of our own Base Hospital No. 2, taking the same title as the Unit that was organized by Dr. George E. Brewer and which rendered such distinguished service during the First World War. Organized under the splendid leadership of Professor William Barclay Parsons

as surgical chief, the Unit spent several months at Camp Meade. Before leaving for England the Unit was greatly concerned at losing Colonel Parsons, who was assigned as Surgical Consultant to the Australian area. He was succeeded by Major Rudolph N. Schullinger who has more than won his advancement to Lieutenant Colonel by his accomplishments in establishing the Unit in one of the finest war hospitals in England. He has been given every help and coöperation by the rest of the staff, and their praises are heard on every side, both in England and here, from the wounded, treated in the Unit, and now transferred to this country. In addition, attention should be directed to the fine record made by Major Barbara Stimson of our Fracture Service, now in the British Army, and to that of Lieutenant Commander Stephen S. Hudack, also of the Fracture Service, now returned to the Navy in this country after distinguished service in the South Pacific.

It is with sincere regret that we record the death on February 14, 1943, of Dr. William Cogswell Clarke, who for twenty-five years was a member of the Department of Surgery of Columbia University in charge of the laboratory of surgical pathology. From a small beginning with a single desk in 1905 in Dr. Pruden's laboratory he developed a Department of Surgical Pathology which was of the greatest value in teaching the fundamentals of surgery during the second year course, and which gradually expanded to its present occupancy of a floor in the Medical School building. Dr. Clarke had a very remarkable influence among the students, not so much because of his work as a teacher, as because of his stimulating interest in the etiology and pathology of surgical lesions. His repeated question "How do you know?" became legend among his students. His keen interest in education in the true sense and his forthright honesty and insistence upon getting at the facts will always be a permanent tradition in the Department of Surgery.

On March 13, 1943, our beloved Associate Dean, Dr. Frederick T. van Beuren, Jr., died after a short illness. To many generations of medical students Dr. van Beuren was known as the Associate Dean, and his fine influence in that position among the students was one of the great assets of the School. Those of us who knew him as a surgeon and in his earlier days as a teacher in anatomy and surgery will always remember him as a delightful friend and courteous gentleman.

DEPARTMENT OF UROLOGY

Professor George F. Cahill, Executive Officer

The undergraduate teaching, because of the diminished number of instructors and residents in the Department, has seen more active use of students directly in the function of diagnosis, operation, and aftercare of patients. The enthusiastic help of the students has made possible the hospitalization of practically the same number of patients.

The graduate teaching program has been suspended for the wartime due to the impossibility of keeping residents long enough to enable them to complete an acceptable program.

Dr. John K. Lattimer completed his investigation in the Department of Anatomy under Professor Earle T. Engle and received his degree of Doctor of Medical Science in June. Dr. Thomas J. Sullivan completed his program with Drs. Alexander and Ethel B. Gutman and published his thesis upon the effect of castration on serum acid phosphatase in cases of prostatic carcinoma, and will be a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medical Science upon completion of his residency.

Dr. Ole J. Jensen has completed his investigations as to the factors of renal excretion of the sulfonamides under the direction of Professor A. Raymond Dochez in the Department of Bacteriology and published his thesis with Dr. Charles L. Fox, Jr., of the same department.

A half share of the Joseph Mather Smith Prize was awarded by the University to Dr. Lattimer for research in the effect of testosterone upon renal hypertrophy and renal function.

The Stevens Triennial Prize was awarded by the University to Dr. Jensen for research in hydrogen ion concentration and the solubility of sulfanilimides in urine and the relation to renal precipitation.

The collaboration of the members of the staff with members of other departments in investigative problems has continued. Papers have been published and presented during the year before various medical societies by members of the staff.

MEDICAL LIBRARY

THOMAS P. FLEMING, Librarian

The number of books used within or removed from the library continues to decline as a result of the same factors enumerated in the last report. Nevertheless, the library has broadened its activities in certain fields to such an extent that, while there is no resultant increase in the statistics of use, we have been able to set up routines and develop activities which prevent a greater decline and provide a more complete type of library service.

The various courses which are given to Army medical officers involve a considerable amount of background reading. The library has made a special effort to procure such literature and to make available promptly sufficient copies to meet the demand. Each new plastic surgery group was given an introductory lecture on the use of the library which was a timesaver not only to them but to the library staff as well. Because of the "dim-out" regulations it was necessary to move the military medicine alcove to the periodical reading room where the overhead lights may remain burning. The library has made a concerted effort

to acquire every new publication relating to military medicine and surgery even though the format may be ephemeral.

The collection of literature in certain other fields has also been augmented in the past year. Literature on nurses and nursing has been considerably developed. The National League of Nursing Education issued a *List of Books Suggested for Libraries in Schools of Nursing* which was checked against our library's holdings, and all important lacunae were filled. South American medical literature continues to be developed. From this source, we receive the current numbers of approximately 150 journals. Steps are being taken to develop our collection of literature in the fields of tropical medicine and parasitology. The checking of various bibliographies reveals that our collection is not without merit except in Italian and Indian literature. Steps have been taken to eliminate our gaps in Indian literature, but events seem to indicate that we shall have to wait several months before the Italian literature can be acquired. Current foreign language literature is still available in one form or another.

A little progress has been made in the cataloguing of the Webster Library of plastic surgery. The cancer research library has now been completely catalogued to date. The Medical Library now has approximately 117,000 volumes. In size, it ranks seventh in the country among medical libraries.

While the history of medicine seminars and lectures have been discontinued because of the war, there has been a greater use of historical material than ever before, due primarily to the fact that two members of the medical staff have been engaged in writing textbooks in the history of medicine. The library staff has been of assistance in the selection of illustrations and in the verification of citations.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Alfred E. Cohn, P & S, '04, we were given a first edition of William Withering's *An Account of the Foxglove and Some of Its Medical Uses: with Practical Remarks on Dropsy and Other Diseases,* Birmingham, 1785, xv, 208 p. This work is one of the great classics of medicine and has become extremely rare and costly.

The Departments of Cancer Research, Otolaryngology, and Neurology all made substantial contributions toward the purchase of books and periodicals. Professor Jerome P. Webster contributed liberally for the purchase of books relating to plastic surgery. The Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity gave an additional gift of fifty dollars for the purchase of books as a memorial to Dr. Jacob Braun, P & S, '05. The excellence of our collection in many fields is due to the generosity of alumni, Faculty, and friends.

NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, Director

There were 595 physicians enrolled in the School during the academic year as compared to 554 registered the previous year. This increase in enrollment during wartime was unexpected and gratifying. The physicians enrolled came

from thirty-seven states and one territory of the United States and from sixteen foreign countries. In addition to the twenty-six physicians enrolled from Latin American countries, a number of physicians came from these countries as visitors for short periods, including a group of six physicians sponsored by the government of Chile and a group of eight young physicians from Brazil.

The following table gives the number of enrollments in each of the teaching departments:

REGISTRATIONS OF PHYSICIANS BY DEPARTMENTS

Bacteriology	0	Pathology	6
Dermatology and Syphilology	78	Pediatrics	37
Gynecology	54	Radiology	12
Medicine	233	Surgery (including Anesthesia)	40
Neurology and Psychiatry	20	Traumatic Surgery	70
Ophthalmology	28	Urology	5
Orthopedic Surgery	21	Interdepartmental courses	30
Otolaryngology	4		
		Total	638[a]

[a] This total is larger than the total number of physicians enrolled because some physicians took courses in more than one department.

Investigations in progress in the Department of Bacteriology in previous years were further developed. They may be classed under five main heads: (1) bacteriophages, (2) viridans endocarditis, (3) viruses, (4) healing agents, and (5) antiseptics. The studies concerning the nature and use of bacteriophages have been in progress for about fourteen years, and the Post-Graduate has become an important center for the distribution of information concerning these agents and for supply of the bacteriophages to be used in the prophylaxis and the treatment of disease. Early in 1942, a group of citizens became interested in the possible use of bacteriophages in the control of dysentery and diarrheal disorders in the armed forces of the United States, in part because of the reports in regard to their successful use in Russia, India, Germany, and North Africa, and the group has placed funds at the disposal of the Department for study in this field. This work is of a confidential nature, and the reports have been sent to the Surgeons General of the Army and the Navy. Another, newer extension of the bacteriophage studies has resulted from the discovery of bacteriophages active against certain bacterial strains of Streptococcus viridans. These bacteriophages are now being tested in animals and also as therapeutic agents in the human disease known as subacute bacterial endocarditis or endocarditis lenta.

The investigations of experimental endocarditis, in progress for several years, have assumed the proportions of a major research project. The out-

standing accomplishment has been the transmission of the highly fatal human disease, endocarditis lenta, to experimental animals by the procedure of repeated intravenous inoculation of the bacterial cultures. The human disease is generally recognized as desperate; hence any suggestion emerging from the experimental studies is grasped by the physician at the bedside in the hope that it may help to save his patient.

The studies of the nature of viruses and the control of virus infections, initiated in 1940, have been continued. Observations in this Department have shown that the virus of vaccinia and the virus of influenza may be quickly inactivated by the application of certain mild antiseptic agents.

In attempting to take advantage of the opportunities presented in the research field, the Department has been seriously crippled by lack of adequate laboratory space and equipment. Funds are already in hand to provide additional personnel to aid in these studies, if it were possible to provide a place in which they could work.

The teaching program of the Department of Dermatology and Syphilology continued without change although there was a decrease in enrollments in the three-year course of training for specialization because of the war. During the year, the Department added more than two thousand lantern slides to its teaching equipment and provided an X-ray working model in the physical therapy division.

In spite of the increasing pressure of wartime activities and the fact that a number of physicians left for military service, members of the staff of this Department completed thirty-six research problems, of which those on the following subjects are especially worthy of note: respiration of keratoses and cancer; evaluation of preparation No. 4197 (asarsenobenzene) in cerebrospinal syphilis; the time factor in irradiation; the area factor in irradiation; shock-proof X-ray apparatus in dermatology; lipid metabolism in xanthoma diabeticorum; vitamin A determination in ichthyosis and Darier's disease; a new electrosurgical method for destruction of plantar warts; histopathology of intracutaneous skin tests; esosinophile count in contact dermatitis, seborrheic dematitis and atopic dermatitis; histochemical studies of pigment processes in the skin; production and measurement of colloid clouds in blood serum lipids; monometric skin studies to determine metabolism of pigment; and the relationship of porphyrin metabolism to the dermatoses.

Teaching in the Department of Gynecology stressed the part-time clinical courses which attract physicians practicing in and near New York City. Despite the induction into military service of a considerable number of the staff, a number of clinical investigations were continued. Several endocrine problems were studied, such as the utilization of conjugated estrogens in pregnant mares' urine, the determination of estrogen activity in lipoid extracts of the ovary, the value of oral progesterone in cases of habitual abortion,

the use of emulsion of estrone to supplant pellet implantation in menopausal disturbances, and the application of low modalities in endocrine dysfunction. New methods of treatment are under constant study in the special clinics of the Department, so that the results may be evaluated for the benefit of matriculates as well as for patients.

Professor Irving S. Wright, Executive Officer of the Department of Medicine, left for active duty in the Army Medical Corps in August, 1942, and Professor Walter G. Lough assumed charge of the Department during his absence. Although many of the most active members of the teaching staff left for military service during the year, it was possible to continue the varied curriculum because of the willingness of the remaining members of the Department to assume increased responsibilities. The weekly staff conferences were continued, and a series of monthly symposia on medical subjects of current interest was initiated. In October, the division of metabolism inaugurated weekly staff conferences, while the thyroid division and the gall bladder division each continued their weekly conferences. The meetings of the Research and Journal Club were, however, discontinued in October for the duration of the war.

It became difficult to maintain the heavy clinic schedules of the Department in view of the number of physicians entering the armed forces, and it was unfortunately necessary to close the newly organized clinics for the study of geriatrics and of psychosomatic medicine. It is hoped that these clinics can be reopened after the war, because of their close relation to the teaching program.

Many research projects of the staff were curtailed by the war activities, but a considerable number of studies were completed during the year. Among these were a group of studies of chronic ulcerative colitis, including metabolic and vitamin studies, prothrombin and fibrogen studies, and investigation of the use of sulfailylguanidine and of glucose and dextrin tests. Several studies of the pancreas were completed, under grants from a pharmaceutical company and from the Oliver-Rea Fund.

The Medical Research Laboratory continued various studies of cholesterol and also completed studies of the following subjects that are of special interest: iodine metabolism in thyroid disease, the excretion of iodine by the salivary and gastric glands, the fractionation of iodine in the blood, galactose tolerance studies with special reference to thyroid disease, urinary suppression due to sulfathiazole, and the metabolic effects of testosterone implants.

Special mention should be made of the completion of the survey of nutrition on the west coast of Newfoundland which was a joint undertaking of the Department of Medicine and the Newfoundland Department of Public Health and Welfare.

The members of the teaching staff in the Department of Neurology and

Psychiatry devoted more hours to teaching than in the previous year as there was larger enrollment in the various courses offered for practitioners and for specialists. Participation in courses offered by the Department of Medicine and in interdepartmental courses was also increased. Several members of the staff have been conducting examinations at an Army induction center, in addition to those who are in regular military service. Some of the latter group contributed to the literature on neuropsychiatric problems in the Army. This Department unfortunately has no facilities for experimental research at the Post-Graduate.

The short courses offered by the Department of Ophthalmology to specialists in this field continued to draw men from all parts of the country. A short course in surgery of the eye was organized and will be repeated in 1943. Members of the staff have been working on various clinical problems, but no laboratory space is available for research.

The staff of the Department of Orthopedic Surgery has continued, in spite of having a large proportion of its members in military service, to give short courses for general practitioners. The seminar for surgeons was extended to a ten-day course and given in January. Various investigations begun in previous years were continued, as far as wartime duties permitted, and special emphasis was placed on the study of treatment of hereditary weak feet because of its importance to the armed forces.

Several advanced courses in special subjects were arranged during the year for qualified specialists in otolaryngology, and some teaching was done in courses offered by other departments, although several senior members of the teaching staff were in military service.

Although the enrollment in courses in pathology declined after the war began, the staff of this Department continued to collaborate in the teaching programs of other departments. The clinical-pathological conferences were held as before, and accounts of those that were held with the Department of Medicine were published in the *New York State Journal of Medicine*. Some investigative work was continued, though opportunities for it were limited.

The teaching program of the Department of Pediatrics was uninterrupted during the year as the demand for courses continued, and substitutes were found among the remaining staff members for those who entered the service. Research studies during the year dealt with such subjects as blood phosphorus in anemia in children, infantile eczema, chronic sinusitis in children, and pancreatic function in children.

Although the demand for three-month courses in radiology decreased during the year the members of this staff took an increasing part in courses offered by other departments, especially medicine, surgery, and traumatic surgery. The staff was so curtailed in number that it was impossible to conduct re-

search and at the same time meet the pressing demands of the hospital service and the teaching program.

The Department of Surgery carried on its usual heavy program of part-time and full-time courses, although several who formerly carried heavy teaching loads are in the Army or Navy. The Department again conducted two days of the program of the Symposium on General Surgery, in which various hospitals affiliated with Columbia University coöperate, and members of the division of plastic surgery assisted in courses given at the College of Physicians and Surgeons to medical officers of the Army.

In all divisions of the Department, the research program was curtailed by the pressure of added responsibilities, but some studies were continued. The division of vascular diseases completed a motion picture, to be used for teaching, on advances in the treatment of arterial aneurysms by muscle implantation. The division of plastic surgery conducted experimentation with skin transplantation with an organic coagulant. Other members of the Department presented results of treatment of all types of ulcers at the convention of the American Medical Association in June. The staff of the rectal surgery division continued their study of pruritus ani and the results of sulfathiazole therapy.

As would be expected, the demand for courses in first aid and in traumatic surgery increased after the war began, and the Department of Traumatic Surgery did much to meet the demand, although about half of the members of the staff entered military service. An additional course for general practitioners was given in June, and the other courses were well attended. Three series of lectures on the emergency treatment of trauma were given for doctors and nurses on the staff of the Post-Graduate, and a number of special lectures were given to medical officers at nearby Army camps. This was in addition to lectures given to local medical societies in various parts of the state of New York. This Department also conducted a considerable part of the new interdepartmental course in industrial medicine and conducted a full day in a course in industrial hygiene given by the DeLamar Institute of Public Health of Columbia University. Especial attention has been given by members of this staff to studying the aftereffects of the use of sulfa drugs in treating wounds and burns, a study which will be continued.

The continuance of the excellent enrollment in the School is most gratifying. It could well have been expected that the number of physicians coming to New York during the war for post-graduate studies would drop sharply but our experience has been the opposite. Many physicians are now brushing up in various fields of medicine in order to return to medical practice (in instances where they have retired) or to take on additional responsibilities in their local communities during the war emergency.

Active consideration is being given to post-war needs of medical education. Many problems will confront the educational institutions and the Post-Graduate will be called upon to do its full share. There are many indications that the type of postgraduate training after the war will be somewhat different than heretofore. It can be expected that the returning doctors, many of whom have had abbreviated medical training in the fundamental and medical sciences as well as a shortened clinical preparation for civilian practice, will desire to go to institutions where they can be brought abreast of modern developments in these scientific fields. If this occurs, the institutions desiring to conduct satisfactory postgraduate medical education will have to provide up-to-date laboratories and other facilities for the proper training of these men, many of whom will have had more excellent facilities and professional opportunities in Army and Navy hospitals during their war service. There seems to be urgent need of developing plans at the Post-Graduate for modern laboratory and clinical facilities for the instruction of such men if the institution is to discharge fully its post-war responsibilities.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE[1]

Professor Pablo Morales Otero, Director

This has been a year of trying circumstances for Puerto Rico and for its people, and the School of Tropical Medicine has not escaped the consequences even though it has not suffered as much as might have been expected. The high light of its past year was the very generous gift of Mrs. Pauline Riggs Noyes, a former resident of the Island, who bequeathed the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the School in memory of her husband, the late Mr. Robert B. Noyes.

The pressing need of both the Army and Navy for the services of trained medical men has aroused a feeling of disturbing uncertainty as to the status of many of the School's Faculty members and staff personnel. These two branches of the armed forces have already absorbed into their ranks: Dr. R. Rodríguez Molina, Assistant Professor of Tropical Medicine; Dr. A. Díaz Atiles, Associate in Pediatrics; Mr. John M. Henderson, Assistant Professor of Sanitary Science; and Dr. Manuel Chiqués, Resident Physician of the University Hospital.

The School has furthermore had to surmount obstacles that have come out of the present transportation situation. Technical equipment needed for various research studies has been held up and delayed month after month, awaiting priority authorization. On the other hand, added impetus was given a special research project of the Institution by the continuation, through legislative action, of the grant that made possible during the past year the study of the prevalence of Weil's disease and typhus fever in Puerto Rico.

[1] For complete report see the Report of the Director of the School of Tropical Medicine.

It has likewise been practically impossible to secure shipments of the concentrated food fed to experimental animals in normal times. This scarcity has forced the Department of Chemistry to study the formula for a new diet that can be prepared locally and which, after certain modifications, is giving fairly satisfactory results. In like manner the Santiago Primate Colony has suffered from the shortage of foodstuffs and from the accompanying steady rise in prices, all of which have taxed the initiative of those in charge.

Notwithstanding present-day traveling difficulties, the School has persisted in its policy of maintaining close contacts with the outside world by bringing in for teaching and advice leading world scientists who always leave in their wake so much of inspiration and enthusiasm. Although the number has necessarily been limited this year, it is a pleasure to note the visit of Dr. Gustavo Pittaluga, of the University of Madrid, leading world authority in hematology. He held conferences on various subjects and offered a course of four lectures which aroused immense interest among the local medical profession. Shortly afterwards, Dr. Cecil J. Watson, of the School of Medicine of the University of Minnesota, was guest speaker of the Puerto Rico Medical Association at its annual meeting, when he also lectured at the School. Dr. Lydia J. Roberts, of the University of Chicago, conferred with the Director while in Puerto Rico at the behest of the Federal Government to study local problems of nutrition; Dr. H. M. Miller, Jr., of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, also visited the School on his return trip from South America.

In January, 1943, there was held in the auditorium of the School the second annual meeting of the Puerto Rico Public Health Association, affiliated with the National Public Health Association. The sessions lasted three days during which scientific papers were presented by members of the staffs of both the Insular Department of Health and the School. In the elections that followed, Dr. Morales Otero, Director of the School, was elected president and Dr. Guillermo Arbona continued as secretary.

The tragedy surrounding Professor William A. Hoffman's death is still fresh in our minds, and the shock of its unexpectedness a heavy blow. For sixteen years Professor Hoffman had been associated with the School, a definite part of the school life, as Assistant Professor of Parasitology. Just when he was about to leave for Brazil where he was to help in the development of a similar institution, when he might have reaped the fruit of his many years of studious work, Professor Hoffman died. His colleagues now mourn the loss of a friend and of a valued scientist.

At the last meeting of the Special Board of Trustees Mr. Félix Lamela, Executive Secretary, was granted a year's leave of absence to devote to the organization and development of the Inter-American Hospital Association for which plans were laid in 1940.

Dr. Rurico S. Díaz Rivera, of the University Hospital staff, was permitted

a leave of absence for postgraduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Donald H. Cook, head of the Department of Chemistry, will be absent on leave during the coming academic year 1943–44, when he will return to the Department of Chemistry of Columbia University to take part in the teaching program.

The following appointments have been made during the year: Dr. Hazel E. Munsell, as Research Associate in Clinical Medicine, who is working on the vitamin content of native diets; Dr. Arbona, as Assistant Professor of Public Health, who will act as head of the Department of Public Health; and Mr. Nelson Biaggi, as Assistant in Sanitary Science in the same department.

Conditions abroad naturally continue to affect the distribution of the *Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine* by cutting off practically all its foreign subscribers. However, the increasing relations with Latin American nations makes the bilingual character of the *Journal* more and more of a vital link between our respective countries.

The Director sent to the Library a collection of material belonging to Dr. George W. Bachman, covering the fields of helminthology, protozoölogy, and parasitology and containing 2,111 reprints, forty-one annual reports, and 184 other items (parts of journals, theses, monographs, etc.). Duplicates with library collections will be offered in exchange and the rest added to the records. As authorized by the Director, 675 reprints were donated to the Department of Biology of the University of Puerto Rico, and 213 were selected by Professor Hoffman and Dr. J. Oliver Gonzalez as of value to them.

As soon as hostilities commenced, the School realized immediately the need for extending its teaching activities to include courses which would prepare medical men for service in the armed forces stationed in tropical areas. A course of studies was accordingly outlined and submitted to the consideration of the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy. Contingents of continental troops with their respective officers continued to arrive on the Island and, in due course of time, medical problems directly related to and resultant of local conditions in the country began to affect the lives of these men and to attract the attention of those charged with their well-being. At the request of a group of officers, the School prepared a short lecture course on schistosomiasis, on the parasitology, clinical aspects, and pathology of the disease, which was attended by twelve members of the Medical Corps. Again at the request of this same group, a similar lecture program was prepared on malaria. Twenty-one officers attended this last course.

The Department of Pathology continued its coöperation with the Insular Department of Health in training its men for service as pathologists in the district hospitals of that Department. Dr. Guillermo M. Carrera, former Resident Physician of the University Hospital, was likewise trained and now forms part of the personnel of the Department of Pathology. Miss Iluminada Lugo, of the

Hospital Santo Asilo de Damas in Ponce, received training in pathologic technique during two months.

Several students were enrolled for special work in the several departments of the School: Dr. Carlos Calero M., of Manta, Ecuador, Dr. José de Jesús Alvarez and Miss María Dolores Fernández of the Dominican Republic, Miss María Teresa Almonte from Ponce, and Miss Sylvia Millán of San Juan.

The regular course in medical technology has been carried forward on schedule, and fourteen students have enrolled in it. During the first semester the following courses were given by staff members of the School: *Medical Bacteriology and Immunology* (nine weeks), *Medical Parasitology in Puerto Rico* (ten weeks), *Introductory Quantitative Analysis* (twelve weeks). The second semester's work consists exclusively of clinical pathology.

During a fortnight in February, Miss Aimee Wilcox, of the United States Public Health Service, gave a short intensive course on the microscopy of malaria. A toal of fifty-two persons, including the group of medical technologists and members of the armed forces detailed to laboratory work, attended it. In addition, Dr. Honorato de Castro, formerly of the University of Madrid and now at the University of Puerto Rico, gave a series of lectures on biostatistics for this special group.

The Department of Public Health will shortly initiate a course for sanitary inspectors under the direction of Dr. Arbona. Regular courses for public health nurses, sanitarians, and health officers are now being prepared to commence with the new academic year.

Early in January seventy monkeys of the Santiago Primate Colony were brought to the School and examined for the presence of hemolytic streptococci in their throats. During the period of 1938–1943 studies have been made on the hemolytic streptococci isolated from the throats of normal rhesus monkeys.

In studies of the Brucella group, the precipitin reaction is being utilized in an attempt to develop a rapid and reliable method for differentiating Br. abortus and Br. melitensis. The studies on streptococcal hemolysin are in progress, and about two hundred sera have been tested with both group A and group C hemolysis. Studies concerning the antibody response to streptococcus infection in monkeys have been initiated. At present response to throat infection is being investigated.

The studies on dysentery have continued and in the October, 1942, issue of the *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine* the Department published a preliminary report on a rapid method for the classification of races of the Flexner group of dysentery bacilli. The method used shows great promise for the study of the dysentery group as a whole; hence the efforts of those members of the Department engaged in this work are directed to a more detailed and extensive study of all dysentery bacilli.

Studies on experimental leprosy have continued. The laboratory coöperated with poultry farmers who were suffering heavy losses from an unexplained edema amongst their newly hatched chicks, resulting from the use of a local feed. The deficiencies in this feed are now being investigated with the help of the Department of Chemistry.

With the coöperation of Professor Hoffman, of the Department of Parasitology, investigations in experimental schistosomiasis, concerned chiefly with the absorption of schistosomal ova, have been under way.

In the Department of Chemistry, of which Professor Cook is in charge, studies on native oils in collaboration with the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Puerto Rico have been carried on through the year. Studies on the "Maya" have also been carried on with the Experimental Station and they have developed a new and better procedure for obtaining the crude enzyme. Several trials have been carried out on puppies infected with ascaris and hookworm to determine whether pinguinain has an anthelmintic action in vivo, as well as in vitro, on parasites.

Studies of botanical drugs, in collaboration with the Agricultural Experimental Station of the University of Puerto Rico, have resulted in several contributions of promise. Dr. Marianne Goettsch has continued her active investigations in nutrition with particular reference to vitamin E.

In the Department of Dermatology and Mycology under the direction of Professor Arturo L. Carrión, study of the dermatomycoses in Puerto Rico has been continued. Observations were made on ringworm of the scalp, and six new cases were added during the year. Material from twenty-eight patients with pulmonary infections of obscure etiology has been examined to determine the possible presence of fungus pathogens. Yeastlike organisms were cultures in six of the cases.

During the year five fungi, isolated from cases of chromoblastomycosis in different parts of the world, have been referred to the Department for study. Since the Department reported its first case of *mal del pinto* in Puerto Rico in 1941, earnest efforts have been made to locate new cases with a view towards determining its epidemiology and obtaining additional information about a disease that is now attracting the attention of many investigators. A second case of *mal del pinto,* recently encountered in Vega Alta and referred to the Department by Dr. E. N. Bocanegra López, is now under study.

During the past year members of the Department of Clinical Medicine, under the direction of Dr. Ramón M. Suárez, have continued the projects already under way and have commenced others, perhaps the most important being the study of the clinical aspects of nutrition in Puerto Rico. For this purpose the Department has acquired a biophotometer for the determination of dark adaptation in relation to vitamin A. More than 500 subjects have been tested to date.

On September 1, 1942, Dr. Hazel E. Munsell was appointed Research

Associate in the Department for work on the quantitative determination of vitamin content by chemical methods. The study of the vitamin C content of orange juice has been continued through analyses made on at least one sample each week with a view to detecting any evidence of seasonal variation in samples purchased on the market. Plans are to complete the study on citrus fruits.

Another project continued with great interest was that on bone marrow changes in tropical diseases. For obvious reasons there has been difficulty in obtaining German dyes, and so, following Dr. Schleicher's method, some bone marrow slides were stained with domestic Wright's stain. Although this method has been tried only recently, it has proved rather successful and will be followed in the future.

The work on sprue has been intensified, extensive gastroscopic and recto-sigmoidoscopic studies have been performed. One of the most interesting observations coming out of this study is the maintenance of a flat glucose tolerance curve after the patient has recovered clinically and hematologically from the disease.

In the study of schistosomiasis, several cases exhibiting pulmonary and cardiac pathology, probably secondary to this parasitic condition but which had never before been encountered clinically in Puerto Rico, were studied. A few reports of findings of this nature have been available from Egypt.

Studies on lymphangitis were continued. The hematological and chemical changes in this disease condition were extensively studied. In corroboration of recent work it was determined that the microfilariae do not usually appear in the bone marrow during the daytime. A certain group of patients are now under treatment with a filtrate prepared by the Department of Bacteriology and a few are taking weekly doses of one of the sulfonamides.

The study of liver function tests were continued and herein the Hanger Cephalin Test has proved very reliable as an index of hepatic damage.

The Division of Surgery has been conducting its studies on diseases of the peripheral vascular system, diseases of the thyroid gland, and surgical aspects of lymphogranuloma inguinale.

The Division of Pediatrics continued to study the nutritional deficiency diseases and the dysenteries but now plans to give most of its time to the study of tropical disorders.

A total of 3,647 persons volunteered donations during the first year of life of the Blood Bank of the Civilian Defense, established in the School and functioning under its auspices with an average of ten donors a day. The Blood Bank is under the direction of Dr. Eduardo Montilla.

During its first year of operation, the Blood Bank has given service to the hospitals of the Island in 731 transfusions, nearly all of them during holidays and after regular working hours when it would have been otherwise difficult, and at times impossible, for these institutions to obtain suitable donors. This

type of service, in addition to plasma production, may justify the continuation of the Blood Bank as a permanent institution after the war is over. Hospitals are charged twice the amount of whole blood withdrawn in exchange for this transfusion service.

Dr. Gonzalez served as Research Associate in the Department of Bacteriology and Parasitology, University of Chicago, during 1941–42, and coöperated with Dr. W. H. Taliaferro, head of that department, in investigations on cellular reactions to infections with the parasitic nematodes. He also engaged in other problems of immunity to helminth infections. With Dr. G. W. Wright, as senior investigator, a short study on the localization of the Trichinella antibody with the Thessalius apparatus was completed and submitted for publication.

On his return to Puerto Rico and with the assistance of Miss Josefina Acosta, Dr. Gonzalez continued his studies on immunity to Ascaris. Investigations on the immunological relationships between Ascaris lumbricoides of man and Ascaris suum or the pig are well under way. Studies on the serological diagnosis of Ascaris in rabbits give indications of considerable promise.

Dr. Gonzalez and Mr. José T. Maldonado, also of the Department, completed a filaria survey at the Insular Home for Girls. Positive cases will serve for future studies on the immunological aspects of infection with Wuchereria bancrofti. Mr. Maldonado's research on the biology of the cat liver fluke has progressed to the point where he has definitely demonstrated that a common land snail serves as the intermediate host.

A method for isolating and concentrating large numbers of schistosome ova from heavily infected livers, which may make possible a continuation of the study of the destruction of schistosome eggs, has just been developed. Some progress has also been effected in more efficient concentration of schistosome eggs.

Professor Hoffman has devoted considerable time to the identification of biting gnats of the genus Culicoides for naval medical authorities attempting to control these pests in Panama; one to two thousand specimens for Cornell University, and for Dr. Luis Mazzotti, of Mexico, in connection with his filarial investigations.

About a year ago Dr. Henry D. Pratt, of the United States Public Health Service, and Professor Hoffman inaugurated a coöperative project designed towards the preparation of a monograph on the mosquito in Puerto Rico. The importance of this work is obvious.

Respectfully submitted,

Willard C. Rappleye, M.D.
Dean

June 30, 1943

PROFESSIONAL STAFF ON LEAVE FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN 1942–43

ADMINISTRATION
Vernon W. Lippard

ANATOMY
Julius K. Littman

BACTERIOLOGY
Norman Molomut
Murray Sanders

BIOCHEMISTRY
None

CANCER RESEARCH
Milton J. Eisen

DELAMAR INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Bernard M. Blum
Elias Strauss
Stafford M. Wheeler

DERMATOLOGY
J. Malcolm Bazemore
Robert R. M. McLaughlin

MEDICINE
George Baehr
Frederick R. Bailey
Otto S. Baum
Stuart S. Blauner
Daniel N. Brown
Norton S. Brown
Howard G. Bruenn
Joseph B. Brune
George A. Carden, Jr.
Henry A. Carr
Henry P. Colmore
Crispin Cooke
John K. Curtis
C. Dary Dunham
Shirley C. Fisk
Charles A. Flood
Julian M. Freston
Charles L. Gilbert
William H. Gillespie
Thomas J. Gleeson
J. A. Clinton Gray
Frederick K. Heath
John L. Kantor
Yale Kneeland, Jr.
Herman Lande
Michael J. Lepore
James Liebmann
Putnam C. Lloyd
Thomas T. Mackie
Arthur M. Master
Joseph H. Minden
David D. Moore
Norman W. Osher
Allen A. Parry
Joseph Post
William D. Province
Charles A. Ragan, Jr.
Rowland Richards
John L. Riker
Theodore B. Russell
Albert C. Santy
Paul B. Sheldon
William B. Sherman
DeWitt Hendee Smith
William H. Stearns
Alfred Steiner
Herman Tarnower
Joseph C. Turner
T. Lloyd Tyson
Chester H. Whitney
Herbert B. Wilcox, Jr.
Carl R. Wise

NEUROLOGY

Ben H. Balser
Norman Q. Brill
Fritz Cramer
Stanley M. Dillenberg
Henry H. Drewry
Leon W. Goldensohn
Desiderius Groszberg
Clarence C. Hare
Warren V. Huber
Walter O. Klingman
Charles A. McKendree
John M. McKinney
Rollo J. Masselink
James L. Pool
Leo Rangell
Albert A. Rosner
John E. Scharff
Carmine T. Vicale
Henry Wigderson
Alexander Wolf

NURSING

Dorothy K. Hagner
Isabel G. Harrell
Ella Kauffman
Jessie M. A. Mutch
Marjorie Peto
Delphine F. Wilde

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

John H. Boyd
Charles Lee Buxton
Eugene S. Coler
John C. Kilroe
James R. Montgomery
Clinton P. O'Connell
William E. Pollard
John B. Rearden
Alvin J. B. Tillman
Leo Wilson

OPHTHALMOLOGY

C. Gregory Barer
James Boyd
Gordon M. Bruce
A. Gerard DeVoe
J. Vincent Flack
Edward Gallardo
William H. Hanna
John P. Macnie
Phillips Thygeson
Donald E. Tinkess

OTOLARYNGOLOGY

James W. Babcock
Daniel C. Baker, Jr.
Edwin B. Bilchick
Arthur J. Cracovaner
Sylvester Daly
Edmund P. Fowler, Jr.
Robert H. Fowler
Martin A. Furman
Fred J. Hunter, Jr.
Robert L. McCollom
Bela Marquit
Page Northington
George O'Kane
Lee R. Pierce

PATHOLOGY

Robert A. Kritzler
Hans Smetana

PEDIATRICS

George B. Bader
John M. Brush
Sidney S. Chipman
Harold W. K. Dargeon
John R. Gilmour
David M. Greeley
Richard G. Hodges
Robert E. Jennings
Gilbert M. Jorgensen

Samuel Karelitz
James H. Maroney
S. Dow Mills
Ralph E. Moloshok
Milton Singer
Daniel A. Wilcox
Charles L. Wood

PHARMACOLOGY

Solomon Disick
Alan Leslie
Clifford L. Spingarn

PHYSIOLOGY

Harold A. Abramson
Octa C. Leigh, Jr.

PSYCHIATRY

Benjamin Lee Allen
Walter Briehl
George A. Jervis
Kenneth Kelley
John P. Lambert
William S. Langford
Reginald S. Lourie
Lewis I. Sharp
Stephen M. Smith
Edward I. Strongin
Edward S. Tauber
Giles W. Thomas

RADIOLOGY

Robert P. Ball
Murray M. Friedman
Arthur F. Hunter
Lawson E. Miller, Jr.
Gerald M. Peterson
Eric J. Ryan
Vincent M. Whelan

SURGERY

James F. Bagg
Frank B. Berry
M. Renfrew Bradner
Dwight B. Fishwick
Edmund N. Goodman
Robert S. Grinnell
William G. Heeks
Maurice J. Hickey
Stephen S. Hudack
Vincent M. Iovine
J. Gordon Lee
Richmond L. Moore
William Barclay Parsons
Howard A. Patterson
Louis M. Rousselot
Rudolph N. Schullinger
Lawrence W. Sloan
Kenneth F. Smith
Barbara B. Stimson
Frank E. Stinchfield
James E. Thompson
Carnes Weeks
David M. Weeks
Robert H. Wylie

ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

McDowell Anderson
T. Campbell Thompson
Melvin B. Watkins

UROLOGY

Alex Gordon
Leonard A. Hallock
Charles T. Hazzard
Alexander Preston
John N. Robinson

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

Alberto Díaz Atiles
R. Rodríguez Molina

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

Erwin Brand (Biochemistry)
Kenneth Cole (Physiology)

Howard J. Curtis (Physiology)
Richard L. Day (Pediatrics)
J. Gardner Hopkins (Dermatology)
Elvin A. Kabat (Biochemistry)
Eleanor Lee (Nursing)
Aildred A. Macdonald (Pediatrics)
Howard Shookhoff (Medicine)
Hamilton Southworth (Medicine)
Ernest L. Stebbins (Public Health)
Kenneth B. Turner (Medicine)
Judah Zizmor (Medicine)

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Associate Dean of the School of Engineering

FOR THE PERIOD FEBRUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 21, 1943



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 21, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

I beg to submit the following report for the School of Engineering for the calendar year 1943.

Dean Barker has continued during the year in his capacity as Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, engaged primarily in the task of education for the Naval services and, in particular, for the Navy College Training Program. As forecast in our report last year this program was put into effect on July 1, 1943, and we have had the opportunity to work with it during the Summer Term. Paralleling closely, as it does, the usual four-year program leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, the Navy College Program is not only acceptable for academic credit but has been put into effect with a minimum of disturbance and conflict with the normal pre-war programs of engineering training both at Columbia and in other engineering schools throughout the country. The naval authorities have insisted that they desired a product not only well trained in the specific techniques essential to naval service but also young men of sound general education whose training included the development of those qualities for clear thinking, wise decision, resourcefulness, and prompt action essential to the naval officer. These are educational ideals and ambitions to which all engineering educators can subscribe.

A program based on these principles is a program to which our engineering schools can, and have, given not only their full support but which also utilizes in the most effective manner possible and to the fullest degree the facilities of these schools in meeting our war needs. Dean Barker is to be congratulated on the part he has played in establishing the Navy College Training Program on such sound educational premises and deserves the thanks of engineering schools throughout the country for his service in integrating the needs of the Navy with the educational facilities and abilities of our engineering colleges. It must have been with great satisfaction and confidence in a task well done that, when recently

called upon for a statement as to the progress of the Navy College course by a group of engineering school administrators at a meeting in Chicago, he found no need to discuss or defend changes or adjustments but could simply and briefly report that the Navy Program was going forward in the colleges of this country smoothly and satisfactorily *as planned.*

The effect of the war and of this new program on our School is illustrated in the following comparative tabulation of registration:

UNDERGRADUATE (U) AND GRADUATE (G)[a] REGISTRATION IN THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

Engineering Course	1942 *Summer Term*		1942–43 *Winter Term*		1943 *Spring Term*		1943 *Summer Term*	
	U	*G*	*U*	*G*	*U*	*G*	*U*[b]	*G*
Chemical	58	10	49	18	31	15	88	7
Civil	19	4	19	5	10	2	50	5
Electrical	23	..	24	7	13	3	92	..
Industrial	9	..	11	4	6	4	13	1
Mechanical	46	4	43	12	25	11	129	4
Metallurgical	9	..	10	..	4	..	8	..
Mineral Dr.	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Mining	4	..	4	3	1	4	5	1
Totals	168	20	160	50	90	39	386	18
Special students (nonmatric.)	43		45		29		33	
	231		255		158		437	

[a] Does not include graduate students looking forward to the Ph.D. degree.
[b] Includes 3d to 8th terms as provided under the Navy College program, whereas previous figures cover only junior and senior years, i.e., 5th to 8th terms, inclusive, or normal program.

It will be observed that the trends noted and the changes forecast in our last report have been confirmed by these changes in our enrollment. The number of graduate students has, as it was forecast last year, continued to decline. It is indeed remarkable that we have been able to retain as large a nucleus of graduate interest as is indicated by our graduate registration for the Winter Session of 1943–44. On the other hand, the growth in undergraduate enrollment, while giving us, because of the influx of some 236 Navy V-12 transfers, our largest undergraduate enrollment in over a quarter of a century, has been provided for with remarkably little expansion in our material facilities and with relatively few additions to

our teaching staff. In short, we have transformed ourselves from a large, in fact the third or fourth largest, graduate engineering school in the country into a relatively large undergraduate school with little outward sign of difficulty or distress. The answer is to be found, as you so graciously noted at our Faculty meeting in October, in the fine spirit of cooperation, of sacrifice and devotion, of our staff. Vacations are a thing of the past—we operate on a forty-eight week academic year. Many important research activities have been temporarily set aside, and from professor to assistant our staff has turned to the problem of training engineers for the armed services and the war industries.

With the Navy program thus in smooth operation our Committee on Instruction has turned to the problems of planning for post-war needs. In short, the changes of the last few years, first to an accelerated program, then to the Navy program, both requiring major adjustments in our calendar and program, must now be reconsidered in the light of post-war requirements. Our staff, I am sure, would agree with Justice Holmes that "Repose is not the destiny of man." The return to peacetime pursuits will, in fact, involve further problems of temporary adjustment to transition needs. We must look forward not only to the reëstablishment of our normal programs of undergraduate and graduate study but also to offering special courses adapted to the special training of returning students from both the armed services and war industries.

During the summer the Committee on Instruction undertook to study our undergraduate and graduate programs, and I summarized these conclusions in the following statement presented at our Faculty meeting of October 18:

> The Committee is of the unanimous opinion that our urban location in a great engineering center, our special interests, facilities and abilities, place us in a particularly favorable position for the further development of graduate instruction and research.
>
> During the last ten years we have had a constant increase in our graduate registration. In the academic year 1940–41 our graduate enrollment, professional degrees, M.S., Ph.D., and special students, totalled 232 against an undergraduate enrollment, limited, because of the division of our course between Columbia College and the School of Engineering, to juniors and seniors, of 187. A survey published by the *Journal of Engineering Education* shows that we have stood third or fourth for several years among all schools in the United

States in graduate engineering degrees granted and have been exceeded only by Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Michigan and, in some years, Harvard. If our facilities are compared with those of other schools, this can only be regarded as a remarkable and extraordinary record, reflecting not only a pressing demand for such instruction but also the notable contribution made by our staff in the development of graduate instruction and research.

There is every reason to expect that post-war needs and demands will lead to the further development of such graduate activities. The primary problems we face in this field are those of increased space and facilities and of fellowship funds which will permit us to undertake more extensive fundamental research. Clearly the future of our School to a major, a determining degree rests on the solution of these problems. A major development is certainly desirable but, pending such development, we must continue to add to our activities such courses, researches, and equipment as our limitations of space and finances permit. We cannot cease to grow while awaiting the opportunity for a major step forward.

In the field of undergraduate instruction our Committee has explored and discussed various possible changes in program, admission requirements, etc., which might lead to a larger undergraduate enrollment. We could accommodate with relatively minor increases in facilities approximately twice the undergraduate enrollment of recent years; in fact we are now doing so under the Navy program, and this increase would be advantageous from several viewpoints, educational, financial, and other.

It seems reasonable to suppose that certain changes in our admission requirements would have such effect. We are convinced, however—and I believe I reflect the viewpoint of the Committee—that changes of this type would result in relatively minor increases, whereas they might easily lead to lower educational standards. We thus believe they offer no important educational advantages while we are, at the same time, convinced that our pre-war combination course—pre-engineering and engineering—has produced an exceptional and outstanding undergraduate product.

Our undergraduate situation appears to suffer from some of the same conditions which stimulate our graduate growth, notably, our location in a great city. Actually in undergraduate work we are in competition not only with ten or a dozen reputable undergraduate schools either in or within a short distance of New York but also with some 120 accredited engineering schools throughout the country. The majority of these schools require no, or far lower, tuition fees, living expenses are far less than in New York, and in many the equipment available, at least, is far more impressive than anything we have to offer.

It is our conclusion, therefore, that the basic problem of undergraduate enrollment in engineering differs in no vital way from the problem of undergraduate enrollment in Columbia University as a whole. We must seek to

increase the number of desirable applicants for undergraduate admission both to Columbia College and to the School of Engineering, and this is primarily a problem of giving adequate and dignified publicity to the advantages of undergraduate education in a University environment and of developing desirable contacts, through friends and alumni, with promising preparatory school students.

Our Committee would welcome, therefore, the opportunity to coöperate with the Office of University Admissions and the College in a continuing, adequately supported, and effective program directed toward these ends. In our opinion it is the only solution to the undergraduate problem and is of vital importance to the balanced growth of our School.

As regards the problem of the post-war needs of returning service men and young men and women now engaged in war industries, our Committee is giving careful consideration to our prospects and responsibilities. We believe we have special responsibility in aiding these students, whose studies have been accelerated or curtailed by the war, to complete their education. No special provision will be necessary to provide for the full-time day student, graduate or undergraduate. The part-time student, on the other hand, presents a difficult problem. We have in mind the necessity of further provisions for graduate offerings in the late afternoon or evening, an arrangement most successfully administered for a number of years in coöperation with University Extension. The major problem is that of providing facilities for part-time students for the completion of our requirements for the undergraduate degree. This is a joint problem of Columbia College (i.e., the pre-engineering course) and of the School of Engineering. We have no desire to embark on an undergraduate course of this kind as a permanent offering. There are other avenues of service to which we may, under normal conditions, more wisely confine our efforts. An evening course of this kind would probably require the appointment of a special teaching staff; it presents a teaching load beyond the capacity of our present personnel. The probability is that the demand will be only temporary—will continue, perhaps, over a period of, say, three to five years. Yet this will, apparently, be a demand that will test to the utmost the capacities of the schools in the metropolitan area. We cannot refuse to play our part in meeting this situation. It is thus our aim, through full coöperation with Columbia College, to make adequate provision to meet this new responsibility.

We are pleased to report that, during the year, encouraging progress

has been made in interesting industry in the support of the type of co-operative research to which the School of Engineering can give its full support. That there are both difficulties and dangers involved in this movement cannot be denied. It is often difficult to draw the line between research which is purely developmental and industrial in its nature and should properly be carried out in the plant of the company or through an industrial association and that which, because of its more general scope and fundamental character, can, with due regard to the University's responsibility for the advancement of knowledge, be undertaken as a coöperative venture. It would be unfortunate indeed and dangerous to the preservation of the University spirit if, in the desire to aid industry, our educational institutions permitted their laboratories and staffs to be converted into industrial laboratories.

Yet one cannot assume that an engineering school should have no interest in *all* problems of the developmental type and should thus confine its efforts purely and solely to fundamental research. Engineering is both a science and a practical art operating under the limitations of economic law. Progress in engineering is not measured in terms of research but by the status of current practice. It is a special function of an engineering school, therefore, to aid not only in bringing to light through research new knowledge but also to play its part in the translation of such knowledge into new techniques, new processes, and new products. Engineering research should not become pure scientific research, seeking knowledge as an end in itself and without regard to possible use; neither should the lure of application blind us to the importance of constantly turning back and seeking more fundamental understanding.

Certain projects of developmental research, therefore, do properly belong among the research activities of an engineering school—those projects which promise to reveal important basic knowledge or involve studies which may lead to wider application and use. Yet it will be extremely dangerous to university standards and fatal to the long-range development of American industry if many tempting and often financially attractive projects of a purely commercial type are permitted to displace the more fundamental search which is the peculiar, the special responsibility of an educational institution.

This latter prospect requires particular consideration at the present

time. The importance of research is, relatively speaking, a new discovery on the part of many industrialists. Only ten years have elapsed since the publication of a collection of essays by a small group of outstanding pioneers in industrial research who, one and all, gave emphasis to the thesis that it is only through research that industries big and small can hope to attain some stability and continuity of their business existence in the modern world.[1] This thesis has, of course, become a truism in the decade which has passed since this book was published. The larger chemical and electrical industries have long supported research, but today hundreds of smaller companies are rapidly becoming research-conscious; they realize that their only hope in the post-war world lies in the constant improvement of their present products and processes, in the diversification of output, and in the discovery of new uses for plant and staff.

Lacking research experience, however, many of these companies apparently expect to solve their research problems on a sales and delivery basis. In some cases it is assumed that the problem is as good as solved, once funds have been appropriated. Such optimism is due for a rude awakening. Modern science and technology can, it is true, offer suggestions and procedures in many cases which will lead to immediate results, but a research program is not, in general, an emergency cure; it is a long-range process.

Our institutions of learning would thus be wiser, on the one hand, not to discourage industry in its interest in research (new, in many cases), while, on the other hand, it must be made clear that it is not the function of such institutions to solve all the immediate, but usually narrow and highly specialized, problems of specific industries. A longer range industrial viewpoint is essential, and such a viewpoint will inevitably lead industry to support and coöperate in the search for that more thorough understanding, more complete knowledge, which is the basis for technical improvements of all kinds. In such a search our universities have a true and legitimate interest and a basic responsibility. To it they can bring an especially qualified personnel, exceptional facilities and equipment, and a free and unbiased viewpoint and approach.

That post-war conditions will pose not only these but also other prob-

[1] Malcolm Ross, ed., *Profitable Practice in Industrial Research*. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1932.

lems which will tax our facilities and abilities to meet changing needs cannot be doubted. One would be courageous indeed—or, perhaps, simply foolish—who attempted to forecast with any suggestion of certainty all the post-war problems of engineering education. These developments, which we have noted above, can be anticipated with some assurance of their coming to pass. Other changes, undoubtedly more basic and fundamental to the future of engineering education, are, at present, impossible of accurate appraisal.

One recalls, for example, the fact that government in the last decade has been continually taking over activities in the civil engineering field. Even in the predepression years about one third of the professional civil engineers were practicing as government employees. The various public works agencies of the pre-war decade increased this ratio to well over 50 percent. Various recent state and municipal laws have attempted to make it, or actually have made it, impossible in some areas for the independent consulting engineer to serve in public undertakings. Furthermore, government has been invading industrial fields. The federal government today owns many new industrial plants or large parts of the plant extensions which have been made to meet the needs of war production. Similarly such recent efforts to regulate and regiment discovery, research, and invention as the Kilgore bill, a proposal which is supposed to further and encourage an activity which, in the opinion of many competent observers, it will inevitably disrupt or destroy, also indicate the possible trend of future government activities. Will this trend continue and widen in its impact on professional life and education in post-war years?

The curricula and programs of engineering schools throughout the country have been developed to meet the needs of a nation which seeks progress through the operation of private initiative, free enterprise, free discovery, and the incentives to constant improvement in technique and operation which only these freedoms offer. Fundamental changes in our whole program of engineering education will undoubtedly be required if these recent trends in governmental policy are to be continued and carried to their logical conclusions in post-war years. It is probably true that, as a minimum general requirement, the civil engineer must be trained in the future as a public servant as well as for independent prac-

tice. What basic changes in other engineering fields are desirable in view of the possibility—or, to some observers, the probability or certainty—of a wider participation by government in our economic life?

One need not condemn without reservation the efforts of government to regulate business and industry in the interest of a wider equality of economic opportunity and social justice, in order to call attention to the dangers of a government that undertakes to put under political supervision or operation both business and industry and to function in the birth control of research and of technological progress.

The history of engineering reveals the use or abuse of technological knowledge during various periods of world history, and in many cases a complete misunderstanding of its essential characteristics, its possibilities, and inherent qualities by those who have guided, or attempted to guide, human affairs. In early ages technology was the servant of political or military ambition. In our own nineteenth century technical competence was hired and exploited by those whom the first Roosevelt characterized as "malefactors of great wealth," for their own personal gain and profit. Now well-meaning but ill-advised political reformers propose to take over the control of this fundamental source of progress and parcel it out in the interests of certain pressure groups or of political expediency.

In the fifty centuries of engineering development, however, technical knowledge has risen from a relatively unimportant position to become the dominating influence in engineering progress and thus in the evolution of Western civilization. Time was when such knowledge was relatively slight; when great works could be carried to successful completion with relatively little exact or reliable understanding of the technical factors involved. The Egyptians accomplished remarkable constructions with less technical knowledge than that of the modern laborer, and the lack of real and exact technical understanding on the part of the greatest of ancient engineers, the Romans, is, to the modern engineer, simply appalling. With the advent of modern science and the transformation of engineering from an art to a science, the tables have been turned. Not only has the technique of engineering design developed into a highly rationalized, intricate, and involved mathematical procedure but also the discovery of new methods and processes has led to continued and rapid change, to obsolescence on the one hand and to new engineering

and industrial activities on the other. Technical competence has become the dominating factor in human progress.

We may discourage, but we cannot stop, such change; discovery and invention cannot be bottled up. Technological developments resulting therefrom are as inevitable as the advent of another day. And such change, rather than our wishes, desires, or ambitions, will determine whether one industry or another survives, how we shall live—in short, the world of tomorrow.

In the past we have looked upon economics as a discipline separate from, apart from, and unrelated to, the affairs of the research laboratory. Yet technological change, originating in these laboratories, has completely changed the older premises, the foundations on which earlier workers built their imposing structures of economic theory. It is a truism to state that technological advances have completely transformed not only the world in which we live but also our economic and social outlook, thinking, and viewpoint. The vision, opened up by such advances, of a new world of improved economic and social standards is not unrelated to the growth of that new humaneness which, be we pro- or anti-New Deal, has admittedly become a vital factor in public opinion during the past decade of depression and doubt.

The earlier warnings that man was fast becoming a slave of the machine first gave way to a new outlook of promise which was most clearly and inspiring set forth by the late John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir:

> A certain type of flimsy romantic has been too ready with abuse of a mechanical age, just as a certain type of imaginative writer with a smattering of science has been too gross in his adulation. The machine, when mastered and directed by the human spirit, may lead to a noble enlargement of life. Enterprises which make roads across pathless mountains, collect the waters over a hundred thousand miles to set the desert blossoming, build harbours on harbourless coasts, tame the elements to man's uses—these are the equivalent today of the great explorations and adventures of the past. So, too, the patient work of research laboratories, where to the student a new and startling truth may leap at any moment from the void. Those who achieve such things are as much imaginative creators as any poet, as much conquerors as any king. If a man so dominates a machine that it becomes part of him, he may thereby pass out of a narrow world to an ampler ether. The true airman

is one of the freest of God's creatures, for he has used a machine to carry him beyond the pale of the Machine. He is a creator and not a mechanic, a master and not a slave.[1]

But this stirring panegyric in justification of the labors of the scientist and engineer refers to an era which is passing. Lord Tweedsmuir had in mind the defense of a mechanical age.

During the past year we had the opportunity to hear from one of our outstanding chemical engineering graduates, Mr. Roland P. Soule, '20 Ch.E., who has devoted his career as a most successful consulting engineer to the study of industrial economics and technological trends. As Mr. Soule pointed out in his address to our Faculty, the present era and the years to come presage not a diminution in mechanical development but the advance to a position of dominance of developments in the field of materials. He recalled that, during the last few years, the automobile had become a composite of composites—no longer a simple product of a few materials, but a remarkable aggregation of new products. Plywood, plastics, artificial rubber, aluminum, thin sheets of stainless steel, high octane gas, artificial silk—all these and many other new materials and new combinations of materials, new products and new processes, bid fair to dominate in the industrial world of tomorrow. That this change will have a fundamental effect on our industrial and business economy cannot be doubted. The older era of competition of prices, of price control and protection of market based on a monopoly of product, will give way to a new and far more ruthless competition of products. As we have noted, the chemical industries have led the way in adopting the new principle that diversification of product, many eggs in many baskets, will be the only insurance of business and industrial stability in the years now before us.

There is, however, a deeper meaning and message to be found in this recent trend. The tempo of technological change, confusingly rapid in the past, bids fair to become even more rapid in the future. For better or for worse we are in the grip of this new revelation we call technology; it has lifted us in the past from manlike apes eeking out a precarious and

[1] *Pilgrim's Way*, by Lord Tweedsmuir. New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1940, p. 288.

uncertain existence in the jungle to a world in which we exercise a remarkable control over our environment and have opportunities for making almost as much as we will of this great adventure called life. The engineer's confidence in the ultimate beneficence to the human race of this force he serves may be regarded as slavelike and fatalistic. Yet technological development has been the vital force of human progress. It not only determines the world in which we live but also conditions our thinking and our outlook, our philosophy of life, and our hopes for the future. The wisest of men would do well not to attempt arbitrarily to divert or obstruct the flow and operation of technological change. We should seek, on the contrary, better to understand the laws which govern its evolution and progress, to learn to grow as our understanding grows, and to use this basic force wisely and intelligently in our search for the good life for man.

Respectfully submitted,

J. K. Finch
Associate Dean

October 21, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
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FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND PURE SCIENCE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor of submitting the following report on the work of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science and of the students registered under these Faculties for the academic year 1942–1943.

In this first full war year the effects of the war on student enrollment and on drawing faculty members away from normal academic duties into war work have naturally increased, but not to the point of producing any entirely new conditions.

The following figures for student registration for the past four years indicate that war shortage of manpower and womanpower has not to an extreme degree checked the progress of graduate students with their studies:

		Men	*Women*	*Total*
1939–40	Winter Session	1536	946	2482
	Spring Session	1424	855	2279
1940–41	Winter Session	1526	801	2327
	Spring Session	1334	722	2056
1941–42	Winter Session	1174	755	1929
	Spring Session	980	645	1625
1942–43	Winter Session	740	657	1397
	Spring Session	604	621	1225

The Program of Training in International Administration which began in August, 1942, has proven itself to be a very foresighted undertaking. The course of study was set up to give forty-eight weeks of intensive training to prepare military administrators, relief workers, and persons equipped to work on economic rehabilitation, especially in the Far East and the South Pacific regions.

The number and quality of civilian students enrolling for this training

was very satisfactory and in addition the Navy sent a group of officers to take the course. As events in the South Pacific progressed, the need of the Navy for men with this kind of training became more pressing, and about the beginning of 1943 a second group of officers was sent for this training. At the same time it became desirable for the officers studying in this program to be informed on many confidential subjects. The military and civilian students have therefore been separated. The program for Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard officers, also a few Army officers, has become the United States Navy School of Military Administration with Professor Schuyler Wallace as Director, while the Program of Training in International Administration has been continued for civilians with Professor Austin P. Evans as Director. For civilians, the Program is not limited to training for work in the Far East and the Pacific regions but relates also to other regions of Europe and Asia.

In the Program of Training in International Administration, use has been made not only of many of the professors in our Graduate Faculties, but a small group of specialists has been assembled as Associates in International Administration, and numerous other authorities distinguished for special knowledge have been invited to lecture on their special subjects.

The great geographical expansion of contacts and interests which this world war has forced upon this nation is already reflected widely in university thought. It led to setting up the program of Training in International Administration which has been definitely related to certain geographical areas. Also, several of our departments have been experimenting with a regional orientation and integration of studies. Our French department has been conducting seminars that deal not just with French literature but also with French life, culture, economy, and government as a whole. As a result of the interest that has arisen in this of study, the Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Professor Horatio Smith to study and report on the question of how far it may be feasible and desirable to arrange programs of "area study," in which programs graduate students while pursuing their subjects of major interest, for example French or economics, will do so with an awareness of and an interest in a geographical region as a whole, its history, its life and its culture. This Committee will report after the summer.

For a number of years the ties between the University and Union Theological Seminary have been strengthening. Students go both ways across Broadway for courses. The Faculty of Philosophy elects two members from the Seminary faculty, and so does the Faculty of Political Science. Seminary faculty members have interests very close to those of several University departments, especially our departments of history, languages and literatures, philosophy, and sociology. These interests are largely comprised in the general field of knowledge relating to religion. This year broader provisions have been made for the guidance of students in scholarly work appropriate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of religion.

Previously students under the Department of Philosophy could attain the doctorate for accomplishment in the philosophy of religion, but the combined strength of our university departments and of the Seminary faculty in subjects bearing upon the knowledge of religion appeared to justify a broader organization of our forces in this field. The Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction has therefore undertaken the administration of requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of religion, and has appointed a subcommittee to have direct charge of the guidance of students. This subcommittee is composed of the following: Dean George B. Pegram, *Chairman;* Chaplain Stephen F. Bayne, Jr.; Professor Salo W. Baron, Department of History; Professor Julius A. Bewer, Union Theological Seminary; Professor Eugene H. Byrne, Department of History; Professor Horace L. Friess, Department of Philosophy; Professor Arthur Jeffery, Department of Semitic Languages; Professor Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary; Professor Herbert W. Schneider, Department of Philosophy; and Professor Harold H. Tyron, Union Theological Seminary.

The subdivisions of the subject in which properly qualified candidates will be accepted are limited to four: history of religion, literature of religion, philosophy of religion and ethics, religion and society. It will be carefully explained to prospective students that the objective of work toward this degree, Doctor of Philosophy, is not professional training for the pastorate or for other religious work, but is intellectual, scholarly, and objective learning in and investigation of religion in its various aspects and relations.

The subject of the theory of statistics, so unlike religion in most respects, is like religion in having close connections with many other subjects, first of all with mathematics, and then in its applications with the majority of other subjects of university study, notably economics, sociology, physics, engineering, psychology, education, and business. Some instruction in statistics is given in six departments, and we have outstanding professors of statistics in at least three of our departments. With the wide increase in the application of established statistical methods to studies in the natural and the social sciences, in business, and in industry, there is increased need of students thoroughly trained in the general theory of statistics as such, including training in research on fundamental problems of statistical inquiry. Within the year the Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction has made full provision for the recognition of mathematical statistics as a subject of study leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. A subcommittee to guide students and to formulate and administer requirements for the degree has been appointed for 1943–44 as follows: Professor Harold Hotelling (Department of Economics), *Chairman;* Professors Frederick E. Croxton (Sociology), Robert S. Lynd (Sociology), Frederick C. Mills (Economics), Joseph F. Ritt (Mathematics), Abraham Wald (Economics), and Helen M. Walker (Education). A bulletin of information has been issued announcing the offering in Mathematical Statistics for the academic year 1943–44.

The Council for Research in the Social Sciences has been less active than in normal years. So many calls have been made upon our professors in the social sciences for work of immediate importance in the war that few of them have been able to pursue their normal researches. It is clear that as soon as the present war pressure on our staff is somewhat relieved much attention must be given to making provision for research in the social sciences by individuals, by groups, and by organized research staffs. Professors Frederick C. Mills (Economics), Frank A. Tannenbaum (History and Mathematics), and Nathaniel Peffer (Public Law), have been elected to membership on the Council for Research in the Social Sciences to June 30, 1947. Professor Henry S. Commager has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of this Council for the ensuing year. Professor John A. Krout continues as Chairman of the Committee on Publication.

War research on applications of the physical and medical sciences continues to demand the time and effort of a large part of our staff and to fill our laboratories. When it can be told, the story of how the government and the universities have coöperated to provide, or improve, "materials and instrumentalities of warfare" and medical aids in war will be a long and most interesting one.

With the acceptance by the University of a contract with the United States Navy for the training of enlisted Navy students in a V–12 unit, it has been decided that Columbia College and the School of Engineering will adopt for all their courses a schedule of three sixteen-week sessions per year, beginning in July, November, and March. It is obvious that if the Graduate Faculties hold to their normal Winter and Spring sessions, difficulties of schedules will arise for college seniors who are sufficiently advanced to take certain graduate courses. On the whole this would appear to cause less difficulty than would the inconvenience that would be caused to many graduate students if our schedule were changed to conform to the undergraduate schedule, since most graduate students already have their plans made to come in September. Accordingly, for students under the Graduate Faculties, no change from the normal calendar is in prospect.

The new assignments to these Faculties that have been made in the academic year closing June 30, 1943 are:

To the Faculty of Political Science

Arthur F. Burns, Visiting Professor of Economics, from Rutgers University
Robert D. Calkins, Dean of the Faculty of Business
Oscar R. Lange, Visiting Professor of Economics, from the University of Chicago
Cyril C. Richardson, Associate Professor of Church History, Union Theological Seminary
Carl S. Shoup, Associate Professor of Economics
Abraham Wald, Assistant Professor of Economics
John H. Wuorinen, Assistant Professor of History

To the Faculty of Philosophy

Germán Arciniegas, Spanish-American Visiting Professor, Winter Session, from the National University of Colombia
Elliott V. K. Dobbie, Assistant Professor of English

William C. Greet, Associate Professor of English
Joseph W. Krutch, Professor of English
Carney Landis, Associate Professor of Psychology
George E. Moore, Visiting Professor of Philosophy, Winter Session, from Cambridge University, England
Mark Van Doren, Professor of English

To the Faculty of Pure Science

Aura Severinghaus, Associate Professor of Anatomy

The withdrawals from the Faculties by retirement or departure from the University have been:

From the Faculty of Political Science

Luther H. Gulick, Eaton Professor of Municipal Science and Administration

From the Faculty of Philosophy

William T. Brewster, Professor of English in Barnard College
Nelson G. McCrea, Anthon Professor Emeritus of the Latin Language and Literature
Frank G. Moore, Professor Emeritus of Latin
George C. D. Odell, Brander Matthews Professor Emeritus of Dramatic Literature
Frank A. Patterson, Professor of English

From the Faculty of Pure Science

Charles P. Berkey, Newberry Professor Emeritus of Geology
W. Benjamin Fite, Davies Professor of Mathematics

The losses by death from the active membership of these Faculties have been:

Professor Rudolph Pintner, November 7, 1942
Professor George Boris Karelitz, January 19, 1943
Professor Frederick Barry, April 5, 1943
Dean Herbert Edwin Hawkes, May 4, 1943

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE B. PEGRAM,
Dean

June 30, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Architecture

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor of submitting the annual report of the activities of the School of Architecture for the academic year 1942–43.

In the Dean's report for 1940–41, and again for 1941–42, some figures were quoted and prognostications made concerning the need for architectural reconstruction after the cessation of hostilities. During these years the realization of the immensity of the project has gradually reached the public, as it has become increasingly evident that the construction program will demand intense activity, entailing a great variety of talent, from architects and designers, to manufacturers and builders. It is reasonable to assume therefore that this activity will encourage young men and women to enter the architectural profession, and that the schools of architecture, that have been quiescent during the long period of depression and war, will again attract substantial registrations.

This increase in enrollment will begin immediately upon the demobilization of the men now in service. Even though the School has been relatively small for the past ten years, we now have a goodly number of undergraduates in the services of our country. These men still communicate with us, show interest in the quarterly *School News Letter* we send them, and give every evidence of their desire to return as soon as possible to finish their professional studies.

In this respect the evening course leading to a degree in architecture (set forth in the Dean's report for 1940–41) will be of great value. It has already developed in a most encouraging manner, attracting good students who are engaged in war work during the day.

Conforming to the requirements of the times, the School accepted an accelerated schedule of three sessions a year, beginning with the summer of 1943. Entrance requirements of thirty academic credits remained unchanged, but the students in architecture, by following three fifteen-week sessions a year, will be able to fulfill the requirements for the

professional degree of Bachelor of Architecture in two years and eight months (eight sessions) instead of in the four years previously required.

The Staff of the School accepted this acceleration as a war measure, but it is unanimous in its belief that this system of instruction is very poor and must be discontinued as soon as possible. This acceleration does not allow the student sufficient time to digest what he has learned, nor does it provide the invaluable summer period for practical experience. Preparing for a profession does not consist only in absorbing factual information, but requires also a degree of intellectual development and of experience in applying the material presented in the classroom. The relatively long summer vacation is therefore of extreme importance, for under normal conditions the student is not only gainfully employed but is also serving a preliminary apprenticeship during which he will form his judgment by the practical exercise of his profession and develop a realization of the value of his school work. We appreciate the necessity of the accelerated program in wartime, but we know that we must return to the two-session year with a summer period for practical work as soon as it is at all possible to do so.

The academic year began with a small total registration in architecture of forty-six, which included, however, an entering class of nineteen, a quite satisfactory number. We also had four graduate students, although we had not expected any. In June, there were two candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture, which was a gratifying contradiction to our predictions of having none at all. One of these candidates, however, was called to service on May 15.

The School admits new students in September only, regardless of the accelerated program, so that only three classes (twenty-one students) were present during the Summer Session. Despite the very hot weather and the immediate return to classes after an arduous year, results were satisfactory.

It is our opinion that we have now reached the bottom registration figure and that this figure of about thirty to thirty-five students will remain constant during the war period. We expect that of those who register some will be ex-service men, demobilized for physical disability following their induction training.

Although the number of students in landscape architecture had re-

mained remarkably stable during the past three or four years, the number dropped sharply this year and will probably drop lower next year. It is hoped that with the return of students after the war, the training of landscape architects will be considered as a definite part of the regular architectural school, that it will be more intimately allied to the studies in architectural design and construction, and that a degree will be awarded for these studies replacing the certificate now offered.

The Hamilton Arboretum and Gardens of "Nevis," at Irvington-on-Hudson, were again used as a center for lectures and classes in horticulture, surveying, and landscape design. The house of "Nevis" continues to serve as a meeting place for alumni associations, religious groups, garden clubs, and other gatherings. Professor Hugh Findlay has offered several acres of ground to the township of Irvington for the cultivation of "Victory gardens" and has offered a course of lectures, demonstrations, and practice sessions in vegetable and flower gardening on another part of the property. Both this year and last year the course in "Victory gardening" was well attended, the students working assiduously through the spring and summer cultivating their strips.

Much to our surprise, the classes in drawing, painting, and sculpture were almost as well attended during the 1942–43 sessions as they were the year before. One hundred and twenty-eight students followed this work and showed excellent spirit and progress.

The Charles T. Mathews Foundation Lectures on medieval arts and architecture were delivered by Leopold Arnaud, Ware Professor of Architecture, who offered ten lectures at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on "Medieval Architecture and the Social Structure." These lectures attracted a large audience.

Because of the intense interest in planning and housing, the School offered an Institute of sixteen lectures covering the most important phases in this field. As we wished to keep the attendance down to a relatively small discussion group, participation in the series was by invitation only. The response was most encouraging. As all the invitations were accepted, we were embarrassed to have to refuse many applicants. The group met in Avery Hall once a week for an hour, during which time the lecturer or discussion leader presented the theme for the evening. We then proceeded to the Men's Faculty Club for dinner, and after dinner an open forum

was held for about an hour and a half. Average attendance was approximately thirty-two, and the following speakers participated in the program: Mr. Ralph Walker, The Planner's Position in Society Today; Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, The American Standard of Living; Dr. Robert S. Lynd, Cities Are for Human Beings; Dr. Edwin H. Spengler, Urban Economics and Land Values; Dean Robert D. Calkins, Industrial Planning; Mr. Ernest Williams, Transportation Problems; Mr. Henry S. Churchill, Housing Problems; Dean Gilmore Clarke, Parks and Recreation; Dr. Robert S. Lynd, Economic and Social Aspects of Planning; Mr. Hugh R. Pomeroy, Planning Laws and Administration; Mr. Walter R. Blucher, Official Planning Agencies; Mr. C. Harley Grattan, New York City and Its Relation to the Post-War World; Mr. Carl S. Stern, Urban Development; Professor Jean Labatut, Urban Aesthetics; Mr. Charles S. Ascher, Analysis and Formulation of Urban Programs.

J. Marshall Miller, Instructor in Planning and Housing, at the request of the Government followed the course in protective concealment conducted by the Army at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, during July and August, 1942. Upon his return to Columbia, he instituted a course, jointly sponsored by Columbia University and by the Office of Civilian Defense, in protective concealment as applied to industrial buildings. This eight-week course was repeated twice during the year. Because of space limitations, registration was restricted to thirty students, all of whom were practicing professionals (architects, engineers, scenic designers, and the like). The thirty were selected from over two hundred applications, and the work accomplished was most satisfactory. The following is a list of the lecturers and the subjects treated in this course: Introduction, by Francis Keally; Elements of Visual Perception, by J. Marshall Miller; Vision, by Selig Hecht; Aerial Observation, by Robert A. Smith; Basic Types and Principles of Obscurement, by J. Marshall Miller; Protective Obscurement in Nature, by Henry E. Crampton; Techniques and Devices of Obscurement and Deception, by J. Marshall Miller; Techniques and Devices of Obscurement and Deception, by Samuel G. Hibben; Aerial Warfare, by James C. Boudreau; Camouflage Materials (Chemistry of Paints), by Joseph Mattiello; Camouflage Materials (Surfacing), by Harold W. Rambusch; Camouflage Materials (Natural), by Carl F. Wedell; Analysis of Installations, by Francis Keally; Applications of Ob-

scurement (Part I), by Robert Lee Corsbie; Applications of Obscurement (Part II), by Robert Lee Corsbie; Cost Estimating, by William A. Rose; Smokes and Fogs in Protective Concealment, by Milton S. Fox.

Certificates of proficiency were issued jointly by the University and by the Office of Civilian Defense to those who completed the course satisfactorily. Mr. Miller's work received high praise from the Office of Civilian Defense.

The Division of Planning and Housing was also asked by the Coordinating Committee of American Agencies in Greece to prepare plans for the reconstruction of several Greek towns which had been destroyed during Axis invasion of that country. Expenses incurred in preparing these plans were defrayed by gifts from the Society of American Friends of Greece. Studies were made for the cities of Larissa, Canea, and Patras, plans for the first two being carried out in some detail. These studies received favorable comment from the Coordinating Committee of American Agencies in Greece and from the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations in Washington. They will soon be published in a special booklet to be issued by the Society of American Friends of Greece.

Numerous exhibits of interest were shown in the School during the year:

In Avery Hall:

Renderings by Chester Price
Swedish architecture
Water colors by Edgar Williams
Watercolors by Talbot Hamlin
Paintings by Harry Carnohan
Goucher College buildings
Mexican Pueblos
Student work

In Avery Library:

Landscape architecture and gardening
Illustrations of Chinese and Japanese architecture
The Architectural drawings of Richard Upjohn and Richard Michell Upjohn
Illustrated books, manuscripts, and sketch books in the Avery Library Collection
Significant architectural books published in the United States since 1775

In the Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture Exhibition Gallery:

Student show
Faculty exhibition
Ugo Mochi
Youth in the war
Painting and sculpture
Woodcuts by Hans Alexander Mueller
Drawings by Henry J. Meloy
Demonstration and talk on drawings by George Gross
Painting demonstration by Kuniyoshi

During the winter, an important exhibition of the works of American artists was held in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, under the auspices of the group called "Artists for Victory." Thousands of submissions were judged for acceptance by competent juries, and these selections constituted a representative exhibit of contemporary American work. It was a great satisfaction to see a number of our students and ex-students represented: Francois Rubitschung, Bertha Joffe, Edith Begner, Harold Goodman, Mitzi Solomon, Joseph Taylor, Verona Burkhard.

Many guest lecturers came to the School throughout the year: Alois Fabry spoke on contemporary window displays; Amedé Ozenfant delivered a lecture on modern art; Kurt Seligmann spoke on Pieter Breughel; Milton Osborne gave several demonstrations in rendering; Chester Price served as visiting instructor throughout the year, giving instruction in architectural delineation; Ugo Mochi delivered a lecture on the history of silhouettes; William Zorach and Alexander Archipenko spoke on sculpture; Ralph Linton delivered a lecture on primitive art; Yasuo Kuniyoshi, George Gross, Ernest Fiene, and Franklyn Watkins gave painting demonstrations.

Besides these lectures, the following moving pictures were shown to the students at the School: *The City; Housing in Our Time; Prefabricated Houses.*

Members of the Staff have been active and received recognition as follows: Edgar Williams, Associate in Architecture, was appointed a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and designated as one of its Regional Directors. Oronzio Maldarelli, Associate in Sculpture, was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for the second time; he also served

on the jury of the Chicago Art Institute for its Annual Exhibition. Frank Mechau, Assistant Professor of Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture, delivered two lectures at Belle Harbor Institute, Long Island; he was appointed by the Art Advisory Committee of the United States War Department to be an artist correspondent in the Caribbean Area and in South America during the summer of 1943. Frank Mechau, Oronzio Maldarelli, and Pepino Mangravite, who gives instruction in the drawing classes, served as jurors for the Rosenwald Foundation awards in painting and sculpture. J. Marshall Miller, Instructor in Architecture, was requested to formulate the schedules for planning institutes to be given in several centers throughout the country by the American Society of Planning Officials. Leopold Arnaud, Ware Professor of Architecture, was appointed by the United States Department of State to lecture in South America; at the Colegio Libre de Estudios Superiores in Buenos Aires, he delivered two series of lectures: one on the history of architecture in the United States; the other on modern building methods and materials in the United States. He delivered other lectures in Argentina and also in Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador. The tour extended from June 21 to September 14, 1943.

Two architects, alumni of the School, were honored by the University at its 189th Commencement: Miles Colean, B.Arch., 1922, connected with the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C., was awarded a University Medal; William F. Lamb, Class of 1908, member of the architectural firm of Shreve, Lamb and Harmon of New York, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

Because of war conditions, the Perkins, Boring, and Graduate Fellowships were not awarded this year. Prizes were given as follows:

American Institute of Architects Medal: Conrad C. Henne, Jr.

New York Society of Architects Medal: Conrad C. Henne, Jr.

Mrs. Clara T. Evans retired this year after thirty-five years of devoted service to the University, seventeen of which were spent as librarian in charge of the Ware Memorial Library. The alumni of the School held their annual dinner in her honor, and presented to her at the dinner a leather-bound folder containing 150 letters of appreciation sent to her by

alumni. Mrs. Evans will be missed by students and Faculty alike, and all wish her much happiness.

The University is already engaged in planning the many post-war problems that it will have to meet. An increase in the number of students is a logical expectation, and, as the provision of space will constitute a problem of some magnitude, serious study should be given now to possible rearrangements which will afford easier administration and more efficient use of the University property. The housing of many departments in the University could undoubtedly be improved. This is certainly true of the School of Architecture and the departments under its administration.

The School of Architecture has now grown to include an important Division of Planning and Housing, instruction in landscape architecture, numerous coördinated classes in the creative arts—drawing, painting, sculpture, engraving, and the like—and upon the return of more normal conditions, we look forward to the reëstablishment of the Laboratory of Design Correlation, discontinued for the present.

To these should be added the evening classes in architecture, very small at present, but destined to grow rapidly immediately after the war. During the 1920's, these evening classes attracted between 600 and 700 students yearly.

Avery Hall, built in 1912, comfortably housed, for many years, the School of Architecture (of about 90 to 100 students) and the Avery Architectural Library containing about 15,000 to 20,000 volumes. Both the School and the Library have grown to such proportions that the allotment of adequate space presents serious difficulties.

From its modest beginnings in one room in Low Memorial Library, the Avery Library has now become one of the three great architectural libraries in the world, having over 45,000 volumes and numerous drawings and acquiring nearly 1,000 new volumes a year. Closely allied to it are the Fine Arts Library, of some 16,000 volumes, and the Ware Memorial Library, of the School of Architecture, with approximately 4,000 volumes; all three of these are under the librarian of the Avery Library.

The School of Architecture and the Avery Library should have the closest possible physical connection, as at present; but, with the multiple

activities of the School and the growth of the Avery Library, the present building is decidedly too small.

It is time, therefore, to think again of a new building for Columbia. This building should house, not only the School of Architecture with its various subdivisions and the Avery and Ware Libraries, but also the Department of Fine Arts and Archaeology and the Fine Arts Library, and might conveniently include space for the classes for the drama as well. To be quite ideal, this building should also include one or even two auditoriums so greatly needed on the campus.

Upon first consideration this project might seem to be overambitious, but we are convinced that such a building would ultimately constitute a real economy for the University.

Respectfully submitted,

Leopold Arnaud
Dean

June 30, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Graduate School of Journalism for the academic year 1942–43.

It is our good fortune to have authority to publish for the first time four historical documents relating to the last peace conference. If heeded now these beacons will light the course for the press and radio at the next peace conference.

The future of journalism is in the air, literally, not figuratively. Scientific developments in aviation and electronics, via the airways and the airwaves, will have such a profound influence upon the press, radio, television, facsimile, and other instrumentalities of communication after this war that they will determine the extent and the content of public education in politics, social and economic relationships, and foreign affairs.

Year by year during the past decade we have been studying the application of new scientific developments to the facilities and agencies of public communication. We recognize that aviation and electronics will accelerate the advancement of the press as a medium of public education as rapidly and perhaps more drastically than was the case during the machine age when the multiple high-speed press, the autotruck, and mass production of wood-pulp paper united to make newspapers larger in size and circulation. We recognize that new scientific discoveries and developments in the field of electronics will also accelerate the advancement of radio broadcasting, television and facsimile reproduction of photographs, documents, maps, or even of the whole printed pages of daily newspapers.

Most of the developments in the great electrical-research laboratories are military secrets now. However, members of our Faculty have seen television demonstrations and other radio appliances in the field of frequency modulation (FM), so that we are aware of some of the developments in the airwaves which will change again the changing newspaper of today.

We have also participated in a survey of the airplane in relation to journalism and noted the republication in distant cities of New York, Chicago, and London newspapers, made possible by the fast delivery of plastic mats or microfilms. We have watched experiments in the Caribbean where airplanes, by island hopping, have delivered daily newspapers from one capital city to scores of other cities and communities heretofore without a full daily news coverage of world events.

After this war the opportunities of the press and radio to serve mankind will be limitless. Science, human abilities and resourcefulness will combine to provide the people with access to powerhouses of knowledge unknown in the history of civilization.

The power of the press and radio is great. It will be even greater in the post-war world, so that the important problem confronting both peoples and nations is: Shall we have freedom of international communications after this war?

A.S.N.E. RESOLUTION

Ten years ago the American Society of Newspaper Editors took the first public initiative in the direction of the freedom of international news and communications by adopting a report dated April 20, 1934, by the Committee on the Press and Public Relations submitted by Grove Patterson, chairman, and members Casper S. Yost and William Allen White.

That part of the report on international news reads as follows:

This report passes now to the important consideration of the value of a free press abroad and the immeasurable value of a free flow of uncensored news in relation to international affairs and especially with reference to the danger of and preparations for war.

The committee includes here a statement from Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, which it believes needs to be brought to the attention of members of this society. It is devoted to the subject of the controlled press in certain foreign countries and the relation of that controlled press to an attack upon the peace of the world.

Dean Ackerman says:

In domestic and foreign affairs the people of this country have learned how to make use of the free flow of daily news in forming their own opinions. This thought must have been in President Madison's mind more than a century ago when he said that knowledge is power.

The press today is the power plant of democracy. By distributing informa-

tion and by explaining governmental policies it has provided a common national and local forum of thought and debate. It has contributed to the formation of public opinion and in turn revealed that opinion to the government and to the people. Today press reports of international events and public discussion provide that public knowledge which gives public opinion its power and authority.

That we have in the United States today something akin to a parliament of the press is evident in the recent observation of Paul Graae, one of the editors of *Politikin* of Copenhagen, who has been studying the United States under the New Deal.

"American newspapers," he said, are "the voice of the people," a trite phrase, he admitted, when applied without comparison to the press of the world but vastly significant in international affairs today when related to the voice of dictators, censors, militarists, armament manufacturers, and selfish private interests in most countries.

In Russia, Germany, and Italy the press today is controlled by the governments; in Paris, with possibly one or two exceptions, by manufacturers of war materials; in Japan, Spain, and practically all Latin American countries, by military or political censors; in England, largely by the aristocracy; in Central Europe and China, with few exceptions, by governments, censors, or foreign subsidies.

The map of the world today is black with prohibitions upon freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, of petition, or of religion.

Liberty in Latin or Anglo-Saxon form is limited everywhere excepting the United States, England, Australia, Canada, South Africa, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and New Zealand. In these countries the press is either "the voice of the people" or, as in England, it is open to the opinion of the people.

I present this perspective of world journalism because I believe there is a direct relationship between the freedom of the press and peace between nations. The time has come for the American press to recommend and support a new American policy in foreign affairs.

That there is a relationship between freedom and peace is obvious. The chief nations threatening world peace today are Germany, Japan, France, Italy, and Russia. In each of these countries the press is controlled by government officials or militarists who have the power to declare war or to force a declaration of war.

The chief nations which want peace today are the British Commonwealth, the five small but free nations of Europe, and the United States. In these countries the press is free from governmental control or censorship. These are facts. What do they signify and what can we do, if, as a free people, we want to keep out of another war or if we want world peace to be a reality instead of an ideal beyond realization?

American journalism during the first eleven months of President Roosevelt's administration has served the people in four important respects.

1. It has established as an American political principle that in time of a national crisis no government official has either the right or the power to censor, control, or license the press.

2. It has faithfully, accurately, and understandingly reported governmental action and policies. It has co-operated with President Roosevelt and his administration in restoring confidence and promoting recovery, and with equal fidelity it has reported and interpreted countercriticism and opinion.

3. It has reported the truth about developments in Germany as well as pro-Hitler and anti-Nazi propaganda. It has told the truth about the militarists of Japan and the liberals as well. It has sensed and revealed the new liberalism in Russia which emerged when it was recognized by our government, and

4. In local affairs, conspicuously, but by no means exclusively in Chicago and in New York, it has been a decisive influence in cleansing municipal governments and in exposing and preventing graft in federal relief agencies.

This perspective of American journalism is important because it establishes the influence of a free press in public affairs and indicates something of the possibilities of a free press in world affairs.

With this picture of American journalism in mind what can and should we do, if anything, to try to prevent another world war or to keep out of a war in the Orient or in Europe?

There are several possible approaches to an answer, but the direct one is here at home. There are today innumerable peace societies, foreign policy groups, league of nations societies, institutes, forums and agencies, schools, colleges and universities, national and international councils studying, talking, writing letters, distributing pamphlets, and passing resolutions about peace.

I speak not in ridicule but with concern. What will it profit all these agencies and all our citizens who are participating or co-operating in their work if only the people of the United States, England, Canada, Denmark, etc., want peace, and the people of other countries are powerless to prevent war? What are the scrapbooks of clippings from the press of free countries worth in a military market?

The perspective of peace advocates must be readjusted to a new realism. They must consider the press not as a printing establishment to turn out clippings for their publicity files but as a factor itself in international affairs quite apart from what it reports.

The most important force in international affairs today is the foreign service of the American press associations and newspapers under the leadership and direction of men who are interested in and concerned with the free flow of information, not with any form of propaganda by, for, and of governments, or political systems, or peace societies.

American newspaper correspondents abroad know from experience and as a result of daily contact with realities in every world capital that war follows the control of news as inevitably as darkness follows light.

If there is a direct relationship between the freedom of information and peace, are we justified as newspapermen and as citizens in accepting foreign censorships or control of news destined for the United States? Is the rightful interpretation of the freedom of the press to be applicable only to our local and national problems? Must we conform to the unwritten law of European secret diplomacy that the press is a menace until it is fettered? Are we justified in permitting military-mad men in Germany, France, Italy, Japan, or Russia to set the stage for another war, to prepare for another war and, when they are ready, to declare another war by the simple process of controlling information and manufacturing opinion while they build armaments and accumulate ammunition?

Is it right for the free press of the United States to have its international news standards influenced or determined by dictators, militarists, and diplomats who attend conferences to block peace negotiations?

Has not the time arrived for the press of the United States to demand freedom of the press in world affairs at least as far as every international conference or engagement of this country is concerned? Can we not insist that there must be a free flow of information to the American press?

As an international policy there can be no greater safeguard of peace than the freedom of news throughout the world. Therefore, should not the press of America recommend that our own government refuse to participate in any international conference without complete freedom of information for our own press associations and newspapers?

If the United States government were to take this stand, every other government in the world would be challenged by a new peace force. With Japan and Russia openly preparing for war, with Germany, Italy, and France secretly maneuvering for military and political advantages in Europe, and with other governments confronted with the necessity of reconstructing the League of Nations or acting alone, the people of the United States at least have the right to the full, free flow of information wherever our nationals or our government are involved or concerned.

International affairs are seldom wholly black until war is inevitable or a fact. Today it is still possible to prevent another world war. It may be possible to prevent local wars in the Orient and in Europe. Until both are impossible we, as a free people, have the right and the duty to launch peace ideas before we begin to launch airplanes and battleships on a war scale.

I respectfully submit these thoughts to President Roosevelt as the basis for a policy of international realism anchored to the freedom of the press in the United States.

The committee herewith approves the statement and recommendations of Dean Ackerman, which are a part of this report, and requests the endorsement of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

The report was unanimously adopted.

That was ten years ago, five years before Germany invaded Poland.

The light of the past illuminates the future. Delving into the past, we discovered that the most important documents relating to communications at the Versailles conference had never been published. From Mr. Walter S. Rogers, now director of the Institute of Current World Affairs, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, we obtained permission to publish them.

In the last war Mr. Rogers was director of the Division of Foreign Press-Cable of the Committee on Public Information. From 1916 to 1922 he specialized in the subject of international news gathering and distribution involving electrical communications, services, and rates. In 1920 he was publisher of the Washington *Herald* when it was owned by Mr. Herbert Hoover. While Mr. Rogers was in charge of this newspaper President Wilson appointed him a delegate to the International Communications Congress authorized at Versailles. Later he served as an adviser on communications to Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes at the Nine-Power Disarmament Conference in Washington.

Mr. Rogers is undoubtedly the leading authority in the United States today on international electrical communications in relation to the flow of news. Considering all the material available at this time to the press and public I think it is clear that Mr. Rogers was the originator of the idea of international press freedom both ideologically and practically.

Therefore, I am publishing herewith the source documents that they may be studied by such organizations as the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the National Association of Broadcasters, the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and all other groups interested in a practical plan for international news freedom at the end of the present war.

The calendar of Rogers documents, included here, follows:

1. Memorandum on Communications submitted by Mr. Walter S. Rogers to the chairman of the Committee on Public Information, November 17, 1918.

2. Letter of January 30, 1919, and memorandum of February 12, 1919, on wire and radio communication submitted by Mr. Rogers to President Wilson in Paris.
3. Letter, dated Paris, May 5, 1919, to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.
4. Letter to President Wilson, dated Paris, May 27, 1919.

The first public statement referring to official documents was made by Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission on November 19, 1943. Speaking before the National Lawyers Guild at Washington on "International Communications," Mr. Fly outlined the problem of communications as it affected the nations gathered at the Versailles peace table in 1919. He said that President Wilson carried in his pocket a memorandum which would have made effective "a comprehensive, co-operative scheme whereby communications should be used for the equal benefit of all." This memorandum was written for the President by his chief communications adviser, Walter S. Rogers.

Chairman Fly said:

Mr. Rogers pointed out plainly that when communication facilities are lacking, the opportunity for growth of international misunderstanding is encouraged, Mr. Fly explained. He emphasized the need to avoid at all costs any extensive control of communications facilities by one nation which favors its own people and its own commerce. Mr. Rogers asserted that the ideal is a world-wide freedom for news and the breaking-down of existing barriers, chauvinism, or lack of vision. He called for adequate facilities, for the fair control thereof, and for the provision for the generous flow of intelligence in all directions, with the warning that there must be direct, unhampered communication lest suspicion lurk that intermediaries profit by information passing through their hands.

There, at least, were both the idealistic kernel of the problem and the practical suggestions which would move toward the goal. But in the great scramble for power over a broad area of subject matters, the principles were neglected, and the ownership and control of communications went along imperialistic lines.

This nation, and with it the world, missed an opportunity at Versailles in 1919. Shall we miss it again at the next peace conference?

THE ROGERS PAPERS

The Rogers documents reveal what we lost.

The first is a memorandum on communications submitted by Mr.

Rogers to the chairman of the Committee on Public Information, November 17, 1918.

The various peoples of the world must become acquainted one with another if there is to be a permanent peace or a successful League of Nations. This cannot be effectuated by mere treaty stipulation. Facilities must be provided which will stimulate the flow of information about the world.

The principal cables of the world are owned and operated by private companies whose operations illustrate all the evils of public-utility corporations. The companies have joint working arrangements; their main object is profit making; there is no special incentive to reduce rates and extend facilities; rates are not only high but often give preferential advantage to favored communities. Many exclusive franchises have been given to cable companies. In many instances countries that should be directly connected by cables are not so connected.

At the Peace Conference some agreement will have to be made regarding the German cables which have passed into possession of the Allies during the course of the war. It is submitted that the United States might well suggest a broad communications program involving the taking-over of the principal cables of the world by an international commission, which would operate the cables for joint account, have authority to lay new cables whenever necessary, fix rates at the lowest point consistent with earning, operating, and maintenance expenses, and which would undertake to provide adequate cable facilities for every country and would, so far as practicable, establish flat rates so as to eliminate discrimination. Under such an arrangement commerce would be stimulated, and news would circulate throughout the world, providing a basis for common knowledge and understanding.

In the event of the refusal of other powers to enter into such an arrangement, it is submitted that the United States directly negotiate with the principal countries in the hope of working out a communications system in that way.

Radio communication has developed amazingly during the war. It is submitted that each of the principal countries nationalize all radio stations and that the several countries enter into joint agreement for the interchange of traffic. The efforts of private enterprises to obtain a monopoly of high-power radio communication should be frustrated at the start.

Note: Largely at the instance of the director of the Division of Foreign Press-Cable of the Committee on Public Information, with the approval of the chairman, the various departments of the government are gathering data on the communication problem. The State Department has a committee working on certain phases of the subject. The committee consists of Assistant Secretary of State Lang, Major General Square, representing the War Depart-

ment, Captain Todd, representing the Navy Department, and Mr. Rogers, representing the Committee on Public Information. It is suggested that the scope of this committee be extended to cover all the international aspects of communications.

On January 30, 1919, Mr. Rogers sent the following letter to President Wilson:

Permit me to call your attention to the strategic importance, from a communication point of view, of the island of Yap, a former German possession now held by the Japanese. The ultimate ownership of the island of Yap will no doubt determine the ultimate ownership of the German cable system in that part of the Pacific. The German cable runs from Yap direct to Shanghai and from Yap to the Dutch East Indies, where it connects with a cable system owned by the Dutch government, which system, in turn, connects with cable systems running westward to India and Europe and southward to Australia.

There is also a cable connection between Yap and Guam. The latter point is a relay station for the cable from the United States to the Orient. With Yap in control of the Japanese, American messages passing over the Yap route for the East Indies and adjacent places would have to pass through Japanese hands.

No doubt were the island of Yap left in possession of Japan, the Japanese would promptly lay a cable direct from Japanese territory to Yap, thus obtaining a most effective commercial and political line, over which the Japanese would exercise a close scrutiny and give themselves preferential rates and service.

A rearrangement of the whole cable system of the Pacific is a necessary incident to any world development of cable communication. Certainly the destiny of Yap and the German cable in the Pacific should not be finally decided without reference to the communications problem as a whole.

I might add that there is a low-power radio station now on Yap, and that Yap is ideally located for radio purposes.

The letter of transmittal and the memorandum to President Wilson of February 12, 1919, follows:

Herewith I hand you a discussion of an important matter bearing on the Peace Conference and the proposed League of Nations, namely, international communications by wire and radio.

The world-wide distribution of your addresses and of other American news has played a considerable part in bringing the war to a conclusion, in clearing the way for a common understanding, and in conveying to the world America's purposes and ideals.

This work had to be done by a government agency, as, outside a few metropolitan centers and two or three countries, the press of the world cannot afford a foreign news service adequate to place the reader in contact with world activities.

A League of Nations exercising power through appeal to the public sentiment of the world may fail unless provision is made for its reports being distributed promptly throughout the world. Certainly no public document, however important, if merely handed to the press will receive anything like universal textual publication. Most of the world will receive but hastily made summaries.

When communication facilities are lacking, an opportunity is left for growth of international misunderstanding.

When communication facilities are controlled by one nation which gives its commerce and its press preferential service or rates, misunderstandings are sure to arise.

The attached memorandum contains constructive suggestions aimed to prevent animosities growing out of unfair use of communication facilities, or arising from a lack of facilities, and to provide for the generous flow of intelligence in all directions.

The conception of a League of Nations includes not only a central organization endowed with power but also, behind that organization, a world of people acquainted with each other, cognizant of each other's needs and problems.

Barriers to the flow of news from nation to nation, due to lack of communication facilities, to prohibitive charges, to preferential or discriminatory services or rates, to private or national efforts to "guide" the character of news, should be removed in the general public interest.

The ideal is a world-wide freedom for news, with important news going everywhere. The breaking-down of existing barriers resulting from selfishness, chauvinism, or a lack of vision is but a part of present-day needs.

There is a call to the imagination and organizing talents of the press of the world to develop the business of news gathering and distribution to the point where the individual newspaper reader in the remotest nook will have daily before him interesting items from all over the world. The newspaperman himself must carry with him a vision of a world reading newspapers—a world in which more and more political power is passing to the common man.

There is also a call to the newer world statesmanship not only to further the breaking-down of barriers but actively to assist in the development of wire and radio communications. Science stands ready to do its part.

Not only is the flow of intelligence in the form of news mainly dependent

on quick transmission but also shipping and trade and finance are becoming more and more associated with telegraph, cable, and radio communication. Fraught with danger is a situation in which the commerce of some nations languishes through lack of means of communication, while the commerce of others is subventioned through control of communication facilities. And there must be direct, unhampered communication lest the suspicion lurk that intermediaries profit by trade information passing through their hands.

IMMEDIATE COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS BEFORE PEACE CONFERENCE

Specific questions having to do with telegraph, cable, and radio come up in connection with the terms of the peace treaty itself:

I. Germany owned an extensive cable system which was seized by the Allies early in the war. There were two German cables between Germany and the United States via the Azores.

There is an extensive German cable system in the South Atlantic.

Another German cable extends from Shanghai to Yap to the Celebes, where it connects with cables owned by the Netherlands. A short cable connects Yap and Guam.

II. Germany owns cable-laying and repair ships. A German cable-laying ship is interned in Spain. Both types of ships are needed by the British and the American cable companies.

III. Provision will have to be made for the ultimate re-establishment of radio communications between the enemy countries and the balance of the world. In this connection it should be kept in mind that Germany can communicate by radio with the Far East and with America.

IV. Provision will have to be made for the re-establishment of interrupted telephone, telegraph, and cable services.

V. In any disposition of the German colonies their possible availability as cable-landing points and as sites for radio stations should not be overlooked.

RADIO

It is quite possible to erect a radio station so powerful that its signals can be read all over the world. As receiving apparatus is inexpensive and requires no great space, there is no technical reason why a radio message broadcasted cannot be intercepted in every house in the world.

It remains to be seen whether statesmanship has the imagination to grasp the possibilities of such an agency.

The exigencies of the war furnished an extraordinary impetus to radio development. Illimitable possibilities loom ahead. Here is a new tool for the use of the civilized world. A laissez-faire policy may result in slow progress,

confusion, and a monopolistic control, with selfish interest rather than the general good of humanity furnishing the directive motive.

There is little ground for belief that in the foreseeable future radio will render the cable obsolete. There is the distinct danger, however, that radio exploitation and hit-or-miss competition may cause capital to hesitate from financing cable extensions. Both the radio and the cable has its own sphere, and each will act as a feeder for the other.

Radio from ship to ship and between ship and shore gives a service important for convenience, commerce, safety, and navigation. Such radio service ought always to be available quite apart from any prospects of direct profit making.

High-power radio, with its unlimited possibilities for broadcasting messages to the ends of the earth, presents a startling opportunity for disseminating intelligence. Its availability for permitting direct communications between inland nations and those far beyond their immediate neighbors should not be overlooked.

The full utilization of the possibilities of high-power radio raises a series of problems requiring the highest organizing ability joined to world-wide perspective. While direction sending and other technical improvements are being worked out, the demand for communication facilities is likely to keep ahead of the scientists.

Countries far distant from the great centers should be provided not only with receiving apparatus but also with sending stations capable of reaching a high-power station, which in turn can resend messages. Such facilities should be established quite apart from possibilities of financial gain.

The working-out of such a comprehensive system of radio communication, the making of schedules, the standardization of practice, and so forth, goes beyond the possibilities of private enterprise or of the interest of any one nation.

It is therefore suggested that each of the nations should nationalize its radio facilities, and that the nations of the world acting together develop a truly world-wide radio service. National ownership is in accord with the general trend in this field.

A start can be made by approving radio relations which have been formed during the war and by providing for an exchange of government messages by radio for the League of Nations and between the members of the League. Next, a comprehensive plan can be devised for transmitting commercial press messages at low, uniform rates, so that the people of the world may have the opportunity of becoming informed regarding each other. Later, arrangements can be made for transmission of general commercial and private messages.

Such an arrangement for development and control of radio will not injure the cable companies but will stabilize communications, provide fair competi-

tion, and through such competition afford the regulation now so lacking over cable rates and services. Such an arrangement offers great advantages to the cable companies, for as against some such arrangement, they are confronted either with going into the radio field or withstanding a disorganized and possibly demoralizing competition.

Such an arrangement also provides the necessary basis for exchange of traffic between different modes of communication and for insuring continuous communication even when one channel of communication is interrupted.

CABLES

Part of the present cables of the world are privately owned and part governmentally owned. Because of their international aspects privately owned cables have largely escaped the supervision that has been imposed upon other public utilities. Cable systems have grown up by extension. No attempt has been made to develop cable communication from a comprehensive world viewpoint. Cable tariff rates have grown up like "Topsy" and are in some instances excessive and discriminatory. Many places which should be connected by direct cables are not.

Great Britain early saw the political and commercial importance of cable communication, particularly the desirability of linking together the British Empire by cables. Naturally enough, British cable systems were built with British interests primarily in view. As Germany became a factor in world trade, that country undertook cable development. The only important cable-manufacturing establishments are in England and Germany. Both these countries realize that the extension of foreign trade and the development of communication facilities must go hand in hand.

The suggestion has been made that the important cables of the world be internationalized and put under the control of the League of Nations, and that the League undertake the development of cable communication for the general welfare. Beyond its political aspects this suggestion opens up a wide vista of administrative and financial problems.

No attempt will be made here to discuss the arguments in favor of such a proposal or to enumerate the many difficulties in the way. This memorandum is presented with a view to suggesting readily worked-out possibilities for extending means of communication along already established lines. However, cable communication between the Orient and America presents a distinct problem, and the internationalization of transpacific cables is recommended. This subject is discussed in a separate section.

Farseeing cable officials, anticipating competition from radio and a greatly increased demand for communication facilities, realize that they must extend their operations and must pass from a basis of a limited amount of traffic at high rates to a basis of a huge volume of business at low rates. As a cable

official put it, "We should give such service as to make obsolete the letter between Europe and America."

There are certain obstacles to cable development:

a) The fear of future ruinous competition from radio. (This point will be discussed in a section on radio.)

b) Exclusive landing rights. Obviously in a world which needs more and more communication facilities, exclusive landing rights, resulting, as they do, in monopolies and consequent inadequate service and high rates, should no longer be tolerated. Existing exclusive cable-landing rights should not be renewed, and wherever power exists to revoke such exclusive rights, the power should be exercised.

c) Hesitancy as to cables touching intermediate countries: Cable messages between two countries that pass through a third country in transit should not in peacetimes be subject to inspection or control by the third country. In times of war neutrals should have the right to relay their cables so as to avoid control on the part of any belligerent. As an illustration of the bearing of these points, the cable from Vancouver to the Fanning Islands is too long for the most effective use. From the standpoint of good technical practice the cable should touch en route at the Hawaiian Islands. This British cable, however, does not touch the Hawaiian Islands because of the possibility of the American government at some time undertaking to interfere with its operation.

d) Lack of land-line extension: Cable companies and government-owned cables should be allowed land-line extensions, not carrying local business, and not competing with local telegraph systems, to central points within or beyond a given jurisdiction. Inland countries would thus be given freedom from dependence upon their neighbors for communication with parts of the world beyond. Such an extension of cable service will greatly stimulate cable traffic and further the extension of cable facilities. Important inland places will be provided with direct-cable communications.

e) Unfair practices: There should be uniform published rates, no discriminations, no rebates, no special or wholesale rates. The principle of low rates for press matter should be applied to all cable companies.

f) Refusal to exchange business: Every cable and telegraph administration should be compelled to exchange business with every other administration. All traffic agreements should be made public. No exclusive or preferential agreements should be allowed.

g) Lack of government spur: The great nations should commit themselves to encourage extensions and technical improvements.

If the League of Nations is given any jurisdiction over cables, the disposition of the German cables should be determined in the light of that jurisdiction.

German Cable System in North Atlantic

Before the war there were two good German cables between Germany and the United States via the Azores. Both were cut. One now extends from Canada to England via the Azores, the other, in possession of the French, extends from the United States to the Azores, but the cut section beyond the Azores has not been connected with France.

The two German cables were the only means of cable communication between Germany and the United States other than through England or France, the latter route being unimportant, as the two French cables are poor in quality and inefficiently operated.

Leaving these German cables in their present ownership not only penalizes Germany but also injures the United States.

The United States has undoubted claims to those portions of these cables lying within the territorial waters of the United States.

In the landing permits granted for these cables, the United States reserves the right to modify or to revoke such landing permits.

The United States might well insist in its own interest on the return of these cables to their original location or at least upon their being left in such position that other cables may be laid between the United States and Continental Europe. For this latter purpose it is required that the exclusive landing rights for the Azores held by a British company should be canceled, and that Great Britain and France should each agree to permit the landing of cables between the United States and Continental Europe when such landings are necessary for relay purposes and agree not to exercise any supervision or scrutiny over messages in transit through such relay stations, and further agree not to attempt to regulate the services or charge on messages in transit over such cables.

German Cable System in South Atlantic

This cable system extends from Germany to the Canary Islands and thence to various points on the west coast of Africa and from Monrovia to Pernambuco.

Brazil has an immediate interest in this cable system. As American cable companies are extending to Brazil, the United States also acquires a direct interest.

Whatever disposition is made of the German South Atlantic cable system, whether returned to Germany, turned over to some other country, leased or sold, the transaction should carry with it stipulations requiring a waiver of all exclusive rights, full publicity for all its transactions and agreements, prohibition of any preferential treatment as to rates or service, and an agree-

ment to submit to full regulatory control, including fixing of rates, by the League of Nations.

German Cable System in the Pacific

This system extends from Shanghai to Yap and thence to the Celebes, where it connects with a cable system owned by the Netherlands, which in turn connects with cable systems extending to Australia and to India and beyond. A short cable connects Guam and Yap. The system is of great commercial and political importance.

Upon the seizure of Yap by the Japanese this cable system became dominated by that country.

While the ownership of the cable does not follow necessarily the ownership of the island of Yap, nevertheless the possession of the island carries with it a considerable measure of control over the cable.

Were the island and cable left in the control of the Japanese, they would no doubt lay a cable direct from Japan to Yap and give her commerce and press special rates and services. Such a course of action would stir up innumerable animosities and might be a contributing cause to serious international difficulties.

The Japanese government owns and operates cables and is alert to the political and commercial value of controlling communications. It is quite possible that Japanese eagerness for the former German islands north of the equator is partially stimulated by a desire for control of the German cable system.

The following suggestions are offered:

1. International ownership and operation of this cable as part of an international transpacific cable system. This suggestion is discussed in a separate section.

If this suggestion is not adopted:

2. Whatever the fate of the island of Yap may be, that under proper guarantees the cable system be turned over to the Netherlands, as the system is in a way an extension of the cable system now owned and operated by that country.

3. If by any mischance the cable should fall into Japanese control, before consent is given, Japan should be compelled to agree to grant cable landings on Japanese territory; to agree to exchange business with all cable and radio administrations on equal basis, and to cancel any exclusive landing rights or privileges that Japan may have in Continental Asia; and further to agree to permit cable landings on any of the islands taken over.

4. Whatever disposition is made of the German Pacific cable system,

whether returned to Germany, turned over to some other country, leased or sold, the transaction should carry with it stipulations requiring a waiver of all exclusive rights, full publicity for all its transactions and agreements, prohibition of any preferential treatment as to rates or service, and an agreement to submit to full regulatory control, including fixing of rates, by the League of Nations.

While it may be advantageous for the United States to own and control this cable system, so long as it is not the established policy of the United States to own and operate cables, there is not much point in seeking a remote cable system.

German Cable-Laying and Repair Ships

These ships should be turned over jointly to Great Britain and the United States, as these two countries can make the greatest use of them.

The lack of adequate cable facilities across the Pacific not only retards the development of business but also prevents the peoples of the countries concerned from coming to understand each other.

Very little Chinese or Japanese news reaches the American press. Prior to the establishment of an American government news service to the Orient, the Chinese and Japanese press received less than a hundred words a day from America. This small amount contained a high percentage of sensational news. The periodic Japanese outbursts against America are to some extent explained by the character of the news reaching Japan.

No greater contribution can be made to Japanese-American relations than the making-possible of a generous exchange of news between the two countries. Japan is almost as much a newspaper-reading country as is America.

There are two cables crossing the Pacific. The Commercial-Pacific Company's cable extends from San Francisco to Honolulu to Guam; from Guam a cable extends to Peel Island, where it connects with a Japanese government cable; from Guam another cable extends to Manila and thence to Shanghai.

The rates charged by the Commercial-Pacific Cable Company are extortionate. From New York to Manila the rate is $1.12 a word; New York to Tokyo, $1.22; New York to Shanghai, $1.22. It is actually cheaper to cable from New York to London, and thence from London to the Orient via the Mediterranean than by the direct Pacific route. British cable companies are alleged to be interested in the Commercial-Pacific Cable Company. Certainly American business suffers not only from high rates but also from unjust discrimination. Not only are rates high but also the service is inadequate and occasionally interrupted for weeks at a time.

In granting landing rights to the Commercial-Pacific Cable Company the

United States reserved the right to purchase the cables and property of the company at an appraised value.

The other cable crossing the Pacific is owned by Great Britain and connects Canada and Australia. Rates are low, business is encouraged, and the cable is looked upon as an important aid in linking together the British Empire.

There is need for a cable from Seattle to the Aleutian Islands with branches extending to Japan and to Asiatic Russia, which cannot now be reached directly from the United States. There is need for connecting cables which would ensure service despite any given section being out of order.

With low rates there would be in a short time a sufficient volume of business to justify the laying of other cables. There is no reasonable expectation that private enterprise will meet the political- and commercial-communication needs of the Pacific.

Great Britain, Japan, China, and the United States ought to get together to formulate and develop a comprehensive cable scheme with a view to providing ample facilities at low rates.

A number of cables in various parts of the world are owned and operated jointly by two countries.

If the four countries most immediately concerned work out a joint program for cable development and operation in the Pacific, then the German cable system in that part of the world should be turned over to the four countries for incorporation in a general system. The location of the German cables is such that their maximum use would come from such an arrangement.

SUGGESTIONS FOR INCORPORATION IN PROGRAM OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

I. *Section 1.* Each member nation agrees to further the extension of telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio communications between the members of the League of Nations.

Section 2. Each member nation agrees to prevent discrimination as to rates and services and to provide for the interchange of business between telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio.

Section 3. Each member nation agrees, with special reference to communication by wire, to permit the landing of cables and to revoke when possible or at least not to renew any agreement or lease giving exclusive landing rights; and to authorize the maintenance or leasing of land-line extensions of cables to principal inland points in its own jurisdiction and beyond, provided such lines handle no local business and do not compete with local telegraph administrations; and not to read or to interfere with messages in transit across its territory.

II. Each member nation agrees to maintain such government radio stations

as may be needed to receive and forward distress calls and other messages from ships at sea.

III. *Section 1.* Each member nation agrees to maintain radio facilities for the handling of official messages of the League of Nations, and official messages between members of the League of Nations, at a uniform rate.

Section 2. Each member nation agrees to handle through its radio service a reasonable amount of commercial-press matter of general interest at a uniform rate.

Section 3. Each member nation holds itself ready to negotiate with other member nations for the establishment of commercial radio communications.

IV. With special reference to communication by telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio, the League of Nations is authorized: to investigate complaints arising in connection therewith; in case of international disputes, to determine rates, practices, and schedules; to fix the rates indicated in Paragraph III, Sections 1 and 2; to act as a center for the exchange of technical information; to call special conferences, or to recognize existing conferences, such as the International Telegraph Convention and International Radio-Telegraph Convention.

The steady extension of democratic forms of government and the increasing closeness of contact between all parts of the world point to the conclusion that the ultimate basis of world peace is common knowledge and understanding between the masses of the world. Hence the distribution of intelligence in the form of news becomes of the utmost importance.

The extent of news dissemination is determined largely by the availability of wire and radio facilities and by rates charged for press matter. The existence of adequate facilities and low rates to all parts of the world would bring about a generous flow of news.

Inadequate facilities and high rates leave a situation where the press of many parts of the world remains provincial, owing to lack of general news, and at the same time leave the press of such sections easy victims to the propagandist.

Modern business with its world-wide ramifications likewise demands an extension of communication facilities.

Abuses in connection with existing communication facilities should be removed and adequate facilities established with rates that are fair to every user.

If statesmanship has the vision and the organizing ability, the most widely separated communities can be made neighbors, trading with each other, interested in each other, understanding each other, learning from each other.

The following letter to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels dated Paris, May 5, 1919, is the third of the Rogers documents:

I have in preparation a somewhat comprehensive discussion of world-wide communications, but it will not be ready for some time. The best I can do today is to jot down some general observations and send to you a copy of a "Memorandum on Wire and Radio Communications," which I submitted to the President some time ago. This document should be read in the light of the fact that it was written prior to the publication of the first draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

A League of Nations is not necessarily a league of free peoples based on common understanding of each other's problems and purposes. In every country in the world democratic institutions are being adopted and are growing in effectiveness. The common man's voice is being heard. Now the common man receives most of his information and ideas from the daily press. The world is becoming a newspaper-reading world, and one does not fully envisage the world unless he sees the individual man in the remotest country reading his daily paper.

The range and variety of news appearing in any given paper depends largely on communication facilities and rates. Were there low, uniform press rates with adequate service throughout the world, news would flow in all directions. One of the tragedies of the present peace conference lies in the fact that great sections of the world have no chance to learn what is going on here. For instance, it now takes from eight to fourteen days for a message to reach the Far East, and the rates are virtually prohibitive. This means that that great section of the world is cut off from contact with the great events taking place here in Paris.

For years not only have certain of the nations controlled the press of their own countries but they have sought also through the control of news distributing organizations to control the news of the world. I quite agree with a statement Mr. Melville Stone recently made to me, that one of the causes of the recent war was the rotten organization in Europe of the news agencies.

There seems to be not the slightest doubt but that Great Britain, France, Japan, Germany, and other countries will continue to seek control of the news of the world. With the various countries sending out news services, each country giving its own version and playing its own game, one can foresee nothing but trouble.

The United States has also built up a news-distributing organization, but it is now being dismantled. Is the United States going to permit foreign governments and foreign agencies to tell—or fail to tell—the American story? Or is the United States going to continue in the news business and enter into competition with the other countries? Personally, I feel that there is only one

answer to the whole question of government control of news, that is a development of communication facilities and a reduction of rates to the point where news will flow freely throughout the world. Then everywhere even the small newspaper can afford to buy a decent world-wide news service. Then the newspaper, for example, in Peking will not use a Japanese government service but will use an independent service because it is obtainable.

From a commercial point of view every country should have good communication facilities with every other. Among the artificial restraints to the free development of commerce throughout the world none is more irksome and less justifiable than the control of communication facilities by one country with preferential services and rates to its own nationals. The telegraph, cable, and radio services of the world should be open alike to all the world—equal services and equal rates. Exclusive landing rights which prevent the extension of cable systems cannot be justified from any broad point of view. Nor can the refusal of one administration to exchange business with another be justified.

The cable systems of the world have been built up step by step. There has been no broad plan aiming to provide the world with a well worked-out system. There is an intricate network of contractual relations between the systems of the world, so that little individual liberty of action is left and but little incentive for progress.

Great Britain owns the major portion of the cables of the world, and it is a fair statement that, through such ownership and the interlocking contractual relations based on it, that country dominates the world cable situation.

The cable companies exhibit most of the common evils of unregulated public utilities. Because of their international character cable companies seem to have fairly well avoided regulation.

UNFETTERED COMMUNICATIONS

I take it as basic that America should have direct, unfettered communication services with every important country in the world; that the present cable situation, with no direct services to such places as Scandinavia and Brazil and with inadequate services (with rates higher than from London) to China and Japan, jeopardizes American prestige and hinders the growth of American influence and trade; that there should be worked out a comprehensive plan for American cable development.

Apparently there is no immediate prospect of government ownership of cables or of government subsidies to new cable projects. The British post office seems to feel that cables should be owned jointly by the countries they connect. The British government owns a joint interest in a number of cables connecting England with the Continent. It is quite possible that in due time

England will approach the American government with a view to the joint ownership and operation of cables connecting the two countries.

The immediate thing to do, it seems to me, is to develop American high-power radio. With the American radio stations now in operation and those proposed, American government, press, and commercial immediate needs can be met fairly well.

Personally, I am somewhat doubtful as to the advisability of the government's owning cables, except to those points where political expediency or failure of private enterprise to act makes such action by the government necessary.

The case with high-power radio seems to me to be entirely different. The government for its own purposes, military and otherwise, must own certain stations. High-power radio, because of its broadcasting character, is ideal for transmitting press and government matter. High-power radio stations should be developed throughout the world and on a big, broad basis as a means of linking the world together. Any such effort for public service will require the fullest co-ordination for the exchange of business throughout the world. High-power radio should not be allowed to become a monopoly of any one nation or of any corporation. Nor should a contractual interrelationship between radio companies be allowed to develop that could strangle progress, as does the present cable interrelationship.

There is an urgent need that the smaller communities of the world—the backward places, if you will—be put into touch with the currents of modern life. This can be done if radio is developed not from the point of view of private advantage but from the larger point of view of international need and responsibility.

If the United States does not own the high-power radio stations within its borders, private enterprise will erect stations. This will mean that soon there will be on American soil German-owned, English-owned, French-owned, Japanese-owned stations. The regulation of these stations will present a choice collection of intricate, touchy problems. If the government does not own the stations, and none but American companies are permitted to own stations on American soil, in a matter of time these stations will inevitably become part of a great monopoly.

I am immensely interested in the relations of the cable companies to radio development. Possibly in time the control of privately owned radio companies would pass to the cable companies, or combinations as to rates, etc., would be worked out, so that the public would again be at the mercy of monopoly.

Believing, as I do, that the American government should encourage cable development, I necessarily believe that high-power radio development should proceed along lines that will not check cable extension. To me the ideal way to communicate between New York and London is by cable. The radio should be kept for other classes of business.

I have argued with cable officials that they should welcome the American government's coming high-power radio, as such ownership would insure a systematic growth and not cutthroat competition. If every Tom, Dick, or Harry can go into the high-power radio business and issue a bombastic prospectus, the cable companies are going to find it difficult to obtain capital for new extensions.

I do not think radio development should take the line of driving out the cables or of cutthroat competition with the cable; each instrumentality should develop its peculiar field. However, I do feel that government control of high-power radio will provide the government with an indirect, but effective, way of regulating the rates and services of the cable companies.

Mr. White lunched with me yesterday. He is a Republican and one of those who opposed the Navy Department's radio bill. Mr. White, whom I had never met before, seems to have no bias and to be anxious to learn all he can about the communication problem. I might summarize his views about as follows: Stations doing ship-to-shore business should be owned by the government. He is open-minded about high-power stations, inclining to a belief that they too should be owned and operated by the government. On the other hand he did not think that the government should take over radio communication purely within the United States, but he believed that government regulation was undoubtedly necessary and that some action was needed to forestall the building-up of a lot of new vested interests. When White and I parted, he remarked that he did not think that he and I were very far apart. It might be worth while to ask White to see you. He is an active person and is now interested in the subject.

I believe that Admiral Benson's insistence upon the return of the German cables cannot be too highly commended. The ruthless action of the allies in removing and diverting German cables, especially the cables connecting neutrals, comes close to being piracy. It will be a crime if international law from now on recognizes cables as a kind of property subject to confiscation as a part of the spoils of war.

The American suggestion for an international congress to consider all problems relating to international telegraph, cable, and radio questions has been agreed to. The communications systems of the world are in about the situation which existed as to postal facilities prior to the adoption of the International Postal Convention.

I have suggested to the President that he appoint an American commission to thoroughly study this whole question in all its aspects, so that when the proposed international congress convenes, the American representatives will be well fortified with data and will have a carefully thought-out program.

Personally I should much prefer to have the government own and operate the high-power stations. Whether the needed legislation can be got through Congress is a matter on which I have no judgment. I was in Europe during

the last session of Congress and have had no chance to learn what the attitude of Congress might be. I do feel, however, that every effort should be made to secure legislation permitting the Navy to own and operate all high-power stations.

In the event that judgment on the spot is to the effect that such legislation cannot be obtained, then, of course, I should prefer an American company to any other. The utmost care will have to be taken not only to make sure that the company is American in fact but also that its form of organization is such that it will remain American. Any agreement will have to be drawn most carefully to see that all public interests are safeguarded. Not only should the Navy have the right to use all patents, but the Navy most assuredly should also have the right to maintain high-power stations for government work, and the wording as to what is "government" should be broad—certainly broad enough to include the government press. The government's right to regulate rates and services, to take over the stations in emergencies, to ultimately buy them if such action becomes advisable, should be distinctly recognized. Likewise there should be a provision requiring full publicity, including all contracts, agreements, etc., entered into with other companies, for the exchange of business, etc. Copies of such arrangements should be filed either with the Navy or the State Department. Unless some such publicity is required, any company, American or otherwise, will make a lot of deals which are not likely to be entirely advantageous to the American public.

Let me repeat that I believe in government ownership of high-power radio stations. If, however, any deal with a private company has to be made, the details of such arrangement should be worked out with the greatest care.

The fourth Rogers document is a letter to President Wilson dated Paris, May 27, 1919. It follows:

As an outgrowth of the discussions regarding the disposition of the seized German cables, the Great Powers agreed to the following:

The Principal Allied and Associated Powers shall as soon as possible arrange for the convoking of an international congress to consider all international aspects of communication by land telegraphs, cables, and wireless telegraphy, and to make recommendations to the Powers concerned with a view to providing the entire world with adequate facilities of this nature on a fair and equitable basis.

The proposed congress offers a rare opportunity for constructive statesmanship along the lines advocated by the United States. Nothing will contribute more to world peace, mutual understanding, and fellowships than a communication system free from special privileges and putting every part of the world in immediate contact with every other part. The existing communication systems are a hodgepodge. Selfish and chauvinistic special interests are seeking to extend their control over the world's means of quick com-

munication. The time is ripe for the proposed congress, and America must take the lead. America, however, to rise fully to this opportunity, must be represented by men thoroughly informed regarding all the aspects of the questions involved.

Many of the problems are technical, requiring for their consideration a high degree of engineering and electrical knowledge and experience. The Navy Department can supply not only such technical knowledge and experience but also knows full well communication requirements for military and naval purposes.

To get the necessary work of preparation under way at once, I suggest that the Secretary of State be requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Navy with a view to having representatives of the two departments proceed to the gathering of data, the formulation of the problems, and the preparation of a constructive program.

The representatives of the two departments will form a nucleus to which from time to time others having a knowledge and an interest in this particular field can be added.

At the same time the Secretary of State should be requested to approach the principal allied and associated governments for the purpose of determining the preliminary arrangements for the proposed congress.

Believing in the basic need for a decent world organization of communication facilities and feeling that the present opportunity to deal with the problem in a constructive way ought to be grasped promptly, may I not urge that preparation for the proposed congress be started soon?

BARRIERS DOWN, BY KENT COOPER

The Rogers documents reinforce the thesis of Mr. Kent Cooper's book *Barriers Down,* published in 1942. In that volume Mr. Cooper, executive director of The Associated Press and a member of the Advisory Board of the Graduate School of Journalism, described the battle of Versailles, in which he took part, to break the monopoly of international news and communications exploited by Reuters, Havas, and Wolff, the semiofficial news agencies of the British, French, and German governments, respectively.

"I could only say now, as I replied in 1919," Mr. Cooper wrote, "that there should be five such points as follows:

First, guarantee freedom of the press throughout the world as we know it;

Second, guarantee that at least one news agency in each country be owned and controlled mutually by the newspapers it serves;

Third, guarantee that each agency may make such international news exchange arrangements as it chooses;

Fourth, guarantee equality to all in the matter of availability of all official news and transmission facilities, and

Fifth, prohibit the intentional covert inclusion in any news service of biased international propaganda."

Speaking at the annual meeting of The Associated Press in 1943 Mr. Cooper applied his ideas concretely to the realities of future peace conferences:

After this war there will be a peace treaty. Actually at this date a discussion of peace terms which could be imposed by the United Nations is quite premature. It is dangerous to prophesy; yet the peace, to me, seems a very long way off. Nevertheless, it is the very nature of the heart of a nation that did not want war to yearn for peace. Thus the people of such a nation, even from the day it declares war, begin to contemplate the terms of peace. The longer the war, the more agitated become the discussions of what the peace shall provide. Finally comes the peace conference, where heretofore all interests have had their representatives making demands except the press, whose representatives are there only as reporters. Never at the end of any war in history has an organized effort of the newspapermen of any nation demanded that a peace treaty contain a clause affecting any element of the news business. An experiment in that direction in connection with the next peace treaty would, therefore, be as interesting as it would be novel.

It is too much to expect that newsmen will sit at the peace tables. Around those tables will be, as always, politicians and soldiers in the roles of statesmen. This in spite of the fact that it is doubtful whether any politician or soldier can have any better understanding of most of the causes of war than accomplished newspapermen of international experience. Certainly newsmen alone have competent knowledge of one cause of war concerning which I mean to be specific, namely, perverted presentation of international news, which is found in lands where the people are not free.

If any other business were afforded an opportunity for so important a mission affecting its relation to the public welfare, it would do something about it. With such an opportunity and wishing for its continued security at home, I suggest that the press would do well to foster a crusade that the people of all countries may be granted what is a constitutional right here—namely, a free press which has served and preserved the rights of free men in this country of ours.

Even if the effort could not gain any perceptible change in countries where governments control what the press may print, it surely could gain two im-

portant guarantees; first, that news at its source shall be freely available to all newsmen everywhere; and second, that no country shall give preferential transmission facilities to its own press as against the press of any other country. This means that correspondents of individual newspapers and press associations everywhere should have direct and equal access to the news of all governments, with equal facilities of transmission thereof to their own countries.

In stating briefly how this would eradicate a cause of international friction, I do so only to emphasize what may be within the knowledge of all newsmen. Exclusive access to the news of governments can only be gained by a news service through its subordination to the government that affords such exclusive access. That means that the government's news story will be presented in only one way, the government's way, with the resulting perversion of the truth, when necessary, to serve the government purpose.

Availability of news at the source, with the resulting competition in getting it and preparing it for publication, will lead to honesty in news, because with the source open to all, the liar cannot gain credence for his tainted news. Thus the truth can bring mutual understanding across international boundaries.

This, then, is an expression of hope that whenever the day of peace shall come, the press of all countries will seek the right to give the people the truth. As surely as it has, through lack of interest, contributed to a cause of war, it should avail itself of this opportunity. And as for the press of this country, the strongest newspaper force ever developed in any nation ought to crusade to prove to all the world that a free press is a heritage of the people and that with it the people can maintain their freedom.

PEACEFUL PIONEERING BY UNITED PRESS

The United Press has also been a potent factor in breaking down international news barriers by providing aggressive competition in news gathering throughout the world.

The position of the United Press was stated during the current academic year by Mr. Joseph L. Jones, vice president and one of our graduates, in an address at Drury College. He said:

Forty years ago, before the United Press was formed, news of the world outside the United States was controlled by a few big European agencies. Some of them were subsidized outright by their governments, so that they would report only what those governments desired; some merely enjoyed preference in getting official news and transmitting it by wire and cable.

The American press and people had to get most of their world news from those foreign agencies, with their more or less suspect official connections.

Also, the world outside got its story of the United States through those same European channels. And further, the official and semiofficial news services, guided by power politics, divided the world into spheres of influence as their governments did. Under that division the British news agency took the Far East as its exclusive sales preserve, and France's agency had a monopoly in South America.

That was a vicious arrangement from every standpoint except that of its European beneficiaries. All American newspapermen smarted under it. But the ones who did most to correct the evil were the newspapermen of the United Press, which was then as now an American-owned business operating like any other free taxpaying enterprise.

When the United Press was organized in 1907, its oldest and strongest American competitor presumably disliked that form of foreign monopoly but continued nevertheless to distribute their news from the outside world, continued to supply United States news to the world through them.

However, United Press put its own correspondents in foreign capitals. It fought for the right to tell the people of America what was going on, by going directly to the source of news everywhere. It entered into competition with the world-wide system of interlocking news monopolies.

Its men combined with like-minded independent newsmen in every country; they attended world conferences and persuaded statesmen to respect the rights of the American peoples to the news. Their twin ideas were to send reporters everywhere and to distribute news all over the world, to newspapers willing to pay for this service and eager to obtain relief from subsidized propaganda.

During the First World War, South American newspapers wanted an American news service to free them from the European monopoly. United Press was the only one not bound by agreements with that monopoly. It went into South America in 1916—years ahead of any other American service—and in 1929 free competition in news came to the last country of that continent, Venezuela. Now the South Americans get just as much news, and from as many sources, as you do.

In Europe, in Malaya, in Egypt, from the Arctic Circle to the Straits of Magellan, this American enterprise has sold straight factual news to the press of forty countries which wanted information from an independent source. Other American concerns have followed, once free competition was established. There is no copyright on this form of peaceful pioneering.

A system of checks and balances has been achieved—through private competition—which assures the people of uncolored facts with which they can make up their own minds. That is one prime essential of democracy.

If the United States missed an opportunity at Versailles in 1919 as the Rogers documents and the Fly memorandum reveal, the question: "Shall

we miss it again at the next peace conference?" should be answered now by the editors and publishers and by the radio owners and broadcasters.

It is time these great industries and their leaders ceased to war on each other. The day has come to unite in support of a foreign policy of our government which will insure international freedom of communications.

New scientific developments in aviation and electronics will profoundly affect freedom of the press and radio because they will be the chief instrumentalities for providing the people with news. Geographic boundaries cannot be barriers to airplanes and electrical waves. Therefore, freedom of international communications is a universal need. In fact, it may be, indeed, what many of us hope, a new approach to peace.

Freedom of the press within national boundaries is a matter of national policy. It will differ in law and in practice between Great Britain and Brazil, or between Russia and the United States, or between Argentina and Mexico. Nevertheless, freedom of international communications is an international issue which should be considered publicly at the next peace conference. And the sponsor this time should not be one individual as in 1918–1919 but the whole press and radio industries of the United States.

MARIA MOORS CABOT PRIZES

The year 1943 marked the fifth anniversary of the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes. These awards were established in 1939 by the Trustees as a memorial to Maria Moors Cabot and endowed in her memory by Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot of Boston. Awarded annually for distinguished journalistic services, the prizes are directed toward the advancement of international friendship in the Western Hemisphere.

In the past five years gold medals and plaques have been presented to journalists and newspapers representing ten of the twenty-one American republics. The complete list follows:

Argentina

1939 José Santos Gollan, Sunday editor, *La Prensa,* Buenos Aires—Gold Medal

1939 *La Prensa,* Buenos Aires—Plaque

1942 Luis Mitre, director, *La Nación,* Buenos Aires—Gold Medal

1942 *La Nación,* Buenos Aires—Plaque. Presented to Angel Bohigas, subdirector

Brazil

1941 Paulo Bettencourt, proprietor and director, *Correio da Manhã,* Rio de Janeiro—Gold Medal

1941 Sylvia Bettencourt, *Correio da Manhã,* Rio de Janeiro—Gold Medal

1941 *Correio da Manhã,* Rio de Janeiro—Plaque

Chile

1940 Agustín Edwards, publisher, *El Mercurio,* Santiago—Gold Medal

1940 *El Mercurio,* Santiago—Plaque

1941 Carlos Dávila, editor, Editor's Press Service, Inc.—Gold Medal

Colombia

1940 Enrique Santos, co-director, *El Tiempo,* Bogotá—Gold Medal

1940 *El Tiempo,* Bogotá—Plaque

Cuba

1941 José Ignacio Rivero, editor and publisher, *Diario de la Marina,* Havana—Gold Medal

1941 *Diario de la Marina,* Havana—Plaque

1943 Pedro Cue, proprietor and director, *El Mundo,* Havana—Gold Medal

Honduras

1940 Rafael Heliodoro Valle, correspondent in Mexico, D. F.—Gold Medal

Mexico

1943 Rodrigo de Llano, president and director, *Excelsior,* Mexico, D. F.—Gold Medal

Peru

1939 Luis Miró Quesada, president of board, *El Comercio,* Lima—Gold Medal

1939 *El Comercio,* Lima—Plaque

Uruguay

1942 Lorenzo Batlle Pacheco, director, *El Día,* Montevideo—Gold Medal

1942 *El Día,* Montevideo—Plaque, presented to Alberto Lasplaces

United States

1940 James I. Miller, vice-president for South America, United Press Associations—Gold Medal

1940 United Press Associations—Plaque

1942 The *Christian Science Monitor,* Boston, Massachusetts—Plaque, presented to Erwin D. Canham, managing editor

1943 Edward Tomlinson, adviser and analyst on inter-American affairs, the Blue Network—Gold Medal

NEW SCHOOL IN CHINA

During the academic year 1942–43 there was a new development in the field of international co-operation in education: the establishment in Chungking, China, of a Post Graduate School of Journalism.

When Dr. Hollington K. Tong, a member of the class of 1913 Journalism and now Vice Minister of Information of the Republic of China, came to New York City in November, 1942, with Madame Chiang Kai-shek, he invited us to assist him in establishing a school of journalism in China's wartime capital.

After seven months of preparation we announced the opening of the school on October 11, 1943. By that time Professor Harold L. Cross, who had taught our course in The Law of Libel since 1927, had arrived in Chungking with three of our graduates who were to assist him: Richard T. Baker ('37J), Anthony F. J. Dralle ('36J), and Floyd D. Rodgers ('36J). Professor Cross was made Dean of the new school which was affiliated with the Central Political Institute and his associates were appointed assistant professors.

While the new school is partly financed by two anonymous gifts to the Trustees of Columbia University amounting to $75,000, it is an autonomous Chinese institution.

GUESTS AND SPEAKERS

During the academic year we welcomed to the Press Club and to the classroom men and women who contributed their personal experiences and counsel to our program of education for the profession of journalism. The roster follows:

1942

November 10 Luncheon conference. National magazine seminar. Office of *Good Housekeeping.*

December 2 Charles W. Ferguson, associate editor of *Reader's Digest*

1943

January 11	Louis Kronenberger, dramatic critic of *PM*
January 12	Herbert R. Mayes, editor of *Good Housekeeping*
February 2	Herbert Matcha ('42J), Puerto Rico *World-Journal*
February 4	Albert Stevens Crockett, head of public relations, Hotel Biltmore
February 5	Ira Wolfert ('30J), North American Newspaper Alliance
February 9	Herbert Agar, president of Freedom House
February 16	Eliot Janeway, *Time* and *Fortune*
February 23	Mark Gayn ('34J), foreign editor of *Newsweek*
February 24	Captain Daniel Sweeney, commanding officer, Legal Bureau, Police Department of the City of New York
March 2	E. Francis Bower, Sunday department, New York *Times*
March 4	Lt. Col. George F. Chandler, former superintendent, New York State Police
March 9	Elmo Roper, director, public opinion survey, *Fortune*
March 17	William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, New York City
March 23	Murray Harris, wing commander, Royal Air Force
March 30	Milton D. Stewart ('40J), Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.
March 31	Sanford Bates, member, New York State Parole Commission
April 1	B. O. McAnney ('14J), city editor, New York *World-Telegram*
April 6	Marcus Duffield, editor, Summary of the Week's News Events, Sunday edition, New York *Herald Tribune*
April 7	Zoe Beckley, columnist, McNaught Syndicate
April 13	Otis Peabody Swift, Time, Inc.
April 21	Mary Margaret McBride, radio commentator
April 28	Bruce Smith, penologist
May 5	Helen Worden, New York *World-Telegram*
May 11	Edward L. Bernays, public relations counsel
May 12	David Hinshaw, vice president, Institute of Public Relations

Respectfully submitted,

CARL W. ACKERMAN
Dean

June 30, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of Barnard College

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

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BARNARD COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition and progress of Barnard College during the academic year 1942–43. It has been a very busy year, in which the College has continued to play a useful part in the war effort.

The enrollment of students who were candidates for the degree through Barnard College was as follows:

	1941–42	*1942–43*
Seniors	180	169
Juniors	185	242
Sophomores	219	254
Freshmen	257	291
Unclassified	138	57
Total	979	1013

Besides these candidates for the degree, we had 27 special students, making a total of 1,040 primarily registered in Barnard, an increase of 31 as compared with last year.

We had also a few students from other parts of the University taking some courses at Barnard, 8 from Teachers College, and 60 from other schools. Our total enrollment has thus been 1,108, which was 22 more than a year ago.

There were never as many as this, however, at any one time. Some students withdrew to take war jobs, or to marry. Twenty-six seniors were graduated in February, and 70 new students entered at that time.

On Commencement Day, 1943, 205 candidates were recommended by Barnard College for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, as compared with 220 in 1942.

The first duty of the College continued to be the supplying of educated personnel to serve in many different parts of the nation's war effort. Since

the need for them was so great, it seemed that we should speed up the supply by enabling those who wished to and who could "accelerate" their graduation to do so. Accordingly we conducted, in the summer of 1942, the Barnard College Section of the Columbia University Summer Session for a period of nine weeks. The plan for this was described in the Dean's Report of last year. It was carried out successfully with 117 students registered, of whom 68 had previously studied at Barnard and 20 were new freshmen. A few had come from other colleges, to which they returned in the fall.

During last winter the need of "acceleration" for women undergraduates became far more widely realized. We accordingly planned a much larger and more varied program of courses for the Barnard College Section of the Columbia University Summer Session of 1943, and lengthened the session to twelve weeks. This term opened on June 14, 1943, with an enrollment much larger than we had expected, 417 in all, of whom 179 were students previously registered at Barnard, a few were just entering, and about 200 were from more than fifty other colleges and universities, coming to us only for the summer.

The courses offered are not technical, but in regular college subjects, languages, literature, music, the natural sciences, mathematics, and the social sciences. They are conducted mostly by members of the Barnard staff, with a few visitors from other institutions.

Besides our Summer Sessions we are also trying in other ways to increase our production of educated personnel, of "trained brains," for the war effort. We are studying the possibility of taking in a considerably larger freshman class than we have hitherto felt able to accommodate. In the war emergency, even with shortage of space and difficulty of securing additional instructors, we can probably manage to educate a few more. A greatly increased number of good applicants makes it easy to choose a good class.

One danger to the supply of "trained brains" is that some of the ablest girls today will not go on from school to college but will be tempted into war work on the lower levels, thus wasting abilities and aptitudes which might help fill the country's grave shortages of mathematicians, physicists, chemists, economists, social workers, college-educated secretaries, and other trained persons of similar high types. For the information of

such girls and their parents Barnard published in January and circulated widely in the secondary schools a leaflet called *Educating Girls for the War and the Post-War World,* urging the patriotic duty as well as the personal advantage of college education at this time.

There have been several changes in the Board of Trustees. It suffered a very grave loss in the death, on August 22, of Alice Duer Miller. One of Barnard's most distinguished graduates, a member of the Class of '99, she had been an interested and active Trustee since 1922 and often chairman of the Committee on Education. As novelist, playwright, mathematician, and poet, most recently as author of the widely admired *White Cliffs,* she brought honor to the college she loved so deeply and served so well.

Three members of the Board have been absent on leave for national service: Mr. Duncan H. Read, Dr. Donald B. Aldrich, and Mr. Frederic R. King.

Two new Trustees were elected: Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger (Iphigene Ochs, '14) and Mr. John Castlereagh Parker, Jr.

In the Faculty there have been many changes. Five very important professors are retiring at the end of the year: Dr. Wilhelm A. Braun, German; Dr. William T. Brewster, English; Dr. Henry E. Crampton, Zoölogy; Dr. Gertrude M. Hirst, Greek and Latin; and Miss Eleanor Keller, Chemistry. In spite of the war, there was a general feeling that some demonstration should be made of gratitude and affection for these distinguished teachers and scholars who had contributed so greatly and for so long to the creation of Barnard College. Accordingly, a dinner in their honor was arranged by a joint committee of Trustees, Alumnae, and Faculty, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Ogden Reid, and held in the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria on April 30. All the retiring professors except Professor Keller were able to be present, and about 500 alumnae and guests participated in an appreciative, regretful but cheerful farewell.

Professors Braun, Brewster, Crampton, and Hirst have now been appointed Emeritus Professors. A few promotions have been made for next year: Dr. Hugh W. Puckett, from Associate Professor to Professor of German; Dr. Henry A. Boorse, from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Physics; and three to the grade of Assistant Professor—Dr. Helen R. Downes, in Chemistry, Miss Margaret Holland, in Physical

Education, and Mrs. Amelia A. de del Rio, in Spanish. A new appointment is that of Dr. John Moore, to the position of Assistant Professor of Zoölogy.

We welcomed for the Winter Session a distinguished Visiting Professor from Latin America in the person of Dr. Germán Arciniegas, of Colombia. During the coming year we expect to have another distinguished Latin American, Dr. Mariano Picón-Salas, of Venezuela. We shall also enjoy the presence of a brilliant scholar in the field of English, Professor Helen C. White, of the University of Wisconsin, who will be Visiting Professor during the coming Winter Session.

This past year Dr. Virginia D. Harrington has proved a very valuable addition to the Barnard staff as Assistant Professor of History and Assistant to the Dean in charge of Student Organizations and Social Affairs. In the latter post she succeeded Dr. Christina Grant, who left us to become Dean of the College at Bryn Mawr.

We regret the retirement of Miss Jean Leishman, for the past seventeen years nurse on Dr. Alsop's staff, excellent in her profession and a valued friend to many hundreds of Barnard students.

During Miss Helen P. Abbott's absence on sick leave for most of the year, her assistant, Miss Helen Searls, with the help of Miss Helen M. Carlson, took over the direction of the residence halls. We are greatly indebted to them for this important service. Happily we expect Miss Abbott to return to her post in September.

The College has been seriously crippled, of course, by the absence of many of its officers in war service. Leave of absence for service in the armed forces was granted for 1942–43 to Professors Harold C. Bold (Botany), James H. Oliver (History), Elizabeth Reynard (English), and Richard P. Youtz (Psychology), and to Instructors George B. Young (History), Georgiana Remer (English), and David A. Robertson (English). Professor Henry A. Boorse (Physics) has also been absent on important government work. At the end of this year we lose also Professor Raymond Saulnier (Economics) and Instructors Elspeth Davies (American Studies), Basil Rauch (History), and W. Gordon Whaley (Botany). Several others will probably go soon.

Because of these losses we have had to discontinue a few courses, but in the main, by securing some substitutes and getting help from Colum-

bia, we are continuing fairly well. The difficulty, however, of teaching an increasing number of students with a decreasing staff is very real and very serious.

Another grave difficulty is our shortage of space. For a good many years this annual report has stressed our acute need of a new academic building to provide library and studies, laboratories and class rooms. Unfortunately the war hit us before we got the building, and now, with the urgent duty of producing large numbers of "trained brains" for national service, we are indeed in a tight place.

The library problem became most acute this last year. Our Ella Weed Library was put temporarily in Barnard Hall, pending the erection of a suitable building, and there it has stayed for twenty-five years. The room was designed originally for 24,000 volumes. It now contains 47,000, and there are 5,000 more in the adjacent corridor and storage room. We have tried to keep down the number by limiting purchases and weeding out unused items, but books are the very life blood of a college, and the library has to grow. So now the books are largely crowding out the readers and defeating the very purpose of their existence.

A very competent and interested Faculty committee, Professor William Haller, Chairman, Professor Helen H. Parkhurst, and Dr. Helen R. Downes, has made a careful study of this whole situation and recommended that, since it is impossible to expect a new building within the next five years or more, some drastic sacrifice be made to keep the library alive. They suggested that we give up our large lecture and assembly room, opposite the library, to be used for stacks and tables. The Trustees referred this important question to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds with power and the latter has now approved the change.

Because of its membership in Columbia University, Barnard may, of course, use the University Libraries for advanced study and research, but it is absolutely necessary for us to provide for our students reference books and reading space comparable to that provided for Columbia College undergraduates. By our sacrifice of lecture room and assembly facilities, we are temporarily meeting the emergency, but when building again becomes possible after the war, a new library and study hall for Barnard College should be given one of the first priorities in the City of New York.

The finances of the College continue to present some problems. The income from tuition and residence halls fees has held up well, but the income from our invested funds has fallen considerably. Wages and food costs have risen. The deficit for the year just ending has been $16,118 as compared with $32,244 for 1941–42.

The gifts received during the year amounted to $118,960, of which the principal item was the unrestricted legacy of $100,000 from the estate of Mrs. Hicks Arnold.

The Alumnae Fund held up pretty well. Though the total gifts declined, the unrestricted gifts, which are used for scholarships, amounted to $6,460, and the number of donors increased from 1,472 to 1,765.

On the educational side the year has been full of initiative and interest. The general organization for the war effort described in the Dean's Report of last year proved effective and has been further developed. The Faculty Committee on National Service has continued to advise the Committee on Instruction and the Faculty concerning the needs of the nation and how courses at Barnard College can best be arranged to meet them, and how in all other possible ways Barnard can help win the war.

Professor Thomas P. Peardon has been the very competent Chairman of the National Service Committee. Its excellent and devoted subcommittees have been headed by Professor Hugh W. Puckett, for Campus Protection, Professor Virginia D. Harrington, for Volunteer War Work, Mrs. Helen Phelps Bailey, for Emergency Skills Courses, and Dr. S. Stansfeld Sargent, for Student Guidance. This last committee conducted throughout the year office hours in which students were advised concerning "war minors" and other ways of preparing to assist the national effort. The committee worked in close touch with the Associate Dean, who is in charge of students' programs, with the regular Faculty Advisors, and with the Occupation Bureau, which is thoroughly familiar with the current demands for various kinds of college-trained workers.

Through membership in Washington committees and contacts with government departments, the Dean and other members of the Faculty were able to provide some light on probable future trends in the need for educated women.

The Committee on National Service, with the approval of the Committee on Instruction, issued during the year two revised editions of its

very important pamphlet, *War Minors*. The original issue, which came out in April, 1942, had a wide influence on the war plans of American colleges for women. The second edition, entitled *It's Your War Too,* appeared in November, 1942, and was reprinted for outside circulation in January, 1943. A third version, *War Majors and War Minors,* was published in April, 1943.

The Undergraduate Committee on National Service, under the able chairmanship of Denise Donegan, '43, had a set of subcommittees paralleling most of the faculty committees and coöperating effectively with them.

As the various armed services became more and more eager to secure women college graduates they asked for some close contact with the Faculty. Accordingly Professor Florence de L. Lowther was appointed liaison officer for this purpose and held weekly office hours to inform and advise our seniors about the WAAC, the WAVES, the SPARS, and the Marines.

In considering the curriculum we continued to realize that practically every subject taught in the college gave training which produced persons valuable in the war effort—everything, from Anthropology to Zoölogy, both of which, it happens, are of very real value. There have been some readjustments of courses, some pointing of them more directly to the war situation, and considerable coöperation between departments to set up programs of study leading to definite fields of work now looming up as particularly important.

Three new interdepartmental majors illustrate this tendency. "International Studies" is designed to begin preparing students to become specialists in some one foreign country or region of the world. Calls from various government departments indicated that such specialists were needed now for work connected with winning the war and would be needed in the great program of relief and reconstruction which is beginning now and will continue for many years after the fighting is over. Languages and social sciences make up the greater part of the "International Studies" curriculum. Because of our membership in Columbia University we are able to offer an exceptionally wide range of opportunity for study in these fields.

"American Studies" has also become an interdepartmental major, and

a third one has been set up by the Departments of Chemistry and Zoölogy to train hospital laboratory workers.

Without formally creating an interdepartmental major the Departments of Economics and Sociology and Psychology have coöperated in readjusting some of their courses and outlining programs to prepare students to become "social work aides" and personnel workers. In these fields the need of trained workers is growing far beyond the supply. Of course students who wish to remain in this work after the war will presumably need to take, later on, graduate professional training.

A notable event during the year has been the formal opening of the Columbia School of Engineering to women. This is the last of the professional schools of Columbia University to let down the bars. Its opening illustrates the present urgent need for more engineers than the male sex alone can supply. In the shortage of fully trained engineers, "engineering aides" are sought. Great and widespread efforts are being made to attract women to the aircraft factories to perform engineering techniques on the lower levels. Any young woman with the slightest equipment in mathematics or physics is urgently in demand and can get a good salary while being trained in these techniques. We are thus forced to guard our most promising young students carefully, lest those who might become real mathematicians and physicists are tempted away to waste their abilities on elementary tasks.

This is an important point, for the shortage of mathematicians and physicists is acute, the need of them in this war is vital, and with all our efforts the women's colleges are not producing anywhere near enough of them. More attention should be given to this situation by our government.

Providing educated personnel, "trained brains," to help in many parts of the war effort—this is indeed the first duty of the College in the present crisis. But there is a second duty which it has not forgotten, the preservation of the humanities, of the cultural heritage of the past. As our colleges for men are inevitably now so largely given over to military and technical studies, this obligation of preserving the wisdom and the beauty created by mankind through the ages has fallen especially on the colleges for women. We are gravely conscious of this responsibility. All our Barnard graduates, however much they specialize in mathematics or physics, are

still required to have courses in the humanities, in languages and literature, in history, and in the social sciences.

A definite contribution to this side of education was made during the year by our publication of *Great Books,* a list, with comments, of Recommended Readings compiled by Professor Helen Huss Parkhurst of the Department of Philosophy. This was issued with the approval of the Committee on Instruction of our Faculty and printed with the aid of the Adam Leroy Jones Memorial Fund. It was distributed free to all our students and placed on general sale.

The purpose of the list is admirably expressed by Professor Parkhurst in her Foreword: "To spend time reading the great books of the past may seem almost a selfish indulgence in this period of world crisis. But individual reading, which must now, for many, replace a full course of formal education, is not only a present source of individual enrichment but an important means of keeping our cultural heritage alive for future generations. And there is today more than ordinary need for what great books can give—heightened appreciation of the civilized traditions for which we are fighting, armor against disillusionment, consolation in personal tragedy and spiritual refreshment."

Wisdom to control the terrible tools put into our hands by modern science and invention and to make with them a better life for men, that is the greatest need of humanity today. As Sir Richard Livingston says in his admirable little book, *Education for a World Adrift,* the fact that "between 1919 and 1939 we have thrown away a great victory with a rapidity and completeness perhaps unexampled in history" indicates some grave weakness in the education of our democracies. "We are advanced, united, international," he writes, "in our material civilization; when we pass beyond it, Babel begins. We and our education have been too absorbed in the matter of life to think of its spirit. We must restore to it a vitamin, deficient both there and in our life—a religion, a philosophy of living, a definite ideal to guide, discipline, and dominate the lives of individuals and, through them, national life. . . . To find work interesting, to see the difference between fact and fiction, and to acquire an outlook, a habit of mind, a sense of values, an insight into 'the science of good and evil,' which will later ripen into a rational conviction—the fundamental task of

education is to put into the mind some idea of what these things are, some desire to pursue them."

Barnard will not forget this aspect of education as it prepares citizens who will share in rebuilding the world for humanity.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE
Dean

June 30, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the College of Pharmacy

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

115 WEST 68TH STREET

NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

In conformity with the Statutes of Columbia University I herewith submit a report on conditions at and affecting the College of Pharmacy during its one hundred and thirteenth year.

The total number of students in residence for the baccalaureate degree as of September, 1942, was 175, a decrease of 16 as compared with the previous year. The number of undergraduate students registered for the Spring Session was 127, a decrease of 55 as compared with the previous year. Statistics furnished by the Registrar show a distribution of students in the several classes as follows:

	September, 1942	*February, 1943*
Undergraduates		
Freshman year	36	26
Sophomore year	45	32
Junior year	53	47
Senior year	41	22
Total	175	127
Graduate students	3	3
Extension and nondegree students	69	49
Total registration	247	179

The effects of a lowered induction age and the lack of an official decision on the status of pharmacy students became apparent shortly after the Winter Session began, and all colleges were affected. The annual enrollment since 1935 of the member colleges of the Association of Colleges of Pharmacy has averaged 8,481, and the number of graduates has averaged 1,650. In March, 1943, the total enrollment was approximately 4,800, including a substantial number of students enlisted as reserves and subject to call at the end of the academic year.

When these conditions were made known to governmental authorities a directive providing deferment consideration for seniors and juniors was issued with the proviso that a more adequate policy would be announced July 1. While this directive, issued March 15, prevented further depletion of the upper classes, losses in the two lower classes continued, thereby further reducing the possible number of graduates during the next few years.

After a long period of doubt as to what would happen after July 1, a new directive providing uniform consideration for students in several specialized fields, including pharmacy, was issued. This ruling recommends deferment consideration if the student can complete his studies within twenty-four months from the date he registers for service. A further provision, applicable only to pharmacy students, specifies that the freshman class in each college must not exceed 150 percent of the average number of graduates in 1939, 1940, and 1941. The present directive cannot restore the previous losses in the lower classes, and an interruption in the orderly flow of graduates is unavoidable despite acceleration. With this clearly defined policy the colleges are now in a position to inform the prospective student as to the possibilities of completion before induction, and this question is uppermost in the mind of every applicant.

The limitations on the length of time a student may remain in college necessitated accelerated programs, but in New York state such deviations from the normal must be approved by the State Education Department. This authority has sanctioned the plan of three full sessions in a calendar year but was emphatic in its disapproval of the proposal to further condense the pharmacy program to two calendar years. It is gratifying to know that both the Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and the Association of Boards of Pharmacy subsequently disapproved this extreme measure.

On June 1, 1943, an accelerated program in accordance with the decision of the State Education Department became obligatory for all classes, and the requirements for the degree may be completed in thirty-two months.

Thus far acceleration has been confined to college education, but in view of the twenty-four month stipulation the possibilities of acceleration in the secondary school program appear to warrant serious consideration.

A large number of our colleges are now operating on the plan of three four-month sessions during the calendar year with eight such sessions required for the degree. Obviously, compliance with the twenty-four month stipulation is only possible if the student can complete two terms before registration age, and he cannot do so if he is more than seventeen years, four months of age upon entering college. It may be held that the average student of college caliber will complete his secondary schooling at or even before this age, but this in turn depends upon the age at which he entered grade school. An optional plan of summer study in the secondary schools would enable many students to enter college at an age which would permit completion in accordance with the present directive.

Obviously, deferment consideration is correlated to essentiality, and in this connection the activities of the public drugstore have been critically appraised by governmental authorities. In general they were very willing to recognize pharmacy as a public health profession when the activities centered about dispensing service and the sale of medicinal merchandise. They were equally emphatic in refusing to recognize the essentiality of certain services and types of merchandise frequently offered in drugstores. There can be little criticism of the decisions based upon these opinions, for they clearly recognize that the essential activities of the drugstore include both dispensing service and the sale of medicinal merchandise. While this official pronouncement has resulted in disruption of long-established business policies and even in financial loss, it has been a forceful reminder of the real reason for the existence of a public pharmacy or drugstore. It also emphasizes the fact that pharmacy is not solely a service profession and that the sale of goods is an essential part of the pharmacist's duties. However it very properly recognizes that the nature of this merchandise differentiates it from that sold in other retail outlets. In many instances the sale of this medicinal merchandise is surrounded by legal restrictions in the public interest, and the responsibility for legitimate distribution rests upon the licensed pharmacist. It is also in the interest of public safety to have many nonrestricted drugs and medicines supplied by the licensed pharmacist whose training gives him a knowledge of their proper uses and the possibilities of ill effects. As the licensed pharmacist comes in direct contact with the ultimate consumer, he is the key man in the distributive machinery, and the fact that he is licensed by

the state enables the authorities to fix responsibility where this may be necessary.

The most important legislative measure affecting pharmacy during the year was the establishment of a Pharmacy Corps in the Army under jurisdiction of the Surgeon General. This action is a recognition that pharmacy is a factor in any plan for complete medical service whether it be in the armed forces or in civilian life. While pharmacy was formerly included in the health services of both Army and Navy as a separate unit, in the Army the duties of this corps were later assigned to the Medical Administrative Corps. The original plan of organization is now restored, with Pharmacy added to the present Medical, Dental, Veterinary, and Nursing Corps. It is to be hoped that this legislation may eventually lead both Army and Navy to require that those assigned to dispensing duties possess a pharmacy license, the legal qualification demanded in civilian life.

The trends in a profession or business are frequently indicated by the organizations resulting from them, and the increasing emphasis upon the professional aspects of pharmacy is evidenced by the establishment of the American College of Apothecaries and the Association of Hospital Pharmacists as affiliates of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The College of Apothecaries is a national development arising from numerous local groups in several cities throughout the country. Membership in these local organizations comprises pharmacists who have developed the professional service features of their stores to the fullest extent, and in many instances they have eliminated the extraneous activities so frequently associated with the modern drugstore. Perhaps they are even more modern than their confreres, but they are finding satisfaction and profit in the idea that a drugstore can exist on the return from essential pharmaceutical service. The recently organized Association of Hospital Pharmacists is an indication of the development of institutional pharmacy as a specialized field. Except in the smaller hospitals the day has long since passed when nurses or orderlies were expected to perform pharmaceutical duties for which they lacked proper training. In the modern hospital the pharmacy unit is a well-organized one in charge of a licensed pharmacist, and its activities are integrated with those of other depart-

ments. In some instances the pharmacist is responsible for instructional service in practical pharmacology for the nurse and intern groups.

I am glad to report that the National Drug Trade Conference has now established the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education. The object of this Foundation is to devise ways and provide means for the furtherance of pharmaceutical education in this country. It is an affirmative answer to my question in regard to the responsibilities of the industry toward pharmaceutical education (Annual Report, 1940–41). Substantial progress appears to have been made in securing funds to carry out the object, and possibly the first benefit to the colleges will be through a widespread plan of scholarships in each accredited college.

The training of hospital corpsmen for the United States Coast Guard service has continued throughout the year with but short intervals between successive classes, and the fourth contingent is in training at this time. The only change in the original program has been the addition of a brief course in hospital laboratory procedures. Judged by civilian educational programs this entire project might be dismissed as impracticable within the allotted time limits, but the fact remains that the trainees are giving a good account of themselves in active service all over the world. It was indeed gratifying to have our College selected for this training in the first instance and more so to be the only college of pharmacy engaged in this wartime type of education.

The postwar situation in pharmacy appears much more certain than that in other fields, and this in turn makes for greater certainty in regard to the future of those pharmacy colleges which can survive. Despite the present acceleration and provision for deferment, the annual number of graduates will continue well below prewar levels for the next few years. Pharmacy will not have the problem of placing an overproduction of graduates trained in connection with the war effort. In this connection it is interesting to note that under the present quota specification it would require at least five years for us to duplicate the number of our graduates now in service and who will be seeking employment on their return. Although the number of stores is diminishing, and this trend has been accelerated by the war, the number of potential licensees has diminished at a greater rate. The wartime restrictions and decisions as to essential

activities may well have permanent effects on the character of the drugstore, and pharmacy will gain in professional status thereby. By and large it appears that pharmacy is one of the few occupations which can face the postwar years with assurance and that the only possible problem arising from the war will be due to the reduced number of licensees.

It is with sincere regret that I record the passing of three men long identified with the College. Herman Walter, Phar. '95, member of the Board of Trustees 1924–1942, died February 24, 1943. Mr. Walter conducted a prescription pharmacy in this city for over forty years, and his store was truly representative of pharmacy as a profession. Dr. Henry C. Lovis, Phar. '90, P. & S. '93, Trustee 1910–1916, Second Vice President 1916–1922, and First Vice President 1922–1933, died April 3, 1943. Dr. Lovis was identified with industrial pharmacy as a member of the firm of Seabury & Johnson, pioneer manufacturers of surgical dressings in this country. He established the Seabury Scholarship in memory of his uncle, George J. Seabury, and was untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of our College. Dr. J. Leon Lascoff was Trustee 1916–1940 and Third Vice President until his death May 3, 1943. Educated in Europe and coming to this country as a young man, Dr. Lascoff's career was one of continuous labor in the interest of professional pharmacy. He was a member of the New York State Board of Pharmacy since 1910, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association 1938–1939, Remington medallist 1937, and he was also a prolific writer on topics pertaining to the practice of pharmacy. He and others of like mind in regard to the real purpose of the drugstore have exerted a powerful influence which is becoming increasingly apparent.

The fellowship appointments for 1943–44 are Leon Rand, B. S., as Plaut Fellow and A. H. Silbergleit, B. S., as Bigelow Fellow for a second year. Mr. Rand has been called to service but by resolution of the Board of Trustees his incumbency of the fellowship may be deferred for not more than three years.

Changes in the teaching staff included the resignations of Professor Horace M. Carter and Associate Joseph P. Miale, both of whom have entered the pharmaceutical industry. By action of the Board of Trustees, Associates Herman J. Amsterdam, Samuel S. Liberman, and Frank J. Pokorny, together with Instructor August A. Di Somma, were advanced to the grade of Assistant Professor.

The increasing demands of his medical practice and his activities in connection with the United States Pharmacopoeia have caused Dr. Walter A. Bastedo, Phar. '94, P. & S. '97, to decline renomination as chairman of the Board of Trustees although he continues as a Trustee. Mr. Victor E. Williams with long experience as an executive in the drug industry succeeds Dr. Bastedo as chairman of the Board of Trustees. Mr. S. W. Fraser, Phar. '04, and Mr. E. S. Bellis, Phar. '13, have been elected treasurer and assistant treasurer respectively. Messrs. A. D. Penick, Calvin Berger, Phar. '16, and V. K. Commons, Phar. '20, have been elected Trustees.

Despite the increased teaching loads resulting from acceleration the following research projects are reported: the properties of menthyl esters, notably the borate, by Professor Wimmer; chemical sterilization of army water supplies, by Professor A. Taub; bacteriological studies on rope forming bacilli and bacteriologic activity of certain antibiotics in pharmaceutical preparations, by Dr. Blumberg; postmortem examinations of the laboratory rat and the effects of athermic high frequency on rats (Rex Cole grant), by Dr. Halsey.

Contributions to current literature which have been published or presented include: "Chlorobutanol in Parenteral Solutions," by Professor A. Taub and W. H. Luckey, M. S., *J. A. Ph. A.,* 32: 28 (1943); "Glycol Esters of Hydroxystearic Acid," by Professor A. Taub and S. A. Bell, Phar. D., *J. A. Ph. A.,* 32: 115 (1943); "Today's Civilian Druggist, His Needs and Services," by Professor Lascoff, *Bulletin American College of Apothecaries,* May, 1943; "Medicinal Uses of Drugs Plants in Cultivation at Brooklyn Botanic Garden," by Professors Ballard and Pokorny, *Botanical Garden Record,* 32: July, 1943; "Sterility Tests on Chemical Preparations for Parenteral Use," by Dr. Blumberg, *J. A. Ph. A.,* August 1942; Professor Amsterdam assisted the late Dr. J. Leon Lascoff in the preparation of manuscript for *Pharmaceutical Recipe Book III.* In addition to these publications in the field of pharmacy, Dr. Fialkow and Mr. R. H. Luthin report the presentation of contributions to publications in their particular fields.

Aside from participation in the United States Coast Guard training program as a war-connected activity many of our staff members are engaged in one or more of the various civilian defense and war administrative agencies. Professors A. Taub, Lascoff, Pokorny, Liberman, and

Amsterdam and Instructors Halsey, Blumberg, and Ingenhuett are active in Civilian Air Raid Protection Service. Dean Ballard and Professor Pokorny are acting as advisers to Selective Service. Professor Lascoff is a member of the Advisory Committee, Drug and Chemical Division, Office of Price Administration.

The New York Veteran Druggists Association presented a portrait of Dean H. V. Arny to the College as a memento of his 75th birthday. This welcome accession will be placed with the portraits of Dean Rusby and Professor Diekman, now displayed in the Library.

Several years ago Dr. J. Leon Lascoff assembled the fixtures, equipment, and stock of a typical pharmacy of the 1860–1870 period, and the Old Pharmacy was made a permanent exhibit in the College. With increasing demands for space it was finally transferred to a basement room from which there appeared little possibility of its ever emerging. The unsatisfactory setting and condition of this historical exhibit came to the attention of Trustee Arthur J. Kinsman who very generously offered to relocate and restore it. A wing of the Dispensing Laboratory on the main floor was chosen as the new location, and plans were drawn for the installation of the Old Pharmacy in one portion of the space and a modern prescription pharmacy in the adjoining portion. An ornate prescription counter from a store established in 1832 was donated by L. F. Roediger, Phar. '83, and this was used as the central piece in the Old Pharmacy. The project has required far greater expenditure than was originally contemplated, but Mr. Kinsman carried the plans through to completion. As a result of this interest the College now has its historical Old Pharmacy in a proper setting and in addition has a modern pharmacy which may be used for teaching purposes.

The gifts without restriction received during the year aggregated $10,250. The additions to the several endowment funds amount to $1,395. The donors to the general fund include: Arthur J. Kinsman, R. R. Amour, George Simon, Ludwig Schaefer, Herman J. Kohl, H. H. Rosenthal, A. Taub, Philip Kachurin, H. Amsterdam, Heyden Chemical Corporation, Dow Chemical Company, Caswell Massey Company, W. R. Warner Company, Schering and Glatz, Inc., Gane and Ingram, and the Borden Company. The donors to the endowment funds include: E. M. Givens, Hector Ascione, Arthur J. Bauer, Edward Plaut, V. K. Com-

mons, C. W. Ballard, and the Westchester County Pharmaceutical Association. This assistance, coupled with that from a teaching staff which has placed the interests of the College above their own in assuming added teaching responsibilities and in numerous other ways, has been a source of encouragement in these difficult times.

The year covered by this report has been one of continuous planning in an effort to anticipate possible developments and with no assurance that the plans would be applicable. As the College is dependent upon tuition income for its support the student deferment question was our most immediate concern. The present regulations are very satisfactory, but the enrollment has been so depleted that a new student body must be built up. The present plan is to receive entering students twice each year, but with the quota specification it will require time to reach the prewar levels. Up to 1942 the undergraduate registration showed an increase each year, and the possibilities of reaching a state of financial equilibrium in a few years appeared good. Meanwhile gifts from those connected with the College or secured through their efforts enabled us to meet the increased costs of the four-year course, provide a graduate program leading to the degree of Master of Science, and establish a Hospital Laboratory Technology program under University Extension. It will be difficult to maintain these educational advances until the undergraduate student body reaches prewar levels, but I hope that our ability to overcome adversity in the past will give us courage to persist. With an increasing emphasis on the professional aspects of retail pharmacy and a constantly expanding industrial field which many of our graduates enter, there need be no apprehension about the future of a college of pharmacy with the educational affiliation we enjoy. The real problem is the present.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles W. Ballard
Dean

June 30, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director for the Summer Session of 1943



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SUMMER SESSION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

The forty-fourth Summer Session of Columbia University was generally regarded as successful, perhaps even astonishingly successful. Nearly 7,000 civilian students attended its classes, a decline of about 1,200, all men. The geographical distribution shows almost no change from the year before which in view of the difficulties of travel is both surprising and interesting.

Courses of instruction in economics, history, philosophy, psychology, and sociology were well attended. The demand for emergency courses, such as navigation, map making, and Morse code, and some of the more exotic languages, was small. It looks as if, so far as the University is concerned, the first phase of the emergency is over. The program of extended undergraduate courses which had been designed primarily for our own undergraduate students was, when Columbia College went on a three-term year, retained largely in the interest of students from other institutions. Even under these adverse circumstances the extended courses carried themselves and undoubtedly rendered a service to some individuals, but this was not enough to justify their continuance in 1944.

The Barnard College section of the Summer Session was successfully carried on with 470 students in attendance. So long as Columbia College and Barnard College maintain accelerated courses it does not seem necessary to offer courses beyond the usual six weeks for undergraduate and graduate students in the University. Teachers College will continue to make a substantial offering in the May–June period.

Registration at Union Theological Seminary was scarcely changed from last year. In addition, Union with several other institutions participated in an accelerated program of theological study.

It should be noted that if students in Columbia College and the professional schools, including the V–12 program, and members of the United States Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School are counted there were well

over 13,000 making use of the facilities of the University and the neighborhood. In spite of conditions at times a little crowded this large number of students and instructors, of diverse interests, seemed at no point to get in each other's way.

The experiment of continuing through the Summer Session the program of the Institute of Arts and Sciences worked out most successfully and will be repeated next summer. A full account of its activities will be found in the report of the Director of the Institute of Arts and Sciences.

A hopeful beginning in developing the work of rehabilitation was made in courses offered at Teachers College.

Some of the events in the Summer Session which should be recorded are the Conference on Elementary School Administration, Health Education Conferences, Conferences on Extended School Services and Nursery Schools, Business Education Conference, School Building Service Employees, and Conferences in the Teaching of Mathematics; the reception for the staff at the Men's Faculty Club on Wednesday evening, July 7; and a number of lectures open to the whole student body under the auspices of the All-College Conferences on Education.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY MORGAN AYRES
Director

October 28, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director of University Extension

WITH THE REPORT OF THE

Institute of Arts and Sciences

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
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UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

During the academic year 1942–43 responsibility for University Extension was assigned to a committee of ten, appointed by the President, consisting of Director Frank H. Bowles, Dean Robert D. Calkins, Professor Morse A. Cartwright, Acting Dean James K. Finch, Professor Edgar W. Knight of the University of North Carolina, Professor John A. Krout, Professor Horatio Smith, Professor Arthur W. Thomas, and Professor Schuyler C. Wallace, with Professor Harry Morgan Ayres as chairman and Acting Director of University Extension.

It has been our duty (1) to carry out the program of University Extension under the budget arranged by Director James C. Egbert, who for thirty-two years has with infinite energy and resourcefulness controlled its destinies; (2) to make such administrative changes as might be within the competence of the Director and Administrative Board of University Extension; and (3) to propose such other changes as a careful study of the varied activities of University Extension and its actual and possible service to the University and the community might reveal as desirable.

1) The registration in University Extension was the smallest it has been since 1914; nevertheless, the enterprise remains financially solvent, and the classes, though fewer in number, have been well filled, and in general both instructors and students felt seriously appreciative of their rare good fortune in the world as it is today. If this is the bottom, and it is not unreasonable to think that it may be, life can continue indefinitely at or near it.

Detailed reports from the several departmental representatives, submitted to the office of the Director, have been placed in a binder where they may be consulted at any time. It is sufficient to note here that in the emergency the more elementary courses have been better patronized than those more advanced. Among the foreign languages the increase in Spanish is maintained and a well-rounded program of courses in Portu-

guese has been built up. Attendance in history, philosophy, English, and the social sciences has been well maintained. The course in occupational therapy has established itself. Physical therapy did not do so well; it is apparent that in the emergency the minimum program of nine months approved by the American Medical Association would have been a better choice than the maximum course of two years. The minimum program was substituted on July 1, 1943, with encouraging results.

The retirement of Professor Samuel J. Kiehl brings to a close an academic career, distinguished in itself, that represents the ideal relation between University Extension and the departments of instruction in the University. Professor Kiehl made his home in University Extension without seeking to go elsewhere in the University, and there he reached a full professorship in chemistry in 1938. His work in his own field was given full recognition by his Department whose members regarded instruction in chemistry in University Extension as an integral part of their business in the University. This is the way things should be.

2) University Extension is defined by the University Statutes, Section 320, as "academic work carried on by University officers and under the administrative supervision and control of the University, either away from the University buildings or at the University, for the benefit of students not able to attend stated courses of instruction." Instruction "away from the University buildings" has practically disappeared except for the extramural centers carried on by Teachers College wholly without reference to the administration of University Extension. "Inability to attend the stated courses of instruction" means in general inability to attend classes during the day by reason of employment, so that a working definition, if not an absolutely perfect one, of University Extension is *academic instruction offered in the late afternoon and evening and on Saturdays*. In accord with this view it has been customary to carry in the Announcement of University Extension the courses under the Graduate Faculties that are available at these hours. There is a marked increase in such offerings which suggests that without formal declaration of policy there is afoot an interesting exploration of the needs of a possibly changing society. Thus University Extension enjoys no monopoly in its field; Barnard College accepts mature part-time students, and Teachers College offers over 450 courses in "Extension" time.

Manifold as the objectives of University Extension appear to be, they can be reduced to two:

a. To complement the courses of instruction offered by the several departments leading to the several degrees of the University.
b. To bring to a nonacademic public some of the resources of the University.

For these purposes Columbia University through University Extension offers:

a. A program of instruction in undergraduate and graduate courses (about 450 in each of the two sessions) which with the approval of the appropriate dean and department may be credited toward the degrees of A.B., B.S., A.M., M.S., and Ph.D., and which may be credited in preparation for one of the several professional degrees. These courses are also open to qualified students who are not candidates for any degree.
b. Additional courses (about 200 in each of the two sessions) which are not usually included in programs leading to a degree but which may be so included on special action of the dean of the faculty or the school concerned, and which are also open to qualified students who are not candidates for any degree.
c. Courses of instruction within the fields of the several professional schools, approved and supervised by them, and open to all qualified students.
d. Organized programs of study of from two to four years leading to certificates in accounting, landscape architecture, business, laboratory technology, occupational therapy, physical therapy, and secretarial studies.
e. A program for the general public as well as for the academic community directed by the Institute of Arts and Sciences and consisting of single lectures and short series of lectures on history, literature, art, geography, science, and the current economic and social problems, as well as illustrated travel lectures and concerts.

One of the first things to do was to simplify and clarify the relation of all these varied and legitimate activities to the University, and a study was made of the material with a view to distributing it in the Announcement of University Extension under the appropriate departments and schools. Instead of being alphabetical as heretofore, this arrangement conforms to the essential structure of the University and serves to emphasize departmental responsibility for educational standards in the several fields. The mere reshuffling of the material in this fashion revealed some interesting things. There were certain courses, such as drawing and painting, radio,

printing practice, and so on, which seemed to have no natural departmental home, and these and others, without disturbing existing budgetary arrangements, have been grouped under a single head, Creative and Applied Arts. Still other courses, like textiles, gems, gas practice, and the courses offered by the Department of Religious Education of the Greater New York Federation of Churches appear to be wholly nonacademic in character and have been set apart as General Service Courses to be further studied with a view to discovering how far the University can be useful to various industrial and other activities of the city. The few remaining traces of preparatory courses on a subcollegiate level have been removed. *English A, Mathematics 1, 2,* and *3,* and courses in foreign languages and history may be used for removal of entrance deficiencies or for review. As a result of this analysis the Announcement of University Extension for 1943–44 presents quite a different appearance, organically related to the whole activity of the University and free from the encumbrances of a complicated system of Roman-numeral credits.

These changes should not be regarded as mere details. The essential problem of university extension everywhere, as distinguished from the peculiar problem within Columbia University, is the maintenance of educational standards, and standards can be maintained only by the closest and most cordial relations between university extension and the several departments. This involves a strong sense of departmental responsibility and responsiveness on the part of those who direct university extension. University extension should be used neither as a convenient device for taking care of an instructor who possibly should not be at the university at all nor as a place for carrying out experiments of doubtful educational value, however immediately remunerative, without proper departmental control. Extension by reason of its flexibility is a valuable educational instrument of the University and never more so than in these times. But to say, "Put it in University Extension," in the tone in which one would utter, "Put it in the attic," is to destroy something of great potential value. The Committee has found to its gratification that the sense of departmental responsibility is high and the administrative controls and procedures effective. It strongly urges continual exploration and fortifying of these fundamental relations.

The service rendered by University Extension in furnishing instruction

to students already registered somewhere within the University itself is great; in 1940–41 these students numbered 2,432. (See Table 9 in the Annual Report of the Registrar for 1940–41.) Among them the University Undergraduates, both men and women, who are the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in general studies under the University Council form but a small part. The problem presented by this degree, however, appears to be the principal problem of University Extension calling for immediate action. The Bachelor of Science in general studies has been given for about a quarter of a century. Without at the moment attempting a detailed historical and statistical study, it may be said that it was established at the suggestion of Dean Woodbridge, and from 1920 through 1942 the University Council has recommended for the degree 863 men and 123 women. Successful candidates have been generally recognized to be of high quality. The administrative procedure, however, appeared to be archaic, complicated, and in need of revision. While University Extension has no responsibility for this degree, its staff of advisers, as a matter of fact, has always given a great deal of attention to the mechanics of admission, to some extent duplicating the work of the Office of University Admissions. Furthermore, until a student had made a high record in courses amounting to sixty points, he was wholly under the control of the Adviser to Men Students, or, if a woman, under the control of the Adviser to Women Students, both officers of University Extension. On being admitted to "status" by the Office of University Admissions, the candidate then passed over to a committee headed by the Dean of Columbia College, or, if a woman, to a committee headed by the Dean of Barnard College. The immediate executive authority has in the first case been exercised by a member of the teaching staff of University Extension which paid him a small honorarium; and in the second case, by the Registrar of Barnard College who was not formally a member of this committee.

Accordingly, on representations by the Committee on University Extension, the University Council on April 27, 1943, adopted the following resolution:

That the Committee on University Undergraduates shall consist of seven members, the Dean of Columbia College, the Dean of Barnard College, the Director of University Extension, and the Director of University Admissions

or their representatives, and one member from the teaching staff of Columbia College, one from Barnard College, and one from University Extension. The Committee shall have power, under the supervision of the University Council, to set up requirements for admission, to make provision for the proper guidance of prospective candidates, to prescribe programs of study, standards of performance, and other conditions upon which the degree of Bachelor of Science in General Studies shall be conferred.

The Faculty of Barnard College had previously expressed its approval of this resolution. Besides the members ex officiis the Committee on University Undergraduates now consists of Professor Willard W. Waller (Barnard), *Chairman,* Professor L. Parker Siceloff (Columbia College), and Professor John H. H. Lyon (University Extension). Candidates for this degree, now genuinely coeducational, will be matriculated in the Office of University Admissions upon satisfying a set of entrance requirements not below those of Columbia College or Barnard College.

The Committee on University Extension has during the year given its attention to the question of fee-basis courses. It appeared that there were some 150 such courses in University Extension, or about 30 percent of the total offering. Professor Knight made inquiry from a number of other institutions and found opinion generally adverse to this practice, which confirmed the opinion of the Committee. The Acting Director was instructed to find other methods of procedure. This has not been difficult to do, and we may now say that the fee basis no longer exists with the qualifications that follow. There are several courses in music; one in anthropology, consisting of museum work; one in psychology, consisting of clinical work in a hospital; one in wood engraving; and one in lithography and etching that represent not classwork but individual instruction. In these cases the instructor must of necessity receive the fees. It is also impossible to attach a regular stipend in advance to some of the courses in East European languages; this is done, however, as soon as a class of substantial size appears. The general service courses in textiles will have to remain on the fee basis for the present, though some improvements in procedure have been introduced. These courses, however, are not taken by students in the University.

3) Much thought has been given to the problems presented by the several certificates, particularly in secretarial studies; to the relations of the

University with the American Institute of Banking and the courses in religious education given by the Greater New York Federation of Churches in connection with University Extension; to the correct distribution of activities between the Institute of Arts and Sciences and University Extension; to the possibility of increasing the number of major subjects available to University Undergraduates; to the proper publicity for University Extension; to the expansion of the work in radio; and to the possibilities of coöperating with organized labor in the field of education. On all these points clear ideas are beginning to emerge, but they may best be left for discussion in a later report.

The Committee on University Extension has found itself of one mind in carrying out its work. In its approach it is wholly sympathetic, admiring of much that has been accomplished, convinced of the necessity of much that University Extension is engaged in doing, and aroused by the opportunities and obligations which seem to be its future. Rigidly applying the doctrine of *omnia probate,* it finds abundant good to hold fast. If University Extension did not at this time exist, it would be necessary to invent it. But it does exist and has behind it a generation of experience. It is our business to see that this valuable inheritance is not lost but simplified and clarified to the point where it is recognized in the University as the instrument best adapted to meet some of the expected and some of the unexpected demands of post-war adjustment.

In conclusion, if I may for a moment step outside the frame of a committee report, obviously the conditions we face are not wholly different, except perhaps in intensity, from those which confronted us at the close of the last war. At that time both Dean Woodbridge and Dean Hawkes spoke eloquently and wisely of what should be done, and the reports of the Dean of the Graduate Faculties for 1918 and of the Dean of Columbia College for 1919 deserve to be pondered at this time. Their view of the problem was and remains clear, but the proposal for its solution—the creation of a new college—lay beyond the reach of performance; with the result that University Extension was left and still continues neither quite in nor quite out of the University and not strong enough nor well enough understood and trusted to realize its full usefulness. It is not necessary to create some new agency. It is necessary to give University Extension sufficient standing and courage to recommend the risking of some of its own

earnings in raising and maintaining the quality of courses of instruction for those matriculated as preprofessional students and as candidates for the several degrees. Any confusion between its double purpose of serving both students and the nonacademic public could be removed by simply not trying to serve them both at the same moment. There is no denying that the great growth of University Extension following the last war was accompanied by just that kind of confusion as to its purposes and goals which it is this time, in the light of our experience, within our power to avoid.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY MORGAN AYRES,
Acting Director of University Extension

June 30, 1943

INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR 1942–43

To the Acting Director of University Extension

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the operations of the Institute of Arts and Sciences for the year 1942–43, its thirtieth season of service to the University and to the people of this community. This report I have divided, for convenience and clarity, in two sections: the first deals with the program carried through during the Winter and Spring Sessions of the University; the second, with that of the Summer Session, 1943.

Since the days of the old New England town meetings and the early lyceum, the American lecture platform has been an invaluable tool in the field of popular education and in forming an intelligent public opinion. Today, as we engage all our forces in the greatest war in history, the American platform is rendering a tremendous service. A challenge was thrown down here at Columbia a year ago last April at a luncheon meeting devoted to discussion of the general subject "The American Platform in America at War." Under all manner of difficulties, facing all kinds of problems, and with only belated encouragement from the national government, platform people all over the country have taken up the challenge and carried on. They have not only kept alive a valuable American institution; they have seized every opportunity to revitalize it, to place its every resource in the service of what the Hon. Sumner Welles has called "The World of the Four Freedoms," to make it one of the most valuable forces for maintaining morale on the Home Front.

Columbia University and its Institute of Arts and Sciences may well be proud of its record for leadership in some of the darkest days through which the American platform has passed. The words of encouragement and challenge spoken by President Butler, Walter Lippmann, Anne O'Hare McCormick, and others at the luncheon-conference referred to above found a wide audience indeed. The example set by the University in determining to carry on its public-lecture and music series, not

"as usual," but with whatever modification might be dictated by wartime conditions, is in direct line with the high traditions of public service and social responsibility maintained here for nearly two hundred years.

The role of the American platform has been given fresh and authoritative recognition this spring by President Roosevelt, who under date of March 31 wrote to the president of the American Platform Guild:

> The American Platform should be recognized as an integral part of the war effort. Indeed it has assumed new opportunities for patriotic service. Through its forums, town halls, women's clubs, service clubs, college and high school assemblies, summer conferences it is bringing together millions of people in thousands of communities to receive information and inspiration which makes for unity of purpose, courage and understanding.
>
> We shall not truly have won the war unless victory finds us with a clear understanding of what we must do to prevent another. That understanding can come only from free and honest discussion by the people of the vital issues of war and peace. I am sure that the platform will take the lead in fostering this discussion, serving as a great national forum to clarify our purposes and strengthen our resolution.

The season proved to be in many ways most unusual and memorable. In terms of interest and audience alertness, of program continuity, and of prestige, the season may be considered very definitely an outstanding success. In terms of membership, attendance, and income, it was disappointing.

That this lack of public support was due to factors over which we had no control whatever and not to any weakness in the program itself, or in its promotion and management, became evident early in the season. We checked carefully with other organizations—the Town Hall, the Brooklyn Institute, the Philadelphia Forum—and found that we were all in the same boat. Everywhere, membership was off from 30 to 50 percent, with corresponding declines in income. Everywhere, program managers and directors were frantically striving to find new and supplementary ways of promoting membership, to no avail. Everywhere the answer was the same: it's the war.

We were all forced to learn the practical bedrock application of a generalization that most of us had been glibly mouthing for many years, although, to be sure, with far different connotations and intent. The generalization that lecture-going, like other forms of adult education,

is a leisure-time activity. And in a time of total war, when so many unusual demands are made on the time and energy of every private citizen, leisure time almost ceases to be. Everyone has to work harder and longer, and everyone (or in the class of people to whom we appeal, almost everyone) finds much of his leisure time occupied with one or another form of civilian defense.

Another factor was the difficulty of transportation. Travel by private car was out for the duration. Because of the gas and tire regulations, we lost more than one hundred active members in nearby New Jersey, Westchester, and Long Island communities. Members had to rely on the buses, the subway, and the surface cars; and these were crowded, often slow, and often involved long waits and transfers. One member of several years standing, who lives in Forest Hills, dropped his double membership because, he told me, going home by automobile used to take him only twenty-five minutes, whereas going home by bus took nearly an hour and a half. And besides that, he said, "I do air-warden duty at my place of business one night a week and I am an auxiliary fireman in my home community another night a week, and my wife works in the report center one evening a week. That doesn't leave us much time; so we decided . . ." I did not blame him.

Still another factor was the utter blackness of New York's dimmed-down streets. A great many New Yorkers felt that it was not safe to be out, particularly in the side streets, after ten o'clock. And many who did not experience this fear did feel the eeriness and the forbidding atmosphere of the streets.

But perhaps the greatest factor of all was the temper of the public mind. The public was not in a mood for lectures, and there was a rather widespread feeling that in time of total war the patriotic citizen should not "waste" his time going to lectures. The public would flock to an occasional mass meeting in Carnegie Hall or Madison Square Garden; it would attend an occasional rally in its own community; but it would not commit itself, in any numbers, to attendance at an extended lecture series, such as that offered by the Institute.

In time of war the civilian population of a country not under direct attack always seeks vicarious participation in the war effort. In this country, this was true in both the First World War and, to date, in this one,

but with this vast difference: In the First World War there was no radio and there was no newsreel or documentary motion picture. In the last war, the local public satisfied this craving for vicarious experience by attending lectures in McMillin by H. V. Kaltenborn, George Earle Raiguel, William Starr Myers, Arthur Guy Empey, and a host of visiting Englishmen and Frenchmen. In this war, the local public stays at home and gets broadcasts by H. V. Kaltenborn, Edward R. Murrow, Raymond Gram Swing, and a dozen lesser lights, to say nothing of the speeches broadcast by great leaders like President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

This does not mean, however, that the American lecture platform has succumbed to the American radio. Far from it. Nor do I think that the radio will ever take the place of the platform. There is the same difference between listening to a broadcast and hearing the speaker in an auditorium that there is between looking at a suit of clothes on a dummy in a show window and wearing that suit of clothes. In radio, there is lacking not only the visual appeal but also the personal appeal. There is also lacking the group feeling, the awareness of others that one has as he sits with other persons in an auditorium. There is lacking that spark which establishes human communion. One is sucked up into a vacuum while listening to the radio; one is not drawn into communion with others.

This is not to decry the radio. As I have said in other reports to you, the radio and the motion picture are the two great new tools of adult education which we must learn to use. Their significance for the next five hundred years is as great, if not greater, than that of the printing press during the past five hundred years. But they have their own special techniques and their own particular applications, and those techniques and applications are not of the lecture hall and classroom but of the air waves and the screen.

Partial proof of all this is to be found in the fact that when a radio personality is persuaded to take to the lecture platform (usually, alas, as something of a stunt and for a very high fee), crowds turn out to hear and see him. It will not do to cry this down as cheap and vulgar curiosity. It is more than that. It is, essentially, a very human feeling, and an admirable one. These people want what the radio, with all its inter-

continental magic, has not been able to give them. They want to see the man behind the voice. They want to watch the changing expressions of his face. They want to familiarize themselves with his gestures. They want to gain some comprehension of his individual personality. In short, they want the touch of humanity.

This is the element which the lecture hall gives, and which the radio fails to give. And this is the reason, I believe, why the radio and the motion picture, valuable adjuncts as they undoubtedly are, will never completely supersede the lecture hall and the classroom. After all, education still exists in terms of the old illustration. It is Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other. It is Socrates at one end of a dialogue and a student at the other. It is Mark Hopkins or Socrates on a lecture platform, with an audience of students on the other side of the lectern. And as long as human nature remains even approximately what it is today, this will continue to be so.

As indicated above, while this has been a triumphant season it has also been a most difficult one. Finding ourselves at the very outset faced with falling income and declining membership, we asked ourselves, not, What is wrong with people? but rather, What is wrong with us and with our program? It was decided that the public wanted a closely related series of discussions of the basic conditions of the war and of the peace, and that the University might serve a very useful purpose in presenting such a series.

Thus, in mid-November and with the wholehearted and generous support of the University, we set about revamping our program. We announced, and carried through, beginning in January, a series of Monday and Wednesday evening discussions on the general subject "Winning the War and Winning the Peace." The public did respond (although not in overwhelming numbers), and the series brought to the campus a great many important and influential persons in public life, whose words were widely reported in the press of the nation.

President Butler opened this special series on the evening of January 6. In addressing the large audience which had gathered to hear the distinguished foreign correspondent, Leland Stowe, the President said:

It is of vital importance that American public opinion be inspired, instructed, and guided to the end that it clearly understand that, first of all, this war

must be won, and second, that there must never be another such war. American public opinion is of vital importance, and the significance of these addresses to which you are to listen is that they appeal directly to American public opinion, and teach it to understand and to appreciate the responsibility and the opportunity of the American people.

This series brought to Columbia Michael Straight, the youthful author of the challenging *Make This the Last War,* William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, General C. W. Wickersham, Jr., Commandant of the Army School of Military Occupation at Charlottesville, Va., Eric A. Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Governor Harold E. Stassen, of Minnesota, Rex Stout, Chairman of the Writers' War Board, William Agar, President of Freedom House, Pierre van Paassen, Captain Leland P. Lovette, U.S.N., Director of Public Relations of the Navy Department, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sir Norman Angell, Vera Micheles Dean, Director of Research for the Foreign Policy Association, H. R. Knickerbocker, Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, of the New York *Times.*

I have spoken above of the favorable comment which this series received and the widespread attention given it in the national press. This office kept a complete file on only one speech in the series, that delivered by Mr. Eric A. Johnston. According to our clipsheet records, 218 newspapers in this country carried news accounts of Mr. Johnston's address, and 34 papers devoted 449 column inches of editorial comment to it. In the papers of the country, from coast to coast, a total of 2,221 column inches of news space was devoted to this one speech. (Note: These figures include only those papers which mentioned either or both Columbia University and the Institute of Arts and Sciences in reporting it or editorializing on it.)

This is indicative of one form of service which the Institute has rendered the larger University over and over again during the past thirty years. It has functioned in the field of public relations. It has served to help keep before the public, in an interesting and challenging way, the name of the University. It has helped to build up and maintain the widespread belief, not only that this University is a great center for research and scholarly teaching, but that it is also a leader in the formulation of public opinion, in the wide dissemination of ideas, and in the

generous and intelligent airing of opinions. Columbia University's Institute of Arts and Sciences has become the greatest public-lecture platform connected with any University in the land today.

But while striving to reach out to as wide a public as possible, we have not forgotten that our first duty lies closer home: it is to the University community of Morningside Heights and of New York City. Thus, in addition to the regular series of lectures and discussions, the Institute Concert Series, and the children's marionette theater, the Institute coöperated with various departments in arranging special lectures, with the campus Committee on Russian War Relief in arranging two benefit concerts, with different student organizations in arranging several rallies and special meetings, with the University Civilian Defense Council in planning a series of six Thursday evening programs of documentary motion pictures of our allies among the United Nations and of the various theaters of war. Again with the coöperation of the Civilian Defense Council, and with the generous support of the University, Hanson W. Baldwin, military expert of the New York *Times,* Pulitzer Prize winner, author of *The Strategy for Victory,* was engaged to give a series of six monthly discussions on the general theme "The Strategy of Our Global War."

In an effort to reach a greater number of students on Morningside Heights, we created a special student ticket which was made available, at twenty-five cents, through the offices of social affairs and student welfare at Teachers, Barnard, and Columbia Colleges. This arrangement we expect to continue next year.

The fifteenth Institute Concert Series brought to the campus Paul Robeson, baritone, Joseph Szegeti, violinist, Lotte Lehmann, soprano, Wanda Landowska, harpsichordist, Vronsky and Babin, the two-piano team, and Alexander Kipnis, bass-baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

The Children's Theater, established in 1929, presented its usual series of four marionette plays in the autumn, but by spring it was impossible to find marionette companies still intact to fill our four-week schedule. Two plays were given with both morning and afternoon performances, a device which enabled us to take care of our large and loyal children's audience.

II

During the forty-fourth Summer Session of the University, the Institute of Arts and Sciences was requested to organize and administer a series of public lectures, designed to give Summer Session students the opportunity of hearing a number of outstanding men and women prominent in our national life and a certain number of equally well-known authors and artists.

That this series was proposed for the 1943 Summer Session, in the midst of most perplexing difficulties and uncertainties, is due entirely to the vision and the courage of the present Director of the Summer Session. That the series was a great success from every point of view is due to the competency of the speakers, the enthusiasm of the audiences that assembled in McMillin, and the loyal interest and coöperation of a great many members of the Summer Session staff. Particular mention should be made here of Miss Harriet Hayes, Social Director of Summer Session; Miss Virginia D. Harrington, Assistant Dean of Barnard College; Mr. Edward B. Fox, Assistant Registrar; Miss Anne Fielding, Executive Secretary of the Institute of Arts and Sciences; and the officers of the state and regional clubs.

After much preliminary discussion, taking into full consideration the crowded schedules of the student body, it was decided to limit the series to twelve meetings, two each week, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Two of these were styled "Summer Session Events" and were open to all registered students; the others were open only to those persons subscribing to the series or securing single-admission tickets, the sale of which was very strictly limited.

The response on the part of the student body was immediate, and by close of business on the second day of registration the first Summer Session Institute was assured of an audience of more than twelve hundred persons.

The series opened on Tuesday evening, July 6, with an address by Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce on the subject "Our Relations with China in the Post-War World"; it closed on Thursday, August 12, with a broadcast of the nationally famous America's Town Meeting of the Air on the subject "Should Congress Vote Now to Join in World Col-

laboration?" The speakers were Representative Joseph C. Baldwin, of New York (Affirmative), and Representative Clare E. Hoffman, of Michigan (Negative). The Interrogators were Professors John L. Childs and George W. Hartmann, of Teachers College.

Notable and memorable addresses in the series were given by the Hon. Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, of the editorial staff of the New York *Times,* Maurice Hindus and Louis Fischer, correspondents and authors, Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U.S.N. Ret., Louis Bromfield, author and farmer, and Dr. Gerald Wendt, science editor of *Time* magazine.

Mention should also be made of a unique program event which was arranged with the coöperation of N.B.C. At 4 P.M. on Wednesday, July 28, one of this great chain's regular newscasts originated in McMillin Academic Theater before an audience of several hundred Summer Session students and, over a coast-to-coast hook-up, was broadcast to the nation. The broadcaster was W. W. Chaplin, well-known N.B.C. reporter who has covered the war in Spain, in France, and in Russia. In his preliminary remarks, Mr. Chaplin paid a fine tribute to American teachers attending Summer Session and to their interest in world events. Following his broadcast, he stayed on the platform for forty minutes answering lively questions that were put to him by members of the audience.

The largest audience was that which assembled to hear Ambassador Grew—1,273. Average attendance at all regular subscription events was 844. Total number of series subscribers was 1,280.

Now that the first Summer Session Institute is a matter of record, two questions may be asked: (1) Was it worth doing? and (2) Should it be continued in other Summer Sessions? The answer to both questions is, in my opinion, both brief and emphatic: Yes. The answer is in the affirmative for several reasons:

(a) It is an added attraction to the Summer Session offerings.

(b) The response on the part of the student body was most wholehearted and enthusiastic, and there is no reason why this response should not be repeated year after year.

(c) This response indicated that there is, definitely, a need for this type of program. These students come to Summer Session from all over

the United States spiritually and intellectually hungry. New York City offers them much fine music and entertainment, but nowhere else in the city during the summer months can they hear lectures by well-known persons qualified to speak.

(d) Throughout any session of the University it is always worth while to bring to the campus a certain number of distinguished visitors—statesmen, authors, editors, and correspondents; men and women of affairs and of genuine accomplishments in their respective fields. Here they find, under informal conditions, a cordial welcome and an audience that is alert, sympathetic, and well informed.

(e) Through the national press, by radio, and by word of mouth, the University and its Summer Session receives a great deal of very valuable publicity.

(f) In the formation of a body of enlightened public opinion in America the public lecture has always been a most valuable instrument. It has not been superseded by the radio; it will not be superseded by television. Thus by sponsoring a series of carefully planned public lectures Summer Session may in the future make contributions to our national thinking very valuable indeed.

Looking to the future usefulness of the Summer Session Institute, I make certain recommendations:

McMillin Academic Theater. Just as soon as possible after the war this University auditorium should be properly air-conditioned. The lighting should be improved. Light drapes should be provided for the platform, to replace the heavy (and hot) velvet ones now in place.

Program. The number of events offered should be carefully considered, and the recommendations of the Social Director and of the Executive Committee of the State Clubs should be given full weight.

Plans should be made now for developing, as an integral part of Summer Session curriculum, a center for training in forum leadership and discussion guidance. The public discussions sponsored by the Summer Session Institute would then become a sort of "observation laboratory" for those taking such a course. Other such "laboratories" might be developed. In the course itself, every member of the group would be given opportunity to take part in such guided discussions, both as leader and as participant.

All over this country there is a revived interest in forums and public discussions. Local groups everywhere are in need of trained leaders. Most frequently they turn to the schools for help, to the high school teacher, to the school principal, to the school superintendent. A center of training should

be created for those teachers who wish to contribute to this form of worthwhile community activity and who wish to receive adequate training in this field. A very real opportunity exists here.

Thus, sir, with colors flying, the Institute closes its thirtieth year; and thus, with every confidence in the future and with very deep appreciation of the generous and far-seeing vision of the University and of the loyal and active coöperation of my immediate associates in this work, I close my thirteenth annual report to you.

Respectfully submitted,

Russell Potter
Director, Institute of Arts and Sciences

August 15, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Business

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

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SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the School of Business for the year ending June 30, 1943.

A world engaged in a devastating total war sacrifices, in its urgent preparation for combat, many of the accepted essentials of normal life under conditions of peace. During the past year, as the mobilization of manpower has progressed, we have witnessed the sacrifice of education, especially liberal and professional education. Business education has suffered no less than other types. Students have been drawn into military service. Courses of immediate usefulness have been introduced and chosen. Studies have been accelerated. Faculties have been drawn into essential war work. Professors remaining in the universities have taken on heavily increased responsibilities. Research, except for war purposes, has been largely postponed. The whole effort of our universities has been directed to facilitate the successful prosecution of the war in a patriotic spirit of national service.

In this national crisis the School of Business has made its contribution in a variety of ways and with far less disturbance to its basic educational program than was expected. Our instruction has been adapted to serve the needs of the times without altering fundamentally the normal procedures and purposes of the School. Much of our instruction has been found to be basic and desirable preparation for war industries. Special courses have been introduced as needed. Study programs have been adjusted to provide desirable preparation for military service. The heavy demand upon the Faculty for public service has been met by granting full leaves of absence to some for wartime government service and part-time leaves to others. The loyalty of the Faculty to both the University and the nation has been admirable. In consequence, we have been able to preserve a full offering of essential courses. Moreover, several members of the staff, in spite of additional wartime obligations, have steadfastly

pursued their regular research projects and brought them nearer to completion.

REGISTRATION

Registrations, which have fallen steadily since the outbreak of the war in 1939, declined further in 1942–43, but they declined less drastically than in many professional schools. The registration was 51 percent of the ten-year average for 1930–40. It had fallen to 87 percent of that average in 1941–42. Two hundred and forty-nine students registered during the past year as compared with 425 the year before.

For the first time in six years the number of undergraduate students exceeded the number of graduate students. One hundred and sixteen undergraduates, 78 graduate, and 55 unclassified students attended during the year. Of these, 69 were candidates for the Master of Science degree, the smallest number since 1923–24, and 9 were candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. About one third of the registrants were women, which is approximately the usual proportion.

The war interrupted the studies of many students. Enrollment in all courses offered by the Faculty of Business were only 43 percent of their average for the ten years 1930–40. This reduction has been fairly well offset by reductions in the staff.

The several colleges and schools of Columbia University were the source of 73 students or about 30 percent of the registrations in Business. Other leading institutional sources were: College of the City of New York, 23 students; New York University, 17 students; Brooklyn College, 7 students; Harvard University, 6 students; Hunter College, 5 students. In all, 120 institutions were represented by the 249 students who attended. Of these, 43 were foreign institutions in 20 foreign countries. From them came 56 students.

By residence, New York City was the leading source of registrants. It furnished 157 of the students in attendance. No other section of the country supplied its customary fraction of the total. Thus, while the war has apparently influenced students to attend universities nearer home, we experienced the positive as well as the negative effect because of our location in a large center of population. Foreign students, 23 in number, were almost as numerous as in prewar years.

How seriously the war interfered with the completion of degree programs is reflected in the number of degrees awarded. Only 77 degrees were conferred in 1942–43. This is the smallest number in any year since 1919–20. Fifty-seven candidates received the degree of Bachelor of Science; 18 the degree of Master of Science; and 2 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The average number of degrees conferred in the decade of 1930–40 was 130.

INSTRUCTION

Students chose approximately the same subjects during 1942–43 as in the preceding year, notwithstanding the wartime emphasis upon accounting, statistics, personnel administration, and industrial management. A steady decline in the proportion of students electing courses in banking and finance has been noted for several years. The offsetting increase has been largely in accounting, economics, and statistics. Our offerings of advanced and specialized courses were curtailed moderately during the year because of leaves of absence granted to the Faculty for wartime service. The declining registrations, especially among graduate students, permitted this withdrawal of normal course offerings without serious inconvenience to the students. The staff has coöperated magnificently in providing guidance and individual instruction to those few students especially needing or desiring courses which were not currently available.

To accommodate students wishing to proceed toward their degrees under accelerated programs, a number of provisions were made. By joint arrangement, students interested in engineering and management were given an opportunity to attend the full Summer Term in the School of Engineering during 1942 and simultaneously to attend the six-week term in Business. Special reading courses were offered during the regular sessions as well as in summer. Extra credit in regular courses for extra work was allowed. Two three-week terms added to the customary Summer Session of six weeks in 1943. In these short terms, intensive reading courses were offered.

Equitable ways were found for dealing with the innumerable problems created by the calling of students into the armed forces before the end of a term. Deferments were granted by the Selective Service Boards in some cases. Ordinarily, full credit was offered in courses which were

nearly completed provided the student passed a special examination in the course. Partial credit was allowed in some cases for incomplete courses; deferred registrations were more frequently arranged. While many students were inconvenienced by their early calls to military service, it can be said that no sacrifices were imposed on the students by the University for their inability to continue their studies. On the contrary, we have been liberal in making special adjustments to suit the needs of the individual student without sacrificing academic standards.

The School of Business has coöperated with other divisions of the University in a number of special educational services. Several members of the staff offered courses to the public in the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training program. At the request of the director of the Program of Training in International Administration, Professor Roy B. Kester and his colleagues organized and gave a series of lectures on accounting and control for the naval and civilian students in that program. We agreed to provide the required instruction in economics for the naval V–12 students in the School of Engineering. The School of Business offered its services to the Navy for a presupply corps as a part of the Columbia University V–12 program, but to date no favorable decision has been reached.

To help meet the shortage of trained personnel for governmental wartime service the School of Business, in coöperation with the Faculty of Political Science, worked out appropriate programs of graduate study for some twenty-two occupational specialities and issued a joint announcement of our offerings. These programs were designed primarily for college graduates with some previous preparation in the social sciences. They were designed to improve the technical competence of college graduates now unqualified for many responsible positions for which trained personnel is particularly scarce. These programs will be offered during the coming academic year.

The seminar in banking, in accordance with usual practice, invited various distinguished speakers to participate. Among these guest speakers were: Dr. Otto Jeidels, of Lazard Freres & Company, who spoke on "Control of Inflation"; Dr. W. Braddock Hickman, of the National Bureau of Economic Research, who discussed "The Term Structure of Interest Rates"; Dr. Redvers Opie, economic adviser to the British Embassy,

who discussed "British War Finance"; Dr. Milton Gilbert, chief of the National Income Unit, Department of Commerce, whose topic was "Recent Progress in Estimating National Income"; and Dr. H. D. White, Director of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, who discussed "The Problem of Post-War Currency Stabilization."

THE FACULTY

Of the 33 regular members of the instructional staff for 1942–43, 5 held part-time appointments, and 10 others were granted full or partial leaves of absence for the year. As substitutes, 2 visiting professors in part-time service and 5 part-time lecturers were appointed. Thus while the staff was depleted it was wholly adequate to accommodate the reduced registration.

After twenty-four years of faithful and loyal service to the University, Professor O. S. Morgan retired from active teaching in June, 1943. No provision will be made immediately for a successor in the field of agricultural economics, but eventually offerings in this subject should be resumed.

The frequency with which the staff has been invited to engage in governmental or other activities related to the war effort and the generous spirit in which they have responded are a tribute to the University and to the men.

Two members of the Faculty have entered the armed forces. Dr. Victor Z. Brink was called into active service a year ago and was promoted during the year to the rank of Major. He is at present attached to the Fiscal Division of the Army Service Forces. Dr. J. Brooke Willis entered the Army in June, 1943.

Five staff members were in wartime service with the government. Professor John E. Orchard extended his leave of absence in order to serve as senior assistant administrator in charge of Foreign Liaison Divisions of the Lend Lease Administration in Washington. Professor Ralph S. Alexander was on leave and became principal economist with the Office of Civilian Supply of the War Production Board in June, 1942. Later he was made chief of the Wholesale Section of the Consumer's Goods Branch, Wholesale and Retail Trade Division of the War Production Board. Dr. Eli Ginzberg was given a leave in October to become special assistant to the chief of the Statistics and Progress Branch, Control Divi-

sion, Army Service Forces, War Department. Mr. Rollin F. Bennett joined the staff of the Division of Civilian Supply of the War Production Board and was on leave for the year. Mr. Thomas R. Smith resigned his lectureship in January to accept a position with the State Department.

Professor Morgan was requested by the Near East Foundation to go on an important mission to the Near East in September and was granted a leave for the Winter Session. Professor Benjamin H. Beckhart extended his part-time leave of absence while serving as economist for the Chase National Bank. He also continued as secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Banking Research Fund of the Association of Reserve City Bankers and addressed various banking, business, and educational groups on banking and monetary topics. Professor James L. Dohr was given a part-time leave of absence in order to direct the research of the American Institute of Accountants. During the year he continued as Special Master by appointment of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York; he served as an expert witness for the New York Telephone Company, and he addressed professional accounting societies on a number of occasions. Professor Ralph W. Robey was also granted a part-time leave of absence so that he might engage in research on post-war problems for the National Association of Manufacturers. Writing a weekly article for *Newsweek* was another of his activities.

Many other members of the Faculty performed notable public service in addition to their University responsibilities.

Professor Ralph H. Blanchard was a member of the Advisory Committee on Insurance of the United States War Department. He also served as a member of the General Educational Committee of the Insurance Society of New York, and as member of the Administrative Board of the S. S. Huebner Foundation for Insurance Education. As consulting economist to the Social Security Board he was engaged in making a survey of accident and health insurance in the United States. He was reëlected president of the Casualty Actuarial Society for 1943. He addressed several insurance groups and served as chairman of the panel discussion of the insurance conference of the American Management Association.

Professor James C. Bonbright continued to serve as chairman of the Power Authority of the State of New York.

Professor Paul F. Brissendon was a consultant to the War Production Board and later accepted appointment as vice-chairman of the Regional War Labor Board in this region.

Professor Thomas W. Byrnes was a member of the Committee on Stock Brokerage Accounting of the American Institute of Accountants and gave special lectures in the Program of Training in International Administration.

Professor David L. Dodd was the representative of the School of Business on the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Supervisory Committee and engaged in several consulting activities.

Professor Robert P. Eastwood acted as consultant to several business firms and offered a special course under the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training program. He was invited to join the summer faculty at Smith College for 1943.

Dr. Ginzberg was a consultant to the National Resources Planning Board, and special consultant to the New York City Housing Authority. He accepted invitations to address several national conferences including the National Conference on Planning.

Professor Robert M. Haig again acted as advisor on the Budget of the State of New York, was expert witness for the Federal Treasury in tax-exempt bond litigation, and served as a member of the New York State Commission on Fiscal Affairs and Economy.

Professor Howell A. Inghram supervised accounting instruction in the American Institute of Banking, gave special lectures in the Program of Training in International Administration at Columbia University, and acted as counsel to the Committee on Professional Conduct of the American Institute of Accountants.

Professor Kester was active this year as heretofore in organizing the Columbia University Accounting Institute.

Professor Frederick C. Mills was engaged as a special consultant to the War Department and as consultant to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. He has recently been requested to serve as chairman of a committee to review changes in living costs and to appraise cost of living measurements of the Department of Labor. He was a member of the research staff and of the Board of Directors of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Professor Paul H. Nystrom was reëlected for the fifth time as president of the Sales Executives Club of New York, president of the Limited Price Variety Stores Association, and vice-president in charge of business education of the American Vocational Association. He was reappointed to the Committee on Education of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and was elected vice-chairman of the Central Retail Council of Washington, D. C.

Professor Herman F. Otte served during the summer of 1942 as economic geographer of the Division of Commerce of the State of New York. During the year he lectured at the United States Naval Training School, 57th Street, New York City.

Professor Carl S. Shoup continued as consulting expert to the Tax Research Division of the Treasury Department.

Professor Joseph R. Smith served as president of the Association of American Geographers.

Professor Archibald H. Stockder was requested to consult with the General Counsel for the Treasury Department on matters relating to foreign property of American nationals.

Dr. Willis served as part-time research associate with the Chase National Bank.

Professor Thurman W. Van Metre acted as impartial arbitrator in various labor disputes, testified in the investigation of class rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and offered special courses for the School of Engineering.

While research and writing were impeded by the pressure of teaching and the distractions of wartime obligations, devotion to this important form of university service yielded a number of significant publications during the year. It is gratifying to see this activity pursued so diligently under adverse conditions. Professor Shoup published, with Milton Friedman and Ruth P. Mack as coauthors, *Taxing to Prevent Inflation* (Columbia University Press, 1943), and, in the *American Economic Review* (March, 1943), an article on "Problems in War Finance." He pushed forward on his long range research project in public finance for which he has a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Professor Otte, as a result of his work for the state of New York, completed a study of *The Expanding Mineral Industry of the Adirondacks*

(Division of Commerce, State of New York, 1943). His researches for the state are being continued this year.

Dr. Ginzberg's completed study of "The Unemployed–I: Interpretation; II: Case Studies" is now being published by Harper & Brothers. While pursuing his research on the "Determinants of Occupational Choice and Adjustment," Dr. Ginzberg published several timely essays on the manpower situation and "The Occupational Adjustment of 1000 Selectees" (*American Sociological Review,* June, 1943).

Dr. Brink published an informative article on "Accounting Problems Relating to Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee Contracts" (*New York Certified Public Accountant,* February, 1943). He also prepared other papers on "Time and Material Audits" and "War Contract Terminations."

Professor Howard K. Nixon completed "Wartime Advertising and the Consumer," a chapter for a book on consumer problems in wartime, soon to be issued. In process are his studies on regulation of advertising in wartime and on consumer familiarity with advertising and brand names.

Among other publications were Professor Blanchard's article, "Revision of the New York Standard Fire Insurance Policy" (*Journal of American Insurance,* April, 1943), and Professor J. R. Smith's monograph *Geography and World War II* (John C. Winston & Co.).

Professor Inghram is currently engaged in revising his textbook, *Cost Accounting.* With Professor Kester he edited and published *Wartime Problems in Accounting, Proceedings of the Accounting Institute* (1942).

The origin of business institutions is the subject on which Professor Stockder is occupied.

Professor Van Metre is preparing a short history of transportation.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

For the fourth consecutive year, the School of Business, in collaboration with the American Institute of Accountants, the National Association of Cost Accountants, and the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, organized the Columbia University Accounting Institute. These meetings were held in the Pennsylvania Hotel, October 19–22. The topic of discussion was "Wartime Problems of Accounting," which aroused great interest both because of its current importance and

because of new authoritative information furnished by the speakers. This annual institute provides a pleasant, mutually beneficial, and, indeed, necessary liaison between the academic and the practicing branches of the accounting profession.

The annual occupational conference was this year again adapted to wartime circumstances. Two meetings on the general topic "College Women and the War" were arranged. At the first of these, officials of the WAVES, WAACS, SPARS, and MARINES discussed the requirements and opportunities in those services, and a representative of the National Council of Nursing Education presented the needs for civilian and service nurses. The second meeting was devoted to a discussion of the need for women in government service and industry. Each meeting was attended by more than 250 students who displayed a lively interest in the subjects under discussion.

In coöperation with the Institute of Arts and Sciences, the School of Business sponsored a public address by Mr. Eric A. Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who spoke on the subject "American Business and the Peace." This address, being the first delivered by Mr. Johnston after his return from South America, was of special interest and received wide publicity because of his statements on postwar problems of domestic and international character.

The Faculty, as usual, was generous in its advice and help to students in their personal and organizational problems. The new students were invited to a meeting at the beginning of the year at which Mr. Walter Hausdorfer, Librarian of the School of Business, explained the facilities and the use of the Library and the Dean talked on facilities of the School of Business and how to seek an education. Members of the Faculty took an active interest in student organizations, such as Beta Gamma Sigma, Alpha Kappa Psi, and Phi Chi Theta and assisted them through a difficult year of low membership.

STUDENT PLACEMENT

The secretary of the Faculty Committee on Employment reports a decrease in requisitions from employers, a large increase in alumni and student registration, and a considerable decrease in referrals of students to openings. There was also a decrease in placements.

Reduced student enrollment and the withdrawal of students to enter military service greatly curtailed student placement work during the year. Of necessity, attention was turned more and more to the alumni in attempting to fill the requisitions from employers. To this end, a special canvass of alumni was made in January which resulted in the addition of 186 new vocational records to our alumni files and the revision of approximately 300 existing records. As a result of our efforts to place on file every available student, the proportion of students in course registering with the Committee was higher than at any previous year. Combined alumni and student registrations increased over 1941–42 by 51 percent. The number of requisitions received from employers dropped 15 percent. Referrals of students to openings dropped 48 percent. Referrals of alumni increased one percent. Student placements dropped 50 percent and alumni placements 32 percent.

The proportion of placements to referrals dropped from 32 percent in 1941–42 to 21 percent in 1942–43. Despite increased alumni registrations and referrals, resulting placements were fewer. This is accounted for, in large part, by the fact that a high proportion of our alumni referrals were to openings in federal government agencies. In many cases, these referrals failed to result in placements because of change in plans by the agency, the freezing of funds by congressional action, or because the appointment offered was unattractive to the candidate.

The following tables present a summary and analysis of our placement activities for the year.

TABLE 1

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF 1943 SCHOOL OF BUSINESS GRADUATES AS OF JUNE 15, 1943, WITH COMPARATIVE DATA FOR GRADUATES OF 1942

	1943		*1942*	
B.S. degrees granted		59		65
Students returning for further study	3		2	
Students in military service	20		27	
Students not available for placement for other reasons	7	30	3	32
Students available for placement		29		33
Reported employed as of June 15		25		27
Unemployed and seeking employment		4		6
M.S. degrees granted		18		49
Students returning for further study	0		0	
Students in military service	3		7	
Students not available for placement for other reasons	3	6	1	8
Students available for placement		12		41
Reported employed as of June 15		11		31
Unemployed and seeking employment		1		10
All degrees granted		77		114
Students returning for further study	3		2	
Students in military service	23		34	
Students not available for placement for other reasons	10	36	4	40
Students available for placement		41		74
Reported employed as of June 15		36		58
Unemployed and seeking employment		5		16

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF WORK OF FACULTY COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PERIOD JUNE 16, 1942, TO JUNE 15, 1943, WITH COMPARATIVE DATA FOR 1941–42

	1942–43	*1941–42*
Registrations (new):		
Students	140[a]	126
Alumni	186	90
Total	326	216
Requisitions received from:		
Business firms	140	142
Educational institutions	36	52
Government agencies	28	44
Total	204	238
Referrals to jobs:		
Students	76	147
Alumni	188	181
Total	264	328
Placements:		
Students	35	69
Alumni	21	31
Total	56	100

[a] Of the 140 students who registered with the Committee, 46 were called for military service at or before the end of the school year. Nine others withdrew their registrations because of removal from the city and other circumstances.

TABLE 3

REGISTRATIONS WITH FACULTY COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT, 1942–43

Field	*Number*	*Percent*
War effort, without specifying type of work	55[a]	17.0
Accounting	45	13.9
Government service	39	12.0
Statistics and research	34	10.5
Secretarial	21	6.4
Administrative	17[a]	5.2
Personnel	16	4.9
Merchandising	14	4.3
Advertising	11	3.4
Banking and finance	10	3.0
Teaching	9	2.7
Transportation	8	2.4
Industrial management	7	2.1
Foreign trade	6	1.8
Real estate	3	.9
Insurance	1	.3
Miscellaneous	14	4.3
Undecided	16[b]	4.9
Total	326	100.0

[a] Alumni registrations exclusively.
[b] Student registrations exclusively.

TABLE 4

REQUISITIONS RECEIVED AND REFERRALS AND PLACEMENTS MADE BY FACULTY COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT, 1942–43

Field	*Requisitions*	*Referrals*	*Placements*
Accounting	48	39	14
Statistics and research	47	68	9
Teaching	38	38	2
Secretarial	36	22	12
Clerical	8	4	4
Industrial management	7	24	0
Merchandising	7	34	4
Banking and finance	4	5	1
Insurance	3	8	4
Advertising	2	6	0[a]
Miscellaneous	4	16	6
Total	204	264	56

[a] Two placements pending. (With the exception of the teaching requisitions, most of the calls were for more than one person.)

PROSPECTS

Instruction in business is likely to be necessarily on a curtailed basis for the duration of the war. The importance of such education for women, for men unsuited for military service, and for men demobilized from the armed forces will become increasingly apparent as the shortages of professional personnel in business are intensified. Our plans contemplate a continuation of essential instruction and the formulation of special courses to serve wartime needs.

Where reduced enrollments permit, Faculty members are being encouraged to increase their research activities. Meanwhile, plans are progressing for the revision of the curriculum. Some changes are being introduced currently; others will be inaugurated as soon as the war is over. Some of these changes require the reorganization of courses and the development of new courses. During the coming year, group discussions will be held to determine the course adjustments needed.

Preparations are also being made to accommodate the men who will be discharged from military service. Since these men will desire to proceed immediately with their professional studies, reasonable concessions

in admission requirements may be justified, so that more mature students may proceed with the study of business while completing liberal arts courses now required for admission. Special courses or sections of courses will be arranged for veterans in so far as numbers permit. Refresher courses will be offered and reorientation lectures or courses may be advisable. We believe that the probable interest of veterans in the social sciences and the humanities should be served by the University, and to that end we propose to make liberal provision for the election of such courses in the programs of professional students in business.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert D. Calkins
Dean

June 30, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

MEDICAL CENTER
630 WEST 168TH STREET
NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the report of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery for the year ending June 30, 1943.

In conformity with the other schools of the University and with other dental schools, the Dental School calendar was designed on the accelerated plan in an effort to supply at a faster rate much needed dentists for the military forces.

On July 7, 1942, an incoming class of fifty men was admitted and a new academic year for the entire School was started. The curriculum remains the same except that instruction in first aid has been added, and more emphasis than formerly is being placed upon surgical prosthesis and general anesthesia. Students entering under the accelerated program, utilizing the summer months, will be able to complete the four-year course leading to the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in three calendar years. Those in attendance at the inception of the new program will graduate at earlier dates, depending upon the number of summer periods they may be able to include in their programs.

On March 22, 1943, the second freshman class on the accelerated program was admitted. On March 17, 1943, fifty-three seniors, most of whom held commissions as second lieutenants in the Medical Administrative Reserve Corps of the Army or as ensigns H-V(P) of the Navy Reserve, were graduated. Of these, twenty-six received commissions as first lieutenants in the Dental Corps of the Army, and nine the rank of lieutenant (j.g.) in the Dental Corps of the Navy. A few of the graduates who failed the physical examinations have again been called for examination, and their commissions are now pending. The following awards were made to members of this graduating group: the Ella Maria Ewell Medal and the Rowe-Wiberg Medal to Alexander Bryant Smith; the Dental Columbian Award to James Gerard Coyle; the E. D. Newman Award by Alpha Omega Fraternity to Robert Gottsegen; the Sigma Epsilon Delta Fra-

ternity Award to Laurence Frank Shesler; and the Van Woert Scholarship to Glenwood Irving Hersey. On the basis of his senior thesis, "Pregnancy, Effect on the Chemical Composition of the Teeth," investigation for which was conducted under the sponsorship of Professor Maxwell Karshan of the Department of Biochemistry, David Dragiff was elected to Sigma Xi Fraternity. The following men were elected to Omicron Kappa Upsilon, the national honorary dental fraternity: James Gerard Coyle, Robert Gottsegen, Charles M. Hall, Laurence Frank Shesler, Alexander Bryant Smith, and Stanley W. Vogel.

We are again indebted to the Kellogg Foundation for a grant of an additional $2,000 to be used as scholarships for deserving students who have not been able to qualify for the military training program and, under the accelerated program, have been unable to provide for a portion of their own support.

The demand for dentists in the war has practically eliminated our postgraduate program. The greatly reduced number of postgraduate students in the Orthodontic Division has made it necessary to turn away from the clinic large numbers of children who are in need of orthodontic service. However, in conjunction with the Department of Surgery of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, our Prosthetic and Oral Surgery Divisions have contributed a large part in the instruction of sixty dental and medical officers of the Army who have been assigned to the University for special training in plastic and maxillofacial surgery.

The Courses for Dental Hygienists registered twenty-five young women for the 1942–43 class. Two students withdrew in January, leaving twenty-three students who were graduated in June. This division of the School remained upon the traditional September-to-June calendar.

Instead of having three dental hygiene clinics as in former years, only two were maintained: the adult clinic at the Medical Center, where 1,114 patients were treated, and the children's clinic at 15 Amsterdam Avenue, where 1,247 patients were cared for, a total of 2,361 patients for the year. After fifteen years of service in the Pupin Physics Laboratories, the campus clinic was discontinued, as no suitable room was available during the year. However, it has been gratifying to note that many members of the Faculty found their way to the clinic at the Medical Center, but only a limited number of students took advantage of this service. It seems

evident, therefore, that the proximity of the campus clinic is an important factor in serving a satisfactory number of the student body, and it is hoped that after the war it may be again possible to return to that location.

On February 1, Dr. Josephine Luhan, who had been in the adult clinic for twenty-two years, resigned, and at the same time Mrs. Frances A. Stoll joined the staff to succeed Professor Anna V. Hughes, who retired from active direction of the Courses for Dental Hygienists on June 30. On the evening of May 26, the members of the staff tendered a dinner to Dr. Hughes at the Faculty Club in recognition of her twenty-three years of loyal, devoted, and efficient service to the University.

The opportunities offered to women in the various branches of the military service and the alluring remuneration offered for women workers by the government and by industry have resulted in a reduction of almost 50 percent in the enrollment in the Courses for Dental Hygienists. At the same time that the Army and the Navy are depriving us of potential students in this field, they are imploring us to provide more hygienists for the military service. Had the military departments seen fit to detail some of the women in service to the schools for hygienists, this shortage of hygienists could have been relieved.

The war has created a teacher shortage. Many who held commissions in the Reserve Corps have gone into active duty, and many of the younger, part-time teachers have left at the request of the Procurement and Assignment Service. The entire staff has been anxious to serve where it could do so most effectively, and no obstacle has been placed in the way of those who felt the urge to go into military service. This policy can no longer be continued, however, for we have the following thirty-five members of our teaching staff in service at the close of the fiscal year, and it is becoming more and more difficult to replace them, even inadequately. The following list includes only those who were formerly in the technical and clinical divisions, and who are now in government service; others from the biological science departments have been reported elsewhere.

Becker, Edward
Becker, Ralph
Bellows, James
Birenbach, Samuel
Carson, Richard G.
Courtade, Gerard L.
Devine, Robert C.
Doscher, Frederick S.

Finkel, Lester
Franzone, Mario
Fritz, Herbert P.
Hickey, Maurice J.
Hoffman, Robert H.
Horn, Joseph R.
Katz, Theodore
Lesch, Raymond
McGannon, Robert
Marcus, Victor
Martin, George H., Jr.
Mason, Robert I.
Needham, John J.
Oppenheimer, Armand
Parker, Theodore R.
Rankow, Robin
Reich, Gustave
Savoy, William J.
Seelig, Alexander
Siegel, Eli
Singer, Leon
Skarka, Anthony
Thomas, Arthur Seymour
Verlin, William A.
Wohlfarth, William C.
Wolfson, Lester A.
Zeisler, David

We have lost one staff member by death in his eighty-second year, Professor Henry W. Gillett, of the Prosthetics Division.

The inability of the University to compete with the Federal Government and with wartime industry for clerical and technical help has also raised another set of problems.

In January the School was inspected by the Council on Dental Education, the accrediting agency for dental schools in the United States. Many changes have taken place in the dental schools of the country and in dental education since the former accrediting body made its survey, and a reappraisal is desirable. The present Council, with Harlan H. Horner, former Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education for the State of New York, as secretary, after considerable study has determined upon a very laudable policy of encouraging and aiding schools rather than coercing or regimenting them. The School of Dental and Oral Surgery was one of the first schools to be visited by the Council, and a report of its findings is not expected until some time after all the thirty-nine schools in the United States have been examined.

Dr. John Baldwin, physician in charge of the Student Health Service at the Medical Center, reporting on student health for the year states that there have been no major illnesses nor any deaths among the students and no active tuberculosis, although, as in the population as a whole, there was a striking rise in the incidence of primary, atypical pneumonia.

Though the accelerated program has required staff members to spend a third more time in teaching, a creditable amount of valuable research has been carried on, and some financial support for research has been forthcoming. Seven thousands dollars was received from the Proctor and Gamble Company to finance a study in tooth abrasion and other dental projects; the Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Research Foundation contributed $1,300 for research in the Division of Oral Histology; and a gift of $2,000 from Captain Hans Elliot was received for a like purpose.

In the Department of Anatomy, Professor William M. Rogers has been making an anatomical and physiological study of motor end plates during Wallerian degeneration and, in collaboration with Dr. Henry Junemann of the Prosthetic Division, is continuing an experimental and clinical study on the changes in the form of the mandible and of the temporomandibular joint in response to changes in functional activity. Professor Harry H. Shapiro and Professor Raymond C. Truex completed a study on the "Temporomandibular Joint and Auditory Function." This paper was presented before the midwinter meeting of the Chicago Dental Society and was awarded the first prize in a national competition of dental scientific papers. Dr. Shapiro is continuing his investigations in regard to "Transplantation of Developing Teeth in the Cat," with Dr. Bernice L. Maclean, of the Department of Biological Sciences, Hunter College, and the investigation of the effect upon the skull following removal of teeth in the kitten, with Dr. Sherwood L. Washburn.

Continuing the work of Dr. Margaret Holden, and in coöperation with Dr. D. E. Ziskin, of the Diagnosis Division, Dr. Ada Clark and Dr. Theodor Rosebury, of the Department of Bacteriology, have carried out a comparative study of acute herpetic gingivostomatitis and of fusospirochetal infections of the mouth. Dr. Rosebury and Miss Lillian Joffe have been conducting a study of the anaerobic actinomyces. Previously available methods for isolation of these bacteria, particularly from grossly contaminated sources, have been much improved, and in contrast to the reported experiences of others it has been possible to isolate actinomyces regularly and maintain them without difficulty in pure culture. Dr. Rosebury's film on spirochetes has been recommended by the Committee on Materials for Visual Instruction in Microbiology

for the Society of American Bacteriologists, and the Committee has completed arrangements to supply the film on a rental basis. Copies of the film are now available by purchase through Columbia University Press.

Professor Maxwell Karshan, of the Department of Biochemistry, has continued the general investigation of the etiology of periodontoclasia in collaboration with Dr. Benjamin Tenenbaum and is one of a group consisting of Professors East, Karshan, McBeath, Stowe, and Ziskin which is studying the use of potassium fluoride in prophylaxis and caries.

The investigations on traumatic shock which have been carried on under the direction of Professor Magnus I. Gregersen, executive officer of the Department of Physiology, have progressed rapidly during the year. Nearly every member of the Department contributed in one way or another to this program, which is directly related to the war effort. Professor Barry G. King and Mrs. Enid Oppenheimer collaborated in a special investigation connected with aviation medicine. Professor King resigned in May to accept a commission in the United States Naval Reserve, and he is now engaged in research at the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Maryland.

In the Division of Oral Histology, Professor William Lefkowitz presented evidence that protective metamorphosis increases with age, causing a reduction in permeability of the dentin. This observation may explain in part the common reduction of dental-caries activity noted in patients after the age of twenty-five years.

Dr. Bernerd O. A. Thomas presented histological evidence that pain produced during cavity preparation was absent or greatly reduced when areas of dentin were excavated which had undergone protective metamorphosis.

Attempts by Professor Charles F. Bodecker and Dr. Thomas to control dental caries by means of an organotherapy as advocated in Europe have failed to produce results. These investigators also tried without success to produce experimental caries in rats by disturbing the acid-base balance.

Experiments conducted by Professors Shapiro, Lefkowitz, and Bodecker showed that the removal of the dental papilla retarded but did not arrest tooth eruption. Formation of dentin ceased and osteoid tissue resembling cementum was deposited on the pulpal side of the dentin.

Professor Leuman M. Waugh, of the Orthodontic Division, and Professor Lefkowitz presented evidence that the teeth of monkeys may be depressed in their alveoli, contrary to the present belief of histologists. However, the danger of root resorption appears to be increased.

The course in oral anatomy has been altered to include more extensive use of the valuable material in embryology which has been accumulated in connection with research in this field by Professor Moses Diamond.

In the Oral Diagnosis Division the teaching program was augmented by the compilation of a new edition of *Differential Diagnosis,* entitled *Differential Diagnosis of Mouth Diseases,* representing the joint effort of the student body and the Oral Diagnosis staff. The content was gleaned from the literature and from original studies (some still unpublished) by members of the staff. Another teaching aid is the Album containing approximately 2,500 individual prints of normal and pathological conditions revealed by means of the X rays. This has proved of great value, not only in teaching undergraduates, but also in the postgraduate courses to Army officers.

Research has been actively carried on in the Division, and Professor Daniel E. Ziskin, in collaboration with Dr. Margaret Holden, Department of Bacteriology, has issued a report (now in press) dealing with acute herpetic gingivostomatitis. Further experiments dealing with this subject are in progress, with Professor Rosebury and Dr. Ada Clark, Department of Bacteriology. Reports have been issued on: the interrelation of large parenteral doses of estrogen and vitamin A and their effects on the oral mucosa (in collaboration with Professor Solomon N. Rosenstein); a study of 50 cases of cementomas (in collaboration with Professor Edward V. Zegarelli); a study of 26 cases of actinomycosis (in collaboration with Professor John M. Hanford, College of Physicians and Surgeons); an unusual case of discreet miliary calcifications of the cheek (in collaboration with Professor Zegarelli); the finding of bone heteroplasia in a case of dilantin hyperplastic gingivitis (in collaboration with Professor Zegarelli); two cases of hormonal gingivitis (in collaboration with Dr. Herbert F. Silvers)—in press; the etiology and treatment of recurrent oral aphthae (in collaboration with Professor Rosenstein); the mouth conditions in rats under a low pantothenic diet with the addition of zinc carbonate (in collaboration with Professor Paul Gross, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. George Stein).

Reports are now being written on: a study of oral conditions in juvenile diabetics (in collaboration with Drs. Eli H. Siegel and Winifred Loughlin); a study of oral conditions in post-menopausal women (in collaboration with Dr. Ruth Moulton); a study of desquamative gingivitis (in collaboration with Professor Zegarelli).

Other experiments in progress deal with: tooth abrasion (in collaboration with Professor Zegarelli and Dr. Joseph A. Cuttita); oral epithelial smears (in collaboration with Professor Rosenstein); the effect of potassium fluoride on dental caries prevention (in collaboration with Professor Lewis R. Stowe).

Professor Zegarelli is collaborating with Professor Carl R. Oman in experiments on pulp capping.

The Division of Pedodontics has continued to furnish to the students of the senior year special instruction in the handling of young children and in the application of preventive and restorative procedures to the foundation or deciduous dentition. While at present emphasis is all toward repairing the damage that has been done by dental disease in the mouths of men eligible for military service, the importance of this work for children cannot be overestimated.

Professor Frank E. Beube of the Periodontia Division is continuing his research on the use of boiled bone powder in bone wounds and in periodontal pockets as a means of obtaining rapid bone regeneration. Admixtures of the hormone hydroxyestrinbenzoate are being used in some of the present series of experiments to determine whether further hastening of bone healing is possible.

The Columbia Periodontia Group, made up of former postgraduate students of the Periodontia Division, has met at the School once each month for the purpose of study and consultation regarding unusual or baffling problems. There are about fifty members in the group.

In addition to the usual heavy teaching program, the Prosthetic Division has carried the major load in the Dental School's part in the courses in plastic and maxillofacial surgery given to groups of physicians and dentists, officers in the Army Medical and Dental Corps, sent to us for periods of twelve weeks for special training. The tremendously important and unselfish guidance and contribution to these courses, from his experience in World War I, by Professor Joseph D. Eby, without compensa-

tion other than the reward of service well done, is greatly appreciated. Also the efforts of the director of the courses, Professor Jerome P. Webster, of the Medical School, to properly integrate the medical and dental aspects of the course have been a source of satisfaction.

Dr. Hans Freivogel has contributed largely of his knowledge of photography, as well as of his personal equipment not otherwise obtainable, to building a library of colored slides for still projection. This means of visual education is being increased as time permits.

Two factors of an experimental clinical application, namely, the use of acrylic resins in crown and bridge prosthesis and the constant check on partial denture restorations, have received careful attention from Professor Donald J. McLaughlin and Professor Gilbert P. Smith.

The Oral Surgery Division has also contributed extensively to the instruction of the Army officers, particularly along the lines of reduction and fixation of fractured jaws, and is providing additional instruction to the undergraduate students in general anesthesia. Members of the staff who are likewise members of the Presbyterian Hospital staff are very appreciative of the gift of $1,500 from the Marion R. Ascoti Fund, and of $3,000 from the United Hospitals Fund for hospitalization of cleft-palate babies whose parents cannot afford to pay the minimum ward charges at the Babies Hospital. These gifts make it possible for the staff to operate and complete the treatment of many cleft-palate babies.

Among the publications of the staff, Professor Douglas B. Parker's *Synopsis of Traumatic Injuries of Face and Jaws* (C. V. Mosby Co.) has met with a wide response among dental surgeons of the Army and Navy. Professor Harry H. Shapiro has published a text, *Applied Anatomy of the Head and Neck* (J. B. Lippincott), designed primarily to be used in correlation courses, integrating the anatomical facts with clinical practice. A new edition of the *Laboratory Manual of Oral Histology and Embryology* was issued by Drs. Bodecker, Lefkowitz, and Thomas. Chapter 27 of *Clinical Application of Modern Nutrition* (W. B. Saunders Co.), dealing with "Nutrition in Relation to Dentistry," was contributed by Dr. Bodecker and Dr. Lester R. Cahn.

Professor Earle B. Hoyt is editing a translation of the German crown and bridge text by Fritz Engel.

The following is a list of the most important publications by members of the School staff which have appeared in professional and scientific journals:

Applebaum, Edmund, Grenz Ray Studies of Enamel Matrix Formation and Calcification. *Journal of Dental Research,* Vol. XXII, Feb., 1943.

Applebaum, Edmund, with Moses Diamond, The Epithelial Sheath: Histogenesis and Function. *Journal of Dental Research,* Vol. XXI, Aug., 1942.

Barber, Henry U., Jr., with Joseph D. Eby, Lowrie J. Porter, and Clare K. Madden, Johnson Twin-Wire Arch Progressive Clinic. *American Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery,* Vol. XXIX, June, 1943.

Bartels, Henry A., A Proliferating Plasma Cell Granuloma of the Alveolus. *Annals of Dentistry,* Vol. I, Sept., 1942.

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——— A Filamentous Microorganism Isolated from Stained Teeth. *Journal of Dental Research,* Vol. XXII, Apr., 1943.

——— Recent Progress in Oral Bacteriology: Its Application to Clinical Dentistry. *Annals of Dentistry,* Vol. II, June, 1943.

Bartels, Henry A., with Elizabeth Rice, A Bacteriologic Evaluation of Some Simple Sterilizing Methods. *Journal of the American Dental Association,* Vol. XXIX, Aug., 1942.

Bastian, Carlisle C., A Consideration of Some of the Clinical Problems of Crown and Bridge Work. *West Virginia Dental Journal,* Jan., 1943.

Berger, Adolph, Impacted Upper Cuspids and Their Removal: A Biological Dissertation of the Problems Involved. *Journal of Dental Education,* Vol. VII, Oct., 1942.

——— Fractures of the Mandibular Condyle. *Journal of the American Dental Association,* Vol. XXX, June, 1943.

Bodecker, Charles F., State Licensing Examinations in Oral Diagnosis, Roentgenographic Interpretation and Treatment Planning. *Proceedings, Sixtieth Annual Meeting, National Association of Dental Examiners,* Aug., 1942.

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Cahn, Lester R., Leukoplakia of the Palate: An Unusual Variety. *Annals of Dentistry,* Vol. I, Sept., 1942.

——— Gumma of the Mandible. *Annals of Dentistry,* Vol. I, Sept., 1942.

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Diamond, Moses, with Edmund Applebaum, The Epithelial Sheath: Histogenesis and Function. *Journal of Dental Research,* Vol. XXI, Aug., 1942.

Dolce, John J., A Method of Adjusting Intermaxillary Hooks on Johnson Twin Arch. *American Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery,* Vol. XXIX, June, 1943.

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McLaughlin, Donald J., Acrylics. *Dentistry*: *A Digest of Practice,* Vol. IV, June, 1943.

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Rothenberg, Fred, Preventive Orthodontia for the General Practitioner. *Dental Digest,* Vol. XLIX, May, 1943.

Schroff, Joseph, Roentgenologic Aid in the Diagnosis of Angioma. *Journal of the American Dental Association,* Vol. XXIX, Sept., 1942.

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Shapiro, Harry H., Anatomy for the Dental Student in the Clinical Years. *Annals of Dentistry,* Vol. I, Mar., 1943.

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Thomas, Bernerd O. A., with Charles F. Bodecker, Failure to Produce Dental Caries by Disturbing Acid-Base Balance. *Journal of Dental Research,* Vol. XXI, Oct., 1942.

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Zegarelli, Edward V., with Daniel E. Ziskin, An Unusual Case of Discreet Miliary Calcifications of the Cheek Probably Arising As a Result of Acute Parotitis Complicating Eclampsia. *American Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery,* Vol. XXIX, Jan., 1943.

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Ziskin, Daniel E., with Solomon N. Rosenstein and Louis Drucker, Interrelation of Large Parenteral Doses of Estrogen and Vitamin A and Their Effect on the Oral Mucosa. *American Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery,* Vol. XXIX, Mar., 1943.

Ziskin, Daniel E., with Joseph Shoham and John Munn Hanford, Actinomycosis. *American Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery,* Vol. XXIX, Apr., 1943.

As in past years the members of the Faculty have participated in a large number of scientific meetings, giving papers and clinics, and have

been active in civilian war work. Among the positions held by members of the teaching staff during the past year are the following:

Professor Earle B. Hoyt has been president of the Epsilon Epsilon Chapter of Omicron Kappa Upsilon, the national honorary dental fraternity, and has also served in the capacity of secretary of the Prosthodontia Section in the First District Dental Society. For his service to the alumni, Professor Hoyt was awarded the Certificate of Merit by the Columbia Association of the Alumni.

Professor Harold J. Leonard again had the opportunity of serving as chairman of the Periodontia Section of the American Association of Dental Schools at the March meeting. He has acted as secretary of the Periodontia Section of the American Dental Association and as secretary-treasurer of the Advisory Board for Dental Specialties. He has also been the secretary-treasurer of the American Board of Periodontology of which Dr. Arthur Merritt is chairman.

In 1942 Assistant Professor Gilbert P. Smith served as chairman of the Prosthodontia Section of the First District Dental Society, and in 1943 Associate Professor Donald J. McLaughlin succeeded him in this position. Associate Professor Harry A. Young is acting as secretary of the Prosthodontia Section.

Associate Professor Douglas B. Parker is chairman of the Hospital Coordinating Committee of the State of New York, and is also chairman of the Greater New York Conference of Hospital Dental Services. He is vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the New York State Dental Society and is chairman of the American Dental Association Committee on Dentistry in Civilian Defense. He is also on the editorial board of the new journal put out by the American Dental Association, *Journal of Oral Surgery*.

The presidency of the International Association for Dental Research was held this year by Professor Charles F. Bodecker.

Respectfully submitted,

Willard C. Rappleye,
Dean

June 30, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Library Service

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

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SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to present the following report on the work of the School of Library Service for the academic year 1942–43.

During the year, as shown in Table 1, there were 636 students registered for one or more courses in library service and book arts, a reduction of slightly more than 27 percent from the preceding year. Of the total of 636 registrants, 319 were candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science, 120 for the degree of Master of Science, and nine for the certificate. One hundred and eighty-eight were enrolled as nonmatriculated students, twenty of them having their primary registration in some other department of the University.

TABLE 1

REGISTRATION STATISTICS

	1937–38	*1938–39*	*1939–40*	*1940–41*	*1941–42*	*1942–43*
Summer Session	464	543	569	518	466	369
Winter Session	434	500	500	454	413	290
Spring Session	442	497	494	452	375	260
Total registration (excluding duplications)	923	1,071	1,061	991	888	636
Degrees granted	203	215	244	238	198	163

Of the 163 degrees granted during the year, nineteen were the degree of Master of Science and 144 the first professional degree, Bachelor of Science. One graduate received the professional certificate instead of the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Candidates registered during the year for the first professional degree had received their undergraduate degrees from ninety-eight different

colleges and universities. The largest group, as was true in the preceding year, came from Hunter College, with twenty-seven students. Brooklyn College and the University of Vienna were represented by eight students each; New York University and Barnard College, six each; College of the City of New York, Queens, Wellesley, New Rochelle, and Goucher, four each; five other colleges sent two each, and sixty-nine colleges one each.

Eighteen of the forty candidates for the degree of Master of Science had had their first year of professional study at Columbia; the other twenty-two studied in twelve different schools.

Figures for the geographical distribution of candidates for professional degrees show an increased proportion of students registered from New York. One hundred and forty-nine claimed New York, state or city, as residence. New Jersey sent twenty-six students, Massachusetts eleven, Pennsylvania seven, and Connecticut and Ohio five each. Nineteen other states were represented by from one to three students each. Although it was not anticipated that any students resident in foreign countries would register, four countries—Canada, China, Haiti, and Panama—were represented by one student each.

Table 2 shows the number of applications received in each of the last four years, together with the number which did not result in registration, whether because of ineligibility, rejection on other grounds, or withdrawal of application. The decline in applications over 1941–42, approximately 33 percent, is the same as that in registration in professional schools in New York State, as shown by statistics compiled by the New York State Education Department for the year.

TABLE 2

FORMAL APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION

	1939–40	*1940–41*	*1941–42*	*1942–43*
New applications received	803	689	489	322
Found to be ineligible	32	36	10	10
Technically eligible but rejected	90	55	30	16
Application withdrawn	125	173	129	103

Requests for recommendations of candidates for definite positions received by the placement office during the year reflected general conditions in the profession. A total of 804 such requests was considered, an increase of nearly 87 percent over the preceding academic year. The demand from various types of libraries was distributed as follows: public libraries, 26 percent; college libraries, 36 percent; school libraries, 7 percent; special (including governmental) libraries, 31 percent. This increased demand and the reduced supply of available graduates made it increasingly difficult to make recommendations for vacancies in the lower salary brackets.

The examining division of the Faculty prepared objective achievement tests in twelve different subjects. The total number of tests administered was 747, twelve of which were taken for complete exemption and thirteen for partial exemption from course requirements. A reference in last year's annual report to a newly prepared student manual on the comprehensive examinations brought various requests for the manual and for further information about the examinations.

Because of the valuable results of the coöperative experiment conducted in 1942, an invitation was again extended to all accredited library schools to administer to their students one or more of the examinations prepared for the Columbia students. Eight schools participated in this project, including two that had also coöperated in the preceding year. A total of 441 examinations was given in the eight coöperating schools. Suggestions from the faculty and students of these schools have contributed to the improvement of individual questions as well as of the examinations as a whole. The decrease in student enrollment in library schools in 1942–43 naturally constituted a limitation from the viewpoint of statistical analysis, which rendered the results less significant than would have been the case if findings could have been based on larger numbers of scores.

A second project involving an entirely different group was also conducted in 1943. The directors of a number of university and public libraries were asked to coöperate in the validation of the examination in cataloguing and classification by administering the examination prepared for Columbia students to the professional members of their cataloguing

departments. Nineteen libraries, including eleven public and eight university libraries, participated in this project. A total of 214 cataloguers took the examination. Geographically, the participating libraries are situated in various sections of the country, although eastern libraries predominated. The results of both coöperative projects have been interesting and fruitful in providing needed material for studies now in progress on the validity of the examinations.

The Edna M. Sanderson Scholarship was awarded to Ruth Schley, A.B., Simpson, 1938; B.S. in L.S., Illinois, 1940; the James I. Wyer Scholarship to Ruth Gilman, A.B., Grinnell, 1942; and the Florence Woodworth Scholarship to Lilian B. Buchanan, B.S., Western Carolina Teachers College, 1934; B.S., School of Library Service, Columbia, 1939. From unused balances from earlier years partial scholarships were awarded to Helen M. Jackson, A.B., Goucher, 1925; A.M., Columbia, 1940; and to Violet A. Cabeen, B.S. in Ed., Pennsylvania, 1917; B.S. in L.S., George Peabody College for Teachers, 1932. The Mary Wright Plummer Scholarship was granted to Eleanor L. Fleming, A.B., Vanderbilt, 1933. A Roberts Fellowship was held by Ida F. Robertson, A.B., Drake, 1942. A scholarship grant was also received by Hung-shun Chen, A.B., Yenching, 1929.

This year, as last, the Faculty suffered two important losses—one by the retirement of Professor Alice I. Hazeltine and the other by the resignation of Professor Harriet D. MacPherson to become the librarian of a large college for women. After graduating from Syracuse University in 1901 and the New York State Library School in 1902, Miss Hazeltine had a varied public library experience before beginning a noteworthy career as specialist in library work with children as Chief Children's Librarian in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. For a decade she served as Supervisor of Children's Work in the St. Louis Public Library. In 1926 she left the position of Supervisor of Young People's Reading in the Providence (Rhode Island) Public Library to join the newly created Faculty of the School of Library Service as Assistant Professor, in charge of the program of instruction in children's literature and library work with children. In this position, and in spite of poor health in recent years, Miss Hazeltine has contributed much through her high ideals and thorough knowledge

of her field. Best wishes for many years of health and happiness in which to make use of her leisure time are extended to her by friends and colleagues in the Faculty and the country at large.

Dr. MacPherson leaves her work as Assistant Professor of Library Service in the field of cataloguing and classification for the more active and, as her many friends hope, the more congenial work of librarian of Smith College. Graduating from Wellesley College in 1914 and the Library School of the New York Public Library in 1917, she received the Master's degree in 1924 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1929 from Columbia University in French literature. After several years' experience in the cataloguing department of the Columbia University Libraries and of the library of the College of the City of New York, she began her teaching in 1927 as part-time instructor and in 1930 became a full-time member of the Faculty as assistant professor.

Several publications sponsored or aided by the School have appeared during the year. Two of them originated in the Columbia Law Library and promise to be very useful in the better organization of law library service. A quarto volume entitled *A Catalog for a Law Library of 15,000 Volumes* compiled by Mr. Miles O. Price, law librarian and instructor in law library administration in summer sessions, was issued directly by the School. A *Cataloging Manual for Law Libraries* by Miss Elsie Basset, assistant supervisor of the cataloguing department of the Columbia University Libraries, in charge of law library cataloguing, was published by the H. W. Wilson Company. From Columbia University Press came a small volume by Professor Ernest J. Reece entitled *Programs for Library Schools*. The year also brought to completion under the auspices of the School a second edition of *Who's Who in Library Service,* edited by Charles C. Williamson and Alice L. Jewett. The first edition, also published by the H. W. Wilson Company, appeared in 1933 under the informal sponsorship of the School. The earlier volume, though long since out of date, had proved so useful to library and library school administrators that a second edition was projected in 1941, but could not be brought out as speedily as was hoped because of difficulties created by war conditions.

In signing my name to this more or less routine report prepared by the

administrative staff following the effective date of my retirement from the Deanship on June 30, 1943, I must add a personal word of warmest thanks to you, Sir, and to the University administration as a whole for the generous coöperation and support which the School of Library Service has enjoyed from its inception in 1926. Two other groups are also responsible in largest measure for whatever success the School has attained—the alumni and the Faculty.

In the years to come the School will depend more and more on the support of those who have received their professional degrees from Columbia. From the beginning, when there was no such body of graduates, we had the good fortune to enjoy the confidence and support of the so-called "predecessor" groups of alumni—those who received their professional training in the New York State Library School at Albany and in the Library School of the New York Public Library—and this has meant much to the success of the School and to me personally.

To the Faculty and staff I could not fail to express my deep appreciation of their loyal support and unstinted devotion to the welfare of the School. Upon these relationships, both official and personal, I shall always look back with undiminishing pleasure. I count as one of the pleasures of retiring from the Deanship the opportunity to welcome as my successor Dr. Carl M. White, of the class of 1934, who brings to the office everything that could be desired.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES C. WILLIAMSON
Dean

June 30, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of Bard College

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

BARD COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report on Bard College for the academic year 1942–43. Before this report could be written the College had begun to participate in the Army Specialized Training Program. The conditions under which I write are therefore very different from those of the year just closed. The total plant of the College is being used as never before in its history. The uncertainty about finding a proper way of putting our facilities at the disposal of the government has been satisfactorily dispelled. This unit of the University has joined the others in direct war service and is proud to make its contribution to the notable record being made by the University in the national emergency.

The record of the year ending June 30, 1943, is one of increasing interruptions to the normal course of education. Enrollment figures show a steady decline as the effects were felt of the selective service system and of the calling up of the Army and Navy reserve corps. More Faculty members volunteered for military service. In our efforts to help our students get ready earlier for useful service in the armed forces, we adjusted our schedule and offered more of the courses prerequisite to technical pursuits. These changes and the uncertainty in the minds of the students led to an inescapable sense that the College was disintegrating. We could save ourselves from the ill effects of that sense only by stressing those activities which gave us the comfort of contributing our portion to the war effort.

Our first summer term was inaugurated in June, 1942. For that term ninety-seven students registered, about 80 percent of the enrollment for the preceding term. It was evident that the accelerated program met our students' needs. The fall term opened in September, 1942, with 139 students, a number which approached closely the maximum ever enrolled in the College. By reason of graduations in December and through the action of the draft, our numbers were reduced to ninety-five at the be-

ginning of the term in February, 1943. Further reductions brought us to fifty-two at the opening of the summer term in June, 1943. We had graduated during the year a total of twenty-two men—two in September, 1942, fifteen in December, 1942, and five in May, 1943.

During the year it became evident that the plan of the Army and Navy to leave college men at their studies in the reserve corps was to be given up for the present specialized training programs. If a college was to exist it must receive its quota of trainees in one of the programs. By careful use of our resources and by sacrifices made by a loyal Faculty, we were able to continue as a civilian college until we were selected for a part in the Army Specialized Training Program. During this time we continued to give our students the individual attention characteristic of the Bard College educational system.

In addition to the six members of the Faculty who had entered the armed forces or government service at the end of last year, three others have received commissions in the Navy during the year just ended. Professor Abbot E. Smith and Mr. Robert Bierstedt were commissioned as lieutenants (j.g.) and Mr. Yale J. Newman as ensign. All have been assigned to duty elsewhere. Dr. Gustav M. Gilbert was commissioned in the Army of the United States and assigned to personnel service. Mr. Lawrence B. Leighton resigned his position as Instructor in Classics. Assistant Professor Paul Morrison and Mr. Harvey Fite are on leave of absence. New members added to the Faculty during the year are Dr. Werner Wolff, Assistant Professor of Psychology, and Mr. Richard H. Smythe, B.Arch., Associate in Fine Arts (for two terms).

Publications during the year by members of the Bard College Faculty include the following:

Artine Artinian: "Maupassant, 1850–1893." (In *Pour la victoire,* Feb. 27, 1943.)

Cyril Harris: *One Braver Thing.* New York, Scribner, 1942.

Felix E. Hirsch: "The Smaller College Libraries and the War." (In *Library Journal,* March 1, 1943.)

——— "Copernicus after 400 Years." (*In Saturday Review of Literature,* May 29, 1943.)

Adolf F. Sturmthal: *The Tragedy of European Labor, 1918–1939.* New York, Columbia University Press, 1943.

——— *A Survey of Literature on Postwar Reconstruction.* New York, New York University, 1943.

——— "Better than Rationing." (In the *Nation,* Jan. 9, 1943.)

In April the College conducted a three-day Inter-American Student Conference. With the coöperation and financial assistance of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, twenty-five visiting students from many Latin American countries were invited to join in the conference. We were greatly assisted also by the Institute of International Education and by the Division of Cultural Relations in the Department of State. The purpose of the Institute was to promote understanding between students of various parts of the Western Hemisphere. The program was centered in a series of panel discussions in which North American students took part with the visitors from Central and South America. In addition to the Bard College students, the participants included students from Vassar College, Sarah Lawrence College, and Bennington College. All the visitors were entertained in the College residence halls and spent three days in friendly association.

The Inter-American Student Conference had a somewhat different focus from that of most current discussions of American affairs. Instead of emphasizing solely the economic, political, and social problems, the Conference devoted itself to discussion of the arts, literature, and education. Distinguished writers, artists, and musicians gave lectures and concerts. Among the participants were Señorita María Rosa Oliver of Argentina, Señora Muna Lee de Muñoz Marin of Puerto Rico, Dr. Robert Smith, Director of the Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress, Mrs. Elsa Rogo Hirsch, Professor Joaquín Nin-Culmell of Cuba, Professor of Music at Williams College, Professor René Amengual of the University of Chile, Lincoln Kirstein, and Dr. Hugo Fernández Artucio of Uruguay, Director of the Latin American Bureau of the Free World Association.

Among the lecturers who visited the College during the year in the series of college meetings were several members of the Columbia University Faculty: Professor Frederic G. Hoffherr, Professor Mark Van Doren, Dr. Henry W. Wells, and Professor Harry F. Carman (for the Commencement Address in December, 1942). The Reverend Stephen F.

Bayne, Jr., Chaplain of the University, officiated at the Chapel services during July, 1942, and at Easter Sunday in 1943. Other distinguished lecturers were Dr. Hans Ernest Fried of the College of the City of New York, Mr. George Biddle, well-known American painter, and Henry Morton Robinson, editor of the *Readers Digest.*

A group of Faculty and students coöperated with the Universities Committee on Post-War International Problems. Under the leadership of a student committee and with the advice of Professors Smith and Sturmthal, the discussion group contributed to the formulation of answers by American college committees to many questions of public policy.

The College Library, under Dr. Felix E. Hirsch and Miss Vivian L. Drake, Assistant Librarian, has continued to grow at only slightly reduced rate during this year of uncertainty. In spite of necessary retrenchments, the Library appropriations for books were only slightly below last year's. We are able to offer to the trainees of the Army Specialized Training Program in the coming year an unusually complete library for a small college. To assist the students in the Foreign Language and Area Curriculum the Library is especially rich in works on the history and the social and cultural institutions of France and Germany. During the year many gifts have been received, from the Columbia University Library, from Professor Homer Pearson of Vassar College, and from students and members of the Faculty of Bard College. The rare book collection has been enriched by further generous gifts from our good neighbor, Mr. Christian A. Zabriskie, who has presented recently four beautiful first editions of works by A. A. Milne, including the very rare edition of *When We Were Very Young.* The improvements in the Library's physical conditions in recent years have made it possible to meet the increased strain which will be put upon this center of college activity during the coming period of usefulness in the Army Specialized Training Program.

It can hardly be gainsaid that college education for men has been struck a resounding blow by the war. Colleges have had to turn their thoughts to schemes for usefulness in the special task of winning the war. In doing so they have not neglected the task of education of the remaining civilian students, but they have carried on in an atmosphere of restlessness and uncertainty. Both teachers and students have been aware that tomorrow

they might not be present. Education is fundamentally a looking-forward, by both teachers and students. When the circumstances make it impossible to look forward and to plan more than the next short steps, there is grave danger that the heart will go out of the process. It is gratifying to report that the vitality of the educational work at Bard during the year has not been too noticeably lowered. Students have responded, for the most part, to the challenge to make the most of their remaining days in college. In many instances the Faculty report increase in seriousness and a higher level of scholarship.

Specialized training has, however, gained at the expense of education. Many short-term jobs were done, and done satisfactorily. Students were given preinduction training that seemed likely to be most useful for them. Mathematics and all the sciences were studied by more people than would normally have turned to them. Premedical and pre-engineering courses were brought to accelerated conclusions, to provide the armed forces with a reservoir of candidates for further specialized training. This kind of training is not the education for which colleges are primarily kept up; nor can speed-up processes be applied to learning, even of technical subjects, without loss of efficiency in the long run. College students of this generation have suffered the shock of war not only in battle but also in the very quality of their training for life. One can say this candidly without for a moment denying the importance of the education which they receive in the armed forces and indeed which they receive by being soldiers in a great war for their country's preservation. What they will have lost depends of course upon the conception of education dominant in the institutions they have been forced to leave.

Colleges too have gone to war, and they too will doubtless learn something about life and about education. Many of them already are searching their minds and their ways. The characteristic theme in the discussions is the need for far-reaching changes in education or at least the expectation that changes will have to come. Some institutions seem to feel a particularly painful fear lest their former students themselves will turn and rend them for their failure to give what was most needed in the great crisis of their lives. There seem, however, to be differences of opinion as to what it was that the fighting generation needed that it did not have. Was it more technical or vocational training or was it more

knowledge of the issues of the war, more grasp of the meaning of life itself? The answer to this question will determine a college's direction in the post-war period. All institutions in such a crisis as our present one feel a peculiar need to prove their usefulness. They seem to feel the ground shake under them, and they wish to know, not just that they have existed and that it would be pleasant to continue to exist, but that they are sound by virtue of strong foundations in social usefulness or at least of foundations only slightly in need of shoring up. The social ideals of education are therefore being revised and strengthened for the new age.

The inescapable fact of all education still remains the individual student and what can be made of him. This is not "the average student" nor "the American student," but each student who enters the classroom. His potentialities govern what may be made of him. An army, even during a war, is aware of this fact, and our army has taken notable strides towards making use of individual potentialities in varied special tasks. At the same time, as an officer has recently said, there is in the building of an army an inevitable tendency to think of manpower in purely quantitative terms, as a commodity to be distributed in bulk. The influence of this tendency upon the soldiers themselves may be expected to bring about in peacetime an increased insistence upon being treated on more individual terms. Peacetime education has dealt with students too much on the bulk commodity basis. In most of the prognostications for post-war education will be found the return to the primary fact that unless something is done to develop the potentialities of each individual student, we shall not meet the needs either of the soldiers who return to take up their education again or of the new generation by whom we wish to do better than we have done by the preceding one.

Even if we accept this guiding principle, we still have to come to some agreement as to the end or ends of the education of these individuals. Their potentialities may govern what we can make of them. Our own conception of education will guide what courses of study we try to force or persuade the students to follow. Society needs citizens trained in an infinite variety of skills and knowledge. It also needs to raise the level of common wisdom in all its citizens, however they may differ in their special skills. There is a more intimate relation between the special skills and the wisdom than educational systems have recognized. We have too

often made a sharp distinction between vocational or professional training and the training we call "cultural." All "usefulness" has been assumed to inhere in the vocational training. In a "practical" society and a "practical" age this assumption has militated against the liberal arts. The liberal arts colleges have been affected by the same assumption and have adopted in response a superior attitude as the custodians of all the wisdom. Until the two aspects of education are brought together in one process, both will suffer. Until vocational training is training for work in a society whose ends are somewhat understood by each master of a trade, we shall miss both the end of true vocational training and the opportunity to foster a dynamic social wisdom. Until the wisdom found in our cultural heritage is somehow grasped by us and transmitted to our students as no less practical than the skills and special knowledge, liberal education will function in a vacuum. It is this fusion of the will to do something for which society will reward them and of the will to know what their own and others' activities add up to in the progress of the race which will give a new meaning to the education to which our students-on-leave and our new generation will return.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Harold Gray
Dean

June 30, 1943

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

ANNUAL REPORT

The effects of total war upon a nation's educational system are proving to be profound. It is still too early, however, to indicate what these consequences will be. It has become entirely clear that modern warfare lays its heaviest burden upon technical education. In fact, this emphasis has been so strong that one of the most exciting items of current discussion revolves about the fate of both liberal arts colleges and liberal arts courses in our secondary schools and universities in relation to professional schools. This discussion will, no doubt, have a bearing also on the future development of technical institutions and graduate schools.

The 45th year of the New York School of Social Work has been a steady and continuous adjustment to the varying and increasing requirements incidental to the war. The creation of many new social work positions in various types of war activities and the rapid turnover in personnel in public and private agencies has resulted in a great demand for social workers. An increase in our student body from a maximum of 275 to 300 full-time students this year and 350 as of October 1, 1943, has meant creating more field work opportunities and increasing the number of classes. The Red Cross, the Community Service Society, and other agencies have provided more field work supervision and we have drawn on personnel of local social work agencies for additional teaching staff.

Throughout the year the teaching faculty, through committee activities, and as individuals, have been re-examining syllabi with the changing responsibilities of social workers in mind. While the basic processes of social work have not changed, the situations in which the young worker finds himself may be very different and it has been our objective to bring in for class discussion and illustration the problems facing our alumni in the world of today, a world in which the war has affected most social problems.

All members of the faculty have carried responsibilities in the wider community in various kinds of emergency work. Institutes in connection with social work conferences, teaching in U.S.O. and Red Cross courses, work with O.C.D. and with Selective Service,

and membership on various committees considering problems arising from the war, are some of the kinds of service in which they have been engaged. Numerous articles have been published and Miss Dorothy Hutchinson's book "In Quest of Foster Parents" was published by the School in the Columbia University Press series.

During the year, Mr. Robert T. Lansdale, who became a member of the Faculty in 1937, resigned to accept the appointment as Commissioner of Social Welfare of New York State. Mrs. Una Purdie Schreiber, who came to the School as a member of the field work faculty in 1930, resigned, and Miss Marguerite Meyer, of The Family Society of Allegheny County, has come from Pittsburgh to fill her place. Miss Virginia Tannar, who has been supervising our field work unit in the New York City Department of Welfare, resigned and has been appointed to the faculty of the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University. Miss Bessie Meyer of the Department of Welfare is replacing her. Miss M. Antoinette Cannon, who spent the year 1941–42 as Director of the Department of Social Work at the College of Education, University of Puerto Rico, returned to the School in the fall of 1942.

Mr. Arthur Page, who has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the School since 1931, resigned. Mrs. George Nichols and Mrs. David M. Levy were elected to membership on the Board, both having been active members of the Board of the Community Service Society. Mrs. Nichols is a graduate of the New York School of Social Work.

The School has maintained close relationships with the developing program in public welfare in New York City beginning with the establishment of the Emergency Home Relief Bureau and continuing through 1937, when the emergency agency was merged into the Department of Welfare. The Department of Welfare has made possible field work opportunities for students for a number of years and in one district has provided facilities for a field work unit partly financed by the School. These activities are continuing and, in addition, beginning October 1, 1943, another field work unit is being organized with eight assistant supervisors in the Department of Welfare registered as students. They will combine field work and courses during two consecutive quarters and then will register for a third quarter, with full-time class work at the School or a combination of classes with field work in another agency. These students have all had some previous courses at the School and they were selected jointly by the Department and the School.

To a large extent the part-time courses, which have now become an important part of the School's curriculum, used widely by employed staff in a variety of fields of social work, were organized at the outset to meet the demand of the Department of Welfare personnel for educational opportunities. Many of the staff of the Department have, through leaves of absence or through resignation, entered as full-time students and completed the requirements of the School. In recent months leaves of absence have been more difficult for the Department to grant because of limited personnel, and it is with this situation in mind that this new plan has been organized.

The American Red Cross has continued to offer second year fellowships in psychiatric and medical social work, as well as in home service. During the year there have been 23 such fellowship students registered at the School receiving a monthly stipend and tuition grant.

Various private agencies in the city and its vicinity as well as several in more distant cities have offered to second year students fellowships covering maintenance and tuition with the understanding that on graduation the student will work for the agency for at least a year. The faculty of the School has been well aware of the possible dangers involved in such plans and has made efforts to insure the educational value of the field work where it is provided by the agency granting the fellowship, as well as making possible free time for attending courses and study. The whole problem of cooperating with social work agencies in recruiting staff through fellowships is still experimental and is to be carefully reviewed during the coming year.

The Polish Government in Exile has offered a number of fellowships covering maintenance and tuition to Polish citizens planning to return to Poland after the war to engage in social work. These students are required to meet the entrance requirements of Columbia University and will register for the School year beginning October 1, 1943.

For the past three years the School has been one of the graduate schools of Columbia and relations with the University have proved most cordial and valuable. The school and individual members of the faculty have cooperated in a number of projects sponsored by the University. The School has offered at Teachers College, three semester courses in Orientation to Social Work in Family and Community Welfare. This course is to be continued during the

academic year 1943–44 at the request of Teachers College. The Institute of International Administration of the University sent its students to the School for five weeks at the end of the Spring and beginning of the Summer Quarters for an exploration of some of the content of social work training which is related to relief administration. These courses were organized and participated in by various members of the faculty and two and one-half days a week were devoted to observing various types of social agencies. The field work faculty of the School arranged this part of the program and secured wholehearted cooperation from the social agencies in the City, both public and private.

Since the beginning of Selective Service, the School has kept a record of former students in the armed forces, and in various war services. This record probably is not complete, but from the information reported to the School there are 244 alumni—both men and women—in the armed forces, and serving with the military forces in the Red Cross and U.S.O. At least once a quarter a mimeographed letter has been sent to these alumni. We have included with this letter the addresses of all alumni in service, and as a result former students of the School have met one another in foreign countries as well as in camps in the United States. Mention has been made in these letters of recent books and articles in the public and private welfare field and in a few cases the School has made available to alumni in isolated camps in this country material which was requested. Many of these former students plan to return to the School to complete degree requirements, or to do post-graduate work, and it has been our hope that they will not have to neglect completely their major interest in social work during these war years.

The Army has recently included social work in the official classification code (number 263) and a number of alumni are assigned to activities that are related to social work. Some are in personnel work, a number are assisting psychiatrists, and others are in relief administration. The American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, through its War Service Secretary, assembled from all the Schools of Social Work, lists of their alumni in the Army, or about to be inducted, with information about their training and experience, and has worked closely with the Adjutant General's Office in developing plans for expansion of psychiatric services as well as in the selection of men for assignment to psychiatric units.

During 1941–42 the School accepted only 59% of the applications for admission to the full-time curriculum. Decision to increase the

student body during 1942–43 made it possible to accept 73% of the applications considered. Applications decreased only 13% in total but there was a 58% decrease in the applications from men. Candidates for admission to the School come from all parts of the United States and Puerto Rico, as well as foreign countries; 48% of the total coming from elsewhere than New York City. Many applications indicated interest in preparation for postwar work, both at home and abroad.

Applications accepted for admission to the part-time curriculum decreased 6% for the year. During the year, however, the facilities for part-time study were put to a new use. The dearth of professionally trained workers caused many agencies to add to their staffs inexperienced, untrained personnel with the understanding that part-time study would be carried concurrently with their work. The School willingly cooperated in meeting this emergency need.

In the spring of 1943 representatives of national group work and recreation, civilian and war agencies were called together to consider how the School might be helpful to them with their staff problems. The discussions eventuated in a four-week institute at the School.

Also in the spring of 1943 representatives of nine undergraduate colleges in and near New York gathered at the School for a series of four Saturday meetings to consider undergraduate curricula leading to employment in the federal services, or preparing for graduate training in social work. Most of these colleges have developed sequences of courses in various departments for these purposes and joint consideration of objectives may result in a better understanding of their programs.

This brief review of the School's current activities leads to further reflections concerning the future. Of one thing there can be no doubt, namely, that this war will create a demand for trained social workers which the existing schools cannot meet with their present equipment. Serious attention needs now to be directed to three probable adaptations: (a) the more or less rapid expansion of schools of social work to meet demands of war and the immediate postwar period, (b) plans for eventual retrenchment in line with normal requirements of a peace-time nation, (c) a careful study of probable postwar changes in both private and public social welfare.

WALTER W. PETTIT, *Director*

October, 1943

School of Tropical Medicine

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Report of the Director

For the Year Ending June 30, 1943

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SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

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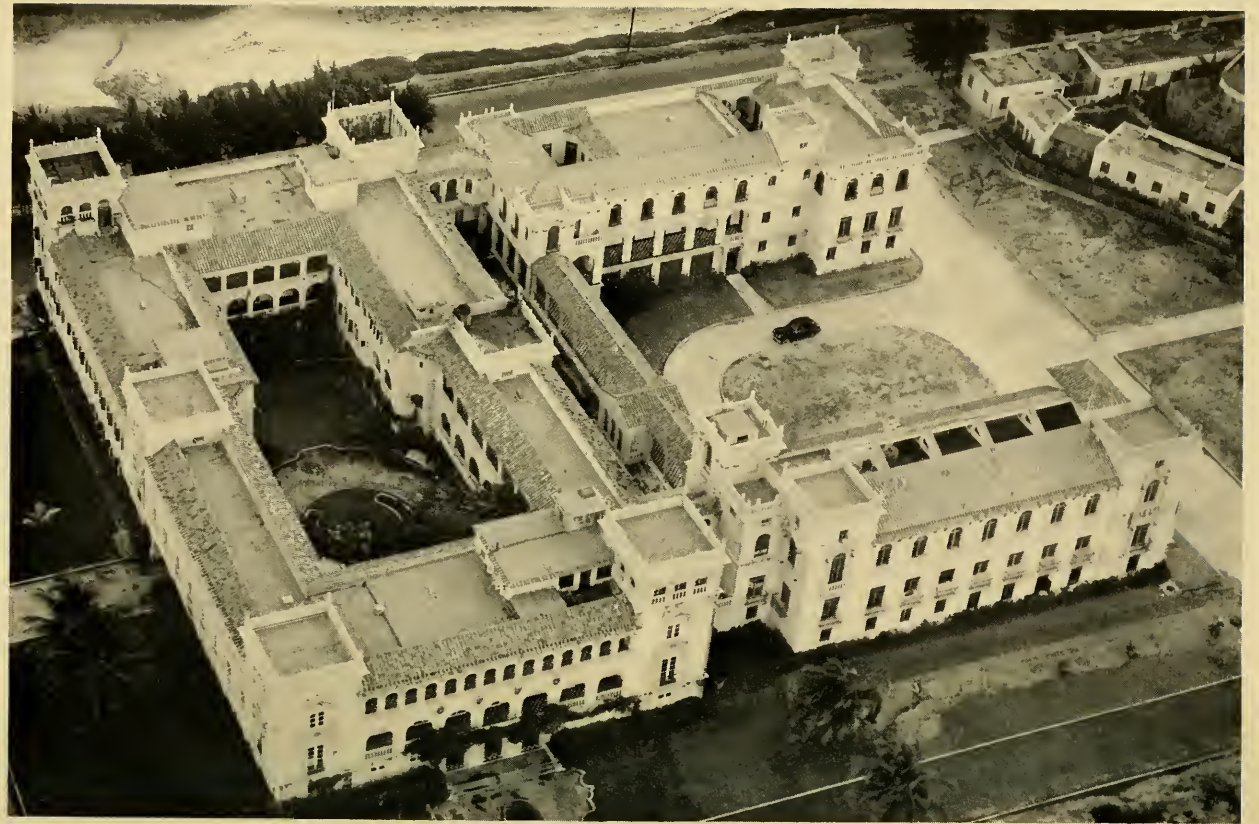
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SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

For the Year Ending June 30, 1943

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Once again the completion of another school year opens the pages of a new report on the administrative, teaching, and research activities of the School of Tropical Medicine. Its new Director, who was officially appointed on April 6, 1942, to succeed Dr. George W. Bachman to this post at the expiration of the latter's sabbatical leave, respectfully submits to your careful consideration the following account of the work carried out under his direction during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

This has been a year of trying circumstances for Puerto Rico and for its people, and the School of Tropical Medicine has not escaped the consequences, even though it has not suffered as much as was anticipated. The highlight of the past year was the very generous gift of Mrs. Pauline Riggs Noyes, a former resident of the Island, who bequeathed the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the School in memory of her husband, the late Mr. Robert B. Noyes. This amount has already been forwarded through the executor of her estate, Mr. R. Keith Kane, of Washington, D. C., and has been invested in national defense bonds.

However, the pressing need of both the Army and the Navy for the services of trained medical men has aroused a feeling of disturbing uncertainty as to the future of many of the dependencies of the School. These two branches of the armed forces have already absorbed into their ranks: Dr. R. Rodríguez Molina, Assistant Professor of Tropical Medicine, now Captain, United States Army Medical Corps; Dr. A. Díaz Atiles, Associate in Pediatrics, Lieutenant (j.g.), United States Navy Medical Corps; Mr. John M. Henderson, Assistant Professor of Sanitary Science, Major, United States Public

Health Service; Dr. Manuel Chiqués, Resident Physician of the University Hospital, serving outside of Puerto Rico; Dr. José Sobrino and Dr. Edgardo R. Silva, also Resident Physicians and recently called, Mr. Rafael Castejón, Mr. Abisail Montalvo, and Mr. Ramón Díaz Calderín, Laboratory Assistants, and Mr. Ernesto González, who was in charge of the Experimental Animal House.

The School has furthermore had to surmount innumerable obstacles and overcome pressing difficulties arising out of the present transportation situation which, in turn, has been so adversely affected through lack of shipping. Technical equipment needed for various research studies has been held up and delayed month after month, awaiting priority authorization, and the program in question has necessarily had to be either modified or postponed until the arrival of the apparatus. On the other hand, added impetus was given a special research project of the School by the continuation, through legislative action, of the grant that made possible during the past year the study of the prevalence of Weil's disease and typhus fever in Puerto Rico.

It has likewise been practically impossible to secure shipments of the concentrated food which is in normal times fed to experimental animals. This scarcity forced the Department of Chemistry to study the formula for a new diet which could be prepared locally and which, after certain modifications, is giving fairly satisfactory results. In like manner, the Santiago Primate Colony has suffered from the shortage of foodstuffs and the accompanying steady rise in prices. Consequently, those in charge have had to exercise their ingenuity, with amazingly good results.

In spite of these and other lesser circumstances unnecessary to detail here, the School of Tropical Medicine has held up well, proceeding with faithfulness and energy, and in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, to do its part in the training of men for the present and for later vital tasks of reconstruction and peace.

Visitors

Notwithstanding present-day travel difficulties, the School has persisted in its policy of maintaining close contact with the outside world by bringing in for teaching and guidance leading world scientists who always leave in their wake so much inspiration and enthusiasm. Although the number has necessarily been limited this year, the School had its fair quota of visitors, among them being Dr. Gustavo Pittaluga, of the University of Madrid, leading world authority in hematology. Dr. Pittaluga came to Puerto Rico as the guest of the University of Puerto Rico, of the Puerto Rico Medical Association, and of the School. He delivered lectures on various subjects at the two former institutions and, at the latter, offered a course of four lectures that aroused immense interest among the local medical profession. Shortly afterward Dr. Cecil J. Watson, of the School of Medicine of the University of Minnesota, was guest speaker of the Puerto Rico Medical Association at its annual meeting, also lecturing at the School. Dr. Lydia J. Roberts, of the University of Chicago, conferred with the Director while in Puerto Rico at the behest of the Federal Government; Mr. H. M. Miller, Jr., of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, also visited the School on his return trip from South America and, lastly, Dr. H. W. Brown, Dean of the School of Public Health of the University of North Carolina.

Lectures

Herewith follows the schedule of lectures, clinics, and clinico-pathological conferences that made up the regular program of the past academic year, in which local guest speakers participated. The School is indebted to all of them for their valuable coöperation.

November, 1942

Thursday 5 Lecture. Mental Hygiene Problems in Students at the University of Puerto Rico. Dr. Luis M. Morales.

Thursday	12	Seminar. The Antibody Basis of Immunity in Trichinosis. Dr. J. Oliver González.
Wednesday	18	Medical Clinic. Schistosomiasis of the Lungs. Dr. Ramón M. Suárez.
Thursday	26	Clinico-pathological Conference. Presentation of Case: Papillary Adenocarcinoma of Gall Bladder. Dr. Enrique Koppisch.

December, 1942

Thursday	3	Lecture. Infant and Child Mortality in Puerto Rico. Dr. R. Fernández Marchante.
"	10	Lecture. Venereal Diseases in Puerto Rico and Their Laboratory Diagnosis. Dr. O. Costa Mandry.
Wednesday	16	Lecture. Clinical and Biochemical Aspects of Urobilinogen. Dr. Cecil J. Watson.
Thursday	17	Lecture. Congenital Anomalies of the Circulatory System. Dr. A. Díaz Atiles.

January, 1943

Thursday	14	Lecture. Cleft of Lip and Palate. Captain Luis A. Passalacqua, M.C., United States Army.
"	21	Clinico-pathological Conference. Presentation of cases: a. Syphilis of Aorta. b. Rheumatic Heart Disease. Dr. Enrique Koppisch.
"	28	Lecture. Some Hemorrhagic Conditions of the Ovaries and Fallopian Tubes. Dr. Jorge del Toro.

February 1943

Thursday	11	Lecture. Investigations on the Malaria Mosquito of the Mississippi and of Puerto Rico. Dr. Harry D. Pratt.
"	18	Lecture. Ringworm of the Scalp in Puerto Rico. Dr. Arturo L. Carrión.
"	26	Clinico-pathological Conference. Presentation of case: Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis. Dr. Enrique Koppisch.

March 1943

Thursday	4	Lecture. Public Health Work in Puerto Rico under War Conditions. Dr. A. Fernós Isern.
"	11	Lecture. Sobre el diagnóstico precoz del cáncer del estómago. Dr. A. Rodríguez Olleros.

Thursday	18	Lecture. The Water Supply System in Puerto Rico. Mr. C. T. Wright.
"	25	Clinico-pathological Conference. Presentation of cases: a. Atypical Typhoid Fever. b. Multiple Myeloma. Dr. Enrique Koppisch.

April 1943

Thursday	1	Lecture. Anomalous Arteriovenous Communications. Dr. J. Noya Benítez.
"	8	Clinico-pathological Conference. Presentation of cases: a. Chronic Lymphatic Leukemia. b. Coronary Thrombosis with Infarction and Double Rupture of Left Ventricle. Dr. Enrique Koppisch.
"	15	Lecture. Preliminary Report on Venereal Diseases in Relation to Military Forces in Puerto Rico. Dr. Ernesto Quintero.

May, 1943

Thursday	6	Clinico-pathological Conference. Presentation of cases: a. Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver. b. Weil's Disease. Dr. Enrique Koppisch.
"	13	Lecture. The Use of Calcium Gluconate in Treating Malaria Chills. Dr. Dwight Santiago Stevenson.
"	20	Lecture. The Diagnosis and Treatment of Purulent Meningitis. Dr. Antonio Ortiz Ortiz.
"	27	Clinico-pathological Conference. Presentation of case: Typhus Fever. Dr. Enrique Koppisch and Dr. Roberto Francisco.

The four lectures delivered in the School by Dr. Gustavo Pittaluga were as follows:

February	1	Physiopathology of the Reticuloendothelial System.
"	2	Physiopathology of the Spleen.
"	3	Differential Diagnosis of the Reticulosarcomas and Malignant Lymphogranulomas.
"	4	Erythroblastic Anemias.

Last summer, members of the Department of Chemistry conceived the idea of meeting together informally every Friday afternoon to discuss problems relating not only to the professional activity of the speaker but also to any type of activity, or subject, in which he or she might be interested. Although these seminars were originally planned as an exclusive activity of the Department of Chemistry, others became interested, and they finally developed into an intra-school affair. These seminars have achieved two important functions: (1) acquainting the staff with a number of aspects of the various branches of science studied at the School, and (2) bringing together the members of the several laboratories in a more or less informal gathering. Eleven seminars were held during the year 1941–42, and the following subjects were discussed during the present one:

February	6	Practical Applications of Statistical Analysis to Chemical and Biological Data. Mr. J. L. Janer.
"	12	Experiments with Native Puerto Rican Diets. Dr. Marianne Goettsch.
"	19	Blood Changes in Malaria and Leishmaniasis. Mr. J. T. Maldonado.
"	25	El diagnóstico de la muerte. Dr. Guillermo M. Carrera.
March	5	On the Site of Formation of Diphtheria Toxin. Mr. L. M. González.
"	12	Antigenic Analysis of the Tissues of *Ascaris lumbricoides*, var. *suum*. Dr. J. Oliver González.
"	19	Transfusion Reactions with Special Reference to Subgroups and the Rh Factor. Dr. Mercedes Torregrosa.
"	26	Nutritional Status in Regard to the Vitamins. Dr. H. E. Munsell.
April	2	Elements of X-ray Physics. Dr. G. Ruiz Cestero.
"	9	Divagaciones en torno a la terminología científica. Dr. R. Lavandero.
"	30	An Unusual Case of Autohemoagglutination. Dr. Eduardo Montilla.

May	7	Exploración del estómago. Dr. F. Hernández Morales.
"	14	Vitamin C in Normal and Abnormal Persons in Puerto Rico. Miss Ana M. Cuadros.
"	21	Behavior of a Group of Mental Patients under Travel Conditions. Dr. M. Rifkinson.
"	28	A Review of the Role of Carbohydrates in Helminth Immunity. Miss Josefina Acosta Matienzo.
June	4	The Streptococcus Problem with Special Reference to Streptolysins and Anti-streptolysins. Dr. A. Pomales Lebrón.
"	11	Interesting Facts about Perfumes. Miss Julita Margarida.
"	18	Impressions of a Hospital Pharmacist. Mrs. Ana R. F. Guzmán.

In January, 1943, there was held in the auditorium of the School the Second Annual Meeting of the Puerto Rico Public Health Association, affiliated with the National Public Health Association. The sessions lasted three days, during which scientific papers were presented by members of the staffs of both the Insular Department of Health and the School. In the elections that followed, Dr. P. Morales Otero was elected President and Dr. Guillermo Arbona was re-elected Secretary.

Personnel

The tragedy surrounding Dr. W. A. Hoffman's death remains fresh in our minds and the shock of its unexpectedness a heavy blow. For sixteen years Dr. Hoffman had been associated with the School —a definite part of the school life—as Assistant Professor of Parasitology. He had known the institution in its infancy and had helped to make it grow; he had worked along with it and had identified himself closely with its life and its ambitions. Just when he was about to leave for Brazil, where he was to help in the development of a similar organization and might have reaped the fruit of his many years of studious labor, Dr. Hoffman died. His colleagues mourn the loss of a friend and of a valued scientist.

At the last meeting of the Special Board of Trustees, Mr. Félix

Lamela, Executive Secretary, was granted a year's leave of absence to devote to the organization and development of the Inter-American Hospital Association, for which plans were laid in 1940. Mr. Lamela has worked under the auspices of the Office of the Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau towards the establishment of closer relations between the hospital units of North and South America and, among other objectives, strove to promote the education and betterment of hospital administrators by an exchange of professional and technical personnel through study and travel fellowships and through information in matters of hospital administration. Mr. Lamela recently completed an extended tour of the principal cities of Central and South America.

Dr. D. H. Cook, Head of the Department of Chemistry, will be absent on leave during the coming academic year 1943–44 and will return to the Department of Chemistry at Columbia University to take part in its teaching program. Dr. Rurico S. Díaz Rivera, of the University Hospital staff, was a postgraduate student at the University of Pennsylvania during the past year.

The following appointments were made in 1942–43: Dr. Hazel E. Munsell, as Research Associate in Chemistry in the Department of Clinical Medicine, for work on the vitamin content of native diets; Dr. Guillermo Arbona, as Assistant Professor of Public Health and Head of the Department of Public Health of the School; Mr. Nelson Biaggi, as Assistant in Sanitary Science in the same department; Dr. Edgardo Silva, Dr. José Sobrino, Dr. José González Giusti, and Dr. R. Fernández Marchante, as members of the staff of the University Hospital; Mr. Orlando Bonilla, Mr. Gilberto Rodríguez Vizcarrondo, Mr. José Rafael Rivera, Miss Ana María Cuadros and Miss María Teresa Rullán to the laboratory staff of the School.

Because of a change in residence, the following members resigned during the year: Dr. James Watt and Mrs. Sophie D. Griffitts, Re-

search Associates in the Department of Bacteriology, and Mrs. Constance M. Locke, English Copy Editor of *The Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine*.

The Journal

Conditions abroad continued to affect the distribution of *The Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine* by cutting off practically all of its foreign subscribers. At present only a very few subscriptions are being held for the duration. However, the increasing interest that has been awakened in our relations with Latin American nations makes the bilingual character of the Journal more and more of a vital link. For this reason, the new Board of Editors, in defining the policy that is to govern this publication, plans to stress the need for a closer exchange of ideas between North and Latin American investigators and is offering the pages of this bilingual quarterly as a means for such exchange.

The Journal has, up to the present time, been made up almost in its entirety of contributions from the Faculty of the School and from members of the Insular Department of Health. In an effort to widen its scope and to reach a larger circle of readers, the Editors will henceforth include articles from authors outside of the Americas. It is hoped in this way to give workers in tropical medicine in different parts of the tropical world a greater opportunity for keeping in touch with the scientific activities of their colleagues.

A recent new feature of the Journal is the series of book reviews appearing for the first time in the June issue of last year. Such an innovation has resulted in a twofold advantage, since the books reviewed by members of the School are added to the shelves of the library.

In 1939, the librarian was given charge of the exchange and complimentary subscriptions to the Journal, and she has since that time been making a yearly revision of these lists in conjunction with the Office of Distribution of Columbia University Press, where the

Journal is printed. According to the latest revision, the number of issues currently exchanged was 113; those not distributed because of war are being held for future mailing. The complimentary list today totaled 188.

The editors report the retirement of Mrs. Constance M. Locke, English Copy Editor of this publication, who for ten years worked untiringly and with great enthusiasm to improve the quality of the work appearing within its pages.

THE LIBRARY. Mrs. ANA R. C. VELÁZQUEZ, Librarian

During the twelve-month period of this report, the Library has has increased its stock to 7,915 bound books and journals. It now has 4,063 reprints in its files, thus supplementing references on journals not regularly received. The number of current periodicals totals 341. One hundred and sixteen are being purchased, 163 are exchanged for *The Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine,* and sixty-two are free. Included in these figures are periodicals received irregularly and exchange subscriptions held because of the war, but no duplicate journals.

Only 1,238 items and 55 volumes have been received this year through the Medical Library Association Exchange. These figures show a decrease over last year's gifts but such a condition is to be expected because of present-day transportation difficulties. The library card record of duplicates shows 6,393 items and 282 complete volumes.

The library acknowledges its appreciation to the Director, to the present and former members of the staff, and to all others who have made contributions totaling 1,345 items, 35 complete volumes, and 11 books. The names of these donors follow: Dr. Conrado F. Asenjo, Miss Helen Booth, Dr. A. L. Carrión, Dr. D. H. Cook, Colonel A. T. Cooper, Mr. José A. Goyco, Dr. F. Hernández Morales, Dr. W. A. Hoffman, Dr. Enrique Koppisch, Dr. Hazel E. Munsell, Dr. J. Oliver González, Miss Johanna J. Schwarte, Dr. James

Watt, Dr. Myron E. Wegman. Special mention must be made of Dr. J. Muñoz Baralt's gift consisting of 335 items and 11 complete volumes of dental journals.

A most satisfying method of coöperation has been offered by Drs. Carrión, Cook, Cooper, Hernández Morales, Morales Otero, and Munsell in providing current subscriptions of journals, a contribution of great import in these past years when limited library funds have restricted the number of journals purchased. The library was, and still is, dependent upon this voluntary support in order to meet the needs of its readers.

The Director sent to the library a collection of material belonging to Dr. George W. Bachman, covering the fields of helminthology, protozoölogy, and parasitology and containing 2,111 reprints, 41 annual reports, and 184 other items (parts of journals, theses, monographs, etc.). As authorized by the Director, 675 reprints were donated to the Department of Biology of the University of Puerto Rico and 213 were selected by Drs. W. A. Hoffman and J. Oliver González as of value to them.

The library keeps a record of all incomplete volumes of periodicals in an attempt to complete all the series received. This record, which is carefully reviewed for possible additions every time offers from the Exchange are received, shows 8,760 items representing 421 different titles. It is hoped that within the course of time the library will have a complete collection of selected journals in uninterrupted series, covering all the medical sciences.

Early this year work was commenced on the compilation of lists of publications of authors who are, or have been, associated with the institution. A form letter was circulated among these men, enclosing their own lists of publications for additions and corrections. Each reference was given an entry on a bibliographic card file that is to be kept together with a corresponding collection of reprints. These cards carry information as to whether the library has copies of articles apart from the original source, whether the reprints are

the only source, etc. The total number of lists compiled to date is 61, and the corresponding card file contains 2,026 entries.

At the request of the Librarian, the Director supplied a list of those subjects of research that are being pursued by members of the staff. Notices which will bring to their attention publications in their own or related fields, appearing in current periodicals and not likely to be read by them, are being sent out to them.

Although the bibliographic resources of the library have been strengthened by the purchase of a complete collection of the *Index Medicus* and the *Index Catalogue of the Surgeon General's Office,* the librarian plans to commence the typing of references of interest to the staff of the School which will supplement the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus.* Such references will consist of bibliographies on the subjects of major interest, and such material as is not available at present in the library will be offered. Work is to begin with Ashford's Bibliography on Sprue and the addition to this bibliography by Hanes.

Last year the beginning of a catalogue in dictionary form, for which there had been urgent need, was reported. In addition to typewritten cards made in the library, 7,570 Library of Congress cards have been adapted so far for use. Fair headway is being made on this work. Since there is no subject authority list in medicine, a file of the headings used as subjects was begun together with this catalogue, its entries now numbering 1,265.

For years it has been felt that the library should undergo a thorough and definite reclassification, as it had been previously and provisionally classified under rather broad headings which had proved most unsatisfactory. A more detailed classification was needed since the number of books was increasing and a more logical system would be necessary. After a careful study of various methods, the Cunningham Classification for Medical Literature was chosen as the one to better meet present needs. This classification will provide an adequate grouping of the contents of the library to be used along with the catalogue.

The privilege of withdrawing material is granted only to the personnel of the institution. However, in meritorious cases, this privilege is authorized with a special written permission from the Director. To date, sixty-nine of these permits have been granted, of which sixteen have been issued to Army and Navy officers stationed in Puerto Rico.

Teaching Activities

As soon as hostilities commenced, the School realized the need for extending its teaching activities to include courses that would prepare medical men for service within the Armed Forces stationed in tropical areas. A course of studies was accordingly outlined and submitted to the consideration of the surgeons general of the Army and Navy, but no action was taken on the matter. Contingents of continental troops with their respective officers continued to arrive on the Island and, in due course of time, medical problems related to and resultant of local conditions began to affect the lives of these men. At the request of a group of medical officers, the School prepared a short lecture course on schistosomiasis—on the parasitology, clinical aspects, and pathology of the disease—which was attended by twelve members of the Medical Corps. Again at the request of this same group, a similar lecture program was prepared on malaria. Twenty officers attended this last course.

The Department of Pathology continued its coöperation with the Insular Department of Health in training its men for service as pathologists in the District Hospitals. Dr. M. Rifkinson and Dr. Luis R. Guzmán López are two physicians now receiving training. The former has been handling all the surgical pathological material of the Bayamón District Hospital since January, 1943, and has been performing from three to five autopsies monthly in that institution under the supervision of the Head of the Department of Pathology. Dr. Guzmán López will become pathologist of the Aguadilla District Hospital at the end of his period of training.

Dr. Guillermo M. Carrera, former Resident Physician of the Uni-

versity Hospital, was likewise trained and now forms part of the personnel of the Department of Pathology. Miss Iluminada Lugo, of the Hospital Santo Asilo de Damas in Ponce, received two months of training in pathologic technique.

Several students were enrolled for special work in the several departments of the School: Dr. Carlos Calero, of Manta, Ecuador, and Dr. José de Jesús Alvarez, of the Dominican Republic; Miss María Dolores Fernández, of the latter country, Miss María Teresa Almonte, from Ponce, and Miss Sylvia Millán, of this city.

The regular course in medical technology was carried forward on schedule and fourteen students were enrolled therein. During the first semester the following courses were given by staff members of the School: 1. Medical Bacteriology and Immunology (nine weeks); 2. Medical Parasitology in Puerto Rico (ten weeks); 3. Introductory Quantitative Analysis (twelve weeks). The second semester's work consisted of clinical pathology exclusively.

During a fortnight in February, Miss Aimée Wilcox, of the United States Public Health Service, gave a short intensive course on the microscopy of malaria. A total of fifty-two persons, including the group of medical technologists and members of the Armed Forces detailed to laboratory work, attended it. In addition, Dr. Honorato de Castro, formerly of the University of Madrid and now at the University of Puerto Rico, gave a series of lectures on biostatistics for this special group.

The Department of Public Health initiated a course for sanitary inspectors under the direction of Dr. Guillermo Arbona. The regular courses for public health nurses, sanitarians, and health officers will commence with the new academic year.

Because of present war conditions, no graduation exercises were held for the second group of public health students trained at the School, who graduated in September, 1942. The Certificate in Medical Technology was granted to nine who had completed the course with satisfactory grades, the Certificate in Public Health Nursing

to ten graduate nurses, and the M.S. Degree in Public Health to three physicians: Dr. E. Martínez Rivera, Dr. Luis A. Sánchez, and Dr. Rafael A. Timothée.

Research Activities

Department of Bacteriology. Dr. P. Morales Otero, Head

A. Studies of Hemolytic Streptococci. Early in January, seventy monkeys of the Santiago Primate Colony were brought to the School and examined for the presence of hemolytic streptococci in their throats. The results were as follows:

Number of animals examined	70	
Number of animals harboring hetahemolytic streptococci	32	(45%)
Number of strains belonging to group A	0	
Number of strains belonging to group B	1	(3.2%)
Number of strains belonging to group C	23	(71.8%)
Number of strains belonging to group G	8	(25%)

It is to be noted that no group A strains were found. The following table summarizes the results of the studies carried out to date on the hemolytic streptococci, isolated from the throats of normal rhesus monkeys during the period 1938–1943.

Date of cultures	*Number of animals examined*	*Number of animals giving positive cultures*		*Distribution of strains among Lancefield's groups*			
		Number	*Percent*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*G*
Nov.–Dec., 1938	172	22	12.7	9 (41%)	0	8 (37%)	5 (22%)
Jan.–Feb., 1940	309	39	12.5	0	0	26 (66.6%)	13 (33.3%)
Sept., 1941	146	11	7.5	1 (9%)	0	4 (36%)	6 (55%)
Jan., 1943	70	32	45.5	0	1 (3.2%)	23 (71.8%)	8 (25%)

The studies on streptococcal hemolysins are in progress and about 200 sera have been tested with both group A and group C hemolysins; only a limited number has been tested with the three lysins (A, C, and G). The results obtained so far indicate that the streptolysin O, produced by groups A, C, and G streptococci, is the same and confirms the findings of Todd.

Studies concerning the antibody response to streptococcus infection in monkeys have been initiated. At present, response to throat infection is being investigated. The following additional investigations are also in progress: (1) survey of the distribution of hemolytic streptococci in the throats of insular and continental troops now in Puerto Rico, and determination of the antistreptolysin content of their blood (this work is being carried out in coöperation with the army laboratories); (2) survey of patients for the presence of heterophilic antibodies in their blood; and (3) investigation of the fluctuation of agglutinins in the blood of typhus patients as detected by proteus OX–19 agglutinogen.

B. Studies of the Brucella Group. The precipitin reaction is being utilized in an attempt to develop a rapid and reliable method for differentiating *Br. abortus* and *Br. melitensis*. Extracts were prepared by Fuller's method for the extraction of polysaccharides from hemolytic streptococci, and also antisera, by the intravenous inoculation of rabbits with living cultures or with powdered organisms, stopping the immunization and bleeding the animals as soon as a precipitin was detected. A study of the strains in the stock of the Department was then conducted with encouraging and clear-cut results. Abortus and melitensis strains can be easily differentiated by this procedure. However, a more detailed and extensive investigation of the organisms of the Brucella group has to be made, but this work must wait until the present emergency is over and a larger collection of strains can be obtained from various parts of the world.

C. Studies on the Proteus Bacilli and the Weil-Felix Reaction. These studies are now completed and a summary of the work can be given as follows:

1) Out of the seventy-two proteus X cultures studied, five gave atypical reaction. One of the atypical cultures, presumably X–19, gave typical biological reactions but failed to agglutinate with high titer typhus serum or with anti–OX–19, X–2, X–19, and OXK rabbit immune sera.

2) The nonliquefaction of gelatin cannot be used as a criterion in the differentiation of members of proteus X bacilli. Apparently, proteus bacilli lose the property to liquefy gelatin after prolonged incubation on artificial media.

3) One of the atypical X–19 cultures (#68) lost the power to form indol but retained the ability to ferment maltose and salicin and to agglutinate with anti–X–19 rabbit serum and typhus serum.

4) A positive agglutination in 1:400 serum dilution is significant when the OX–19 strain, supplied by the National Institute of Health, is utilized. The X–19 strain must not be used even when the suspensions are treated with phenol and with alcohol, because it gives nonspecific agglutination in relatively high dilution with the sera of many healthy persons.

5) The serum of a large proportion of persons agglutinated proteus OXK organisms in 1:25 dilution. It was observed that the agglutination was strong, usually three plus, in 1:25 dilution and completely negative, or very weak, in 1:50 dilution in the majority of the sera.

6) The vast majority of the X–2 cultures tested (twenty out of twenty-three) failed to agglutinate with high titer typhus serum, which is not in accordance with the statement frequently encountered in the literature.

7) No bacilli of the X–19 type were encountered among the local proteus strains. Among fifty-one strains of colon bacilli investigated,

one was found that agglutinated strongly and one that agglutinated weakly when tested against typhus serum and against anti–X–19 rabbit immune serum.

D. Studies on Dysentery. The Department has reported on a rapid method for the classification of races of the Flexner group of dysentery bacilli. Up to the present, 1,200 strains have been classified by this new method, the organisms falling into four distinct groups: W, V, Z, and a fourth group whose identity has not yet been determined and which is still under investigation. With regard to the other three races (W, V, Z), it can be stated that they fall into three distinct groups and that their polysaccharide fractions are only precipitated by homologous rabbit immune sera. However, some strains have been encountered that react with both V and Z antisera. This aspect is also under investigation.

The Sonnei and Newcastle organisms are also being studied by the new method. The latter group apparently possesses a group specific polysaccharide. Attempts to produce a precipitating antiserum with the Sonnei organisms have so far been unsuccessful.

Biochemical and agglutination reactions of all the strains are being investigated in an attempt to clear up certain discrepancies that have been observed in the course of these studies. The method shows great promise for the study of the dysentery group as a whole, hence the efforts of those members of the Department engaged in this work are being directed to a more detailed and extensive study of all dysentery bacilli.

E. Studies on Experimental Leprosy. The Veterinary Laboratory has continued to deal with the problem of experimental leprosy. Wartime restrictions, however, have greatly hindered previously planned experiments in this field. It was proposed to use the rat as a standard test animal for determining the influence of various agents on the growth of the leproma, but when it became impossible to use rats because of food shortage, mice were substituted. This change entailed considerable loss of time. The work is now primarily concerned with determining the required dosage and the lapse

of time necessary to yield lesions that can be accurately weighed and graded. The use of mice may yield more advantageous results in this respect, however, as it now appears that it may be possible to limit the experiments from one to three months, that is, within a month or two in place of six, nine, or twelve months, it may be possible to tell with considerable accuracy whether any drug, endocrine, etc., will influence or inhibit the growth of the leproma. Just what can be done in the future will depend upon the availability of food for the mice and of pharmaceutical products.

This laboratory coöperated with poultry farmers who were suffering heavy losses from an unexplained edema amongst their newly hatched chicks, resulting from the use of a local feed. The deficiencies in this feed were investigated with the help of the Department of Chemistry.

Together with the Head of the Department of Parasitology, investigations in experimental schistosomiasis, concerned chiefly with the absorption of schistosomal ova, have been under way.

F. Routine. Bacteriological and serological examinations were distributed as follows:

Throat cultures	118
Stool cultures	185
Blood cultures	84
Urine cultures	100
Exudates (miscellaneous)	128
Cultures (Air—Operating Room)	24
Animal inoculations	97
Skin tests for Brucella	23
Autogenous vaccines	27
Pneumococcus typing	7
Cultures for TB	15
Opsonocytophagic tests (Brucella)	3
Preparation of Frei antigen	10
Agglutinations (Brucella, Widal, Weil-Felix)	245
Tests for heterophilic antibodies	710
Cultures of gastric contents	260
Total	2,036

Special requests from physicians, members of the staff, etc.	176
Agglutination reactions for *Br. abortus* infection in cattle (Dept. Agriculture & Commerce)	804
GRAND TOTAL	3,016

Department of Chemistry. Dr. D. H. COOK, Head

A. STUDIES OF NATIVE OILS. (In collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce)

1) "Guanábana" seed oil. The oil of the "guanábana" seed (*Annona muricata* L.) has been found to belong to the nondrying group of oils, somewhat resembling olive oil in its composition. However, as obtained, it is not fit for human consumption because of the presence of small amounts of impurities which give it an unpleasant taste. This is the first time that the composition and characteristics of "guanábana" oil have been determined.

2) Tropical almond oil. The oil obtained from the kernel of the tropical almond (*Terminalia Cattappa* L.) also belongs to the group of nondrying oils. The kernel yields 55 percent of oil when extracted, and about 35 percent when expressed. The expressed oil is suitable for table consumption without any further purification.

3) Avocado fat. The oil obtained from the pulp of the avocado (*Persea Persea* Cockerell) deposits, on standing, a white fat that amounts to about 8 percent of the original weight of the oil. This fat turns rancid very rapidly, due probably to the fact that the protective antioxidants present in the original oil are retained in the liquid fraction.

B. STUDIES OF THE "MAYA" (*Bromelia pinguin* L.)

1) A new and better procedure for obtaining the crude enzyme has been developed. After several unsuccessful attempts, the following method has given much better results than the process in use: the "maya" juice is concentrated under diminished pressure at a temperature of 40°–50° C to a syrup consistency and this syrup dialized against water to remove a large amount of the sugars

present. The proteins remaining in the collodium sack are then precipitated by the addition of three volumes of acetone. The preparation thus obtained has a nitrogen content of 9.5 percent (the highest nitrogen content obtained last year by the direct addition of acetone to the "maya" juice was 6 percent), a little more than twice the proteolytic activity of previous preparations.

2) When a sample of "maya" fruit pulp is observed under the microscope, a large number of needle-like crystals can be plainly seen. These needle-like crystals have been identified as calcium oxalate and have also been found in the crude enzyme preparation. Several milligrams were obtained from the fruit pulp; one hundred grams of fresh "maya" fruit contain 72 mg. of calcium oxalate, which is probably responsible for the burning and pricking sensations experienced on chewing the fruit pulp.

3) The action of pinguinain on milk, casein, and hemoglobin has been studied by the methods of Ball and Hoover, Northrop, and Nunitz and Anson, respectively.

4) "Maya" juice, as such, may have commercial value in the future because of its high proteolytic activity. Since the juice ferments very readily at room temperature, it was important to find a substance that would prevent such fermentation without destroying its proteolytic activity. Thymol, toluene, sodium bisulphite, chloroform, sodium benzoate, and merthiolate were tried. This last-named substance has been found satisfactory in a concentration of 3 mg. per 100 cc., preserving the juice and its proteolytic activity for more than a month. Several samples of juice, preserved with merthiolate, were sent to commercial laboratories of the United States interested in the industrial possibilities of the "maya." Two of them made milk-clotting determinations of the juice as received and reported values just a little below those recorded for the juice bottled here.

5) Several trials have been carried out on puppies infected with ascaris and hookworm to determine whether pinguinain has an

anthelmintic action *in vivo,* as well as *in vitro,* on parasites. So far, it can be reported that pinguinain digests ascaris *in vivo* when given in dosages of about 700 milk-clotting units per pound of body weight of the dog. Post mortems performed by the Department of Pathology have not shown any macrolesions; histological examinations of the organs are now under way.

C. Studies of Botanical Drugs. (In collaboration with the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Puerto Rico).

1) An alkaloid has been detected in the pod of the "molinillo" (*Leonotis nepetafolia* L.) The "molinillo" plant, also known as "quina de pobre," "quina de pasto," "botón de cadeta," and "lion's ear," is widely distributed throughout Puerto Rico. In the country the pod is used in the preparation of a water infusion which is taken as a remedy for fevers. Tests carried out on the various parts of the plant show that the pod is the only part containing an alkaloid-like substance. A sulphate of this alkaloid has been prepared.

2) The results of experiments so far conducted on the effect of *Aloe vera* in the treatment of third degree X-ray reactions in guinea pigs are inconclusive, as there have been many cases of spontaneous healing. More work will have to be carried on before arriving at any definite conclusions.

D. Analysis of Forage Crops. (In collaboration with the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Puerto Rico). The proximate analyses of seventy-six grasses were completed and reported to the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station during the year.

E. Vitamin E Studies. Active investigations in nutrition, with particular reference to vitamin E, are summarized here as follows:

1) As tested by biological assay, the following foodstuffs in the Puerto Rican diet contain traces of, or no, vitamin E: polished rice, red kidney beans, codfish, and grapefruit. Small amounts of E are present in oranges and bananas. Foodstuffs rich in E are mangoes and "achiote." This survey had to be discontinued temporarily be-

cause of the lack of essential materials. A satisfactory low E diet, consisting largely of rice and beans, is being developed.

2) Young monkeys have been kept on a synthetic low E diet for nearly two years without presenting any abnormal symptoms. Their growth and development appear to be satisfactory, however. The amount of iron supplied by the Osborne Mendel salt mixture at a concentration commonly employed in the diet of rats and other laboratory animals is not sufficient for the monkey; experiments are being continued on the iron requirement. The monkeys will be kept on this low E diet so that reproduction may be studied.

3) Dogs are being reared on a low E diet of supplemented rice and beans in order to study their reproduction.

4) Growth, survival, and reproduction are being studied in detail in rats given a diet of rice and beans with various supplements. On various diets there is a high incidence of maternal and infant mortality; the factors responsible are now being studied.

Some time ago members of the Department were also asked to help in a nutrition project of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration regarding the possibility of importing an edible grade of fishmeal that could be combined with locally produced flours to form a briquette, which might be utilized as a source of food for the people of the Island. The P.R.R.A. furnished a quantity of fishmeal of 60 percent protein content; 50 percent of it was utilized in experiments with various percentages of plantain, corn, and yucca flours, and colored with a cottonseed oil extract of annatto. The whole was then mixed, pressed into cakes, and dried. The Department believes that a satisfactory cake can be made but that the success of such a project will depend on the availability of an edible grade of fishmeal, the total cost of the ingredients used, the cost of processing, and the reaction of the public to such a product.

A simple device for the vacuum drying of unstable material at low temperature has been developed. This device has the advantage of being constructed from material available in any laboratory and

can handle volumes from 100 to 200 cc., evaporating 5 to 8 cc. per hour depending on the materials and temperatures involved.

Department of Dermatology and Mycology. Dr. A. L. Carrión, Head

A. Studies on Dermatomycosis. The study of the dermatomycoses in Puerto Rico was continued. Observations on ringworm of the scalp added eight new cases during the year, with the infection caused by *Microsporum canis* in six instances and *Trichophyton tonsurans* in two.

A total of seventy-three patients suffering from skin eruptions suspicious of *tinea corporis* has been studied. Scales from the skin lesions revealed the presence of fungus structures in twenty-three of these cases, and dermatophytes were isolated in culture in nineteen. Among the fungi obtained, eleven were classed as *Trichophyton rubrum;* five fell within the species *Microsporum canis;* two were *Trichophyton tonsurans,* and one was *Epidermophyton floccosum.*

Among 110 patients with dermatophytosis of the feet, thirty-five showed the presence of fungus structures in scales from the lesions; nineteen were positive in culture. Fungi isolated in this group of patients were classed as: *Trichophyton rubrum* (seven isolates); *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* (ten isolates); and *Epidermophyton floccosum* (one isolate). Presumptive cases of onychomycoses were observed in 133 instances. In seventy, the scales showed fungus elements, and twenty-five revealed the presence of pathogenic fungi in culture. These included eight isolates of *Trichophyton mentagrophytes,* all of them from toenails; ten isolates from *Trichophyton rubrum,* eight of them from toenails and two from fingernails; and two isolates of *Candida (Monilia) albicans* from fingernails.

Domestic animals which had come in contact with some of the patients in six instances were investigated for ringworm. One of them revealed infection with *Microsporum canis.* Spontaneous ring-

worm infections were also discovered in several calves at the Agricultural Experiment Station and in a guinea pig in the School's Experimental Animal House. These cases are being subjected to a careful study. Ringworm in domestic animals is considered an important subject from the viewpoint of the epidemiology of fungus infections in human beings.

B. General Survey of Fungus Diseases in Puerto Rico

1) Pulmonary infections. Material from thirty-two cases of pulmonary infections (sputum, gastric contents, bronchial exudate) of obscure etiology has been examined to determine the possible presence of fungus pathogens. Yeast-like organisms were cultured in six of the cases. The fungi were classed as *Candida (Monilia) albicans* in two instances; as *Candida (Monilia) candida* in two others; and as true yeast species in the remaining two. The first of the species mentioned, *Candida albicans,* is the only one possessing pathogenic properties, but it was impossible to ascertain whether this fungus is of actual etiologic importance in the pulmonary infections from which it was isolated.

2) Infections of the outer ear. Material from four cases of chronic external otitis (exudate and scales) has been studied to determine the possible existence of otomycosis. Microscopic examination of this material revealed the presence of fungus structures in only two cases, but the cultures were positive for fungi in all of them. A careful morphologic study of the cultured fungi revealed three different species, namely, *Aspergillus fumigatus* (two isolates); *Aspergillus glaucus* (one isolate); and *Aspergillus niger* (one isolate). These three organisms have been frequently associated with otomycosis, but this is the first time that the occurrence of otomycosis is confirmed in Puerto Rico on mycologic grounds.

3) Actinomycosis. A case of presumptive actinomycosis is being investigated with the collaboration of the Departments of Bacteriology and Pathology. The clinical picture consists essentially of recurrent abscesses located symmetrically on the thighs without much

general disturbance; the exudate aspirated from the lesions has not revealed the presence of "sulphur granules," but the organism isolated from the exudate is an actinomyces with the morphology, biology, and the pathogenic habits essentially different from those of *Actinomyces bovis*. The course of the infection in the patient is being carefully followed.

C. General Research in Chromoblastomycosis. Two additional cases of chromoblastomycosis have been added to our records recently. The disease is being subjected to careful study in both patients; however, the etiologic fungus in one of them does not appear to belong to the usual species causing the disease.

During the year five fungi, isolated from cases of chromoblastomycosis in different parts of the world, have been referred to the Department for study. The first two of these were sent last year by Drs. J. Barnetson and F. W. Simson, of the South African Institute for Medical Research at Johannesburg. After a careful investigation, the fungi in question were classed as a *Fonsecaea Pedrosoi typicus* and a Hormodendrum species, respectively. Of the other three fungi, two were referred by Professor L. Berger, of Laval University at Quebec, and the other was isolated from a case of chromoblastomycosis in Java and sent by Dr. C. W. Emmons, of the National Institute of Health at Washington, D. C. A study of the last three fungi mentioned is now in progress.

The Department is investigating a dermatological case recently referred by the Fajardo District Hospital. The patient shows skin manifestations resembling those of chromoblastomycosis. However, the widespread distribution of the lesions that have developed in great numbers on all the extremities, as well as their tendency to grow to a uniform size not nearly so large as the usual tumors of chromoblastomycosis, are very unusual features of the case. The histopathology has revealed tissue changes that would correspond to this disease, but no fungus cells have been found in the sections. Cultures from the infected tissues have not produced so far any of

the fungi that are known to cause chromoblastomycosis. Further investigation is in progress to determine the nature of the pathologic process.

D. Investigations of "Mal del Pinto." Since the Department reported its first case of *mal del pinto* in Puerto Rico in 1941, earnest efforts have been made to locate new cases with a view towards determining its epidemiology and obtaining additional information about this disease that is now attracting the attention of many investigators. A second case, recently encountered in Vega Alta and referred to the Department by Dr. E. N. Boccanegra López, is now under study. Its dermatological picture is typical; the lymph obtained by scraping the lesions revealed the presence of the spirochete of *pinta;* the histopathology is consistent with the disease, and the Wassermann reaction has been strongly positive. Attempts to culture the spirochetes in Fletcher's and Verwoort's medium failed, however.

E. Miscellaneous Activities

1) Classification of Venezuelan fungi. Several cultures made from presumptive mycoses of Venezuela have been referred for classification by Dr. David R. Iriarte, of Caracas. Only two of the fungi arrived in good condition and have been studied. One of them, isolated from a throat infection, has been classified as *Candida (Monilia) albicans;* the other, isolated from an outer ear infection, was identified as *Aspergillus fumigatus.*

2) Exhibit on medical mycology. Considerable time was devoted to the preparation and presentation of an exhibit on medical mycology for the annual meeting of the Puerto Rico Medical Association, held last December. The exhibit included many collections of photographs illustrating the different mycoses in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Dominican Republic and, in addition, a collection of cultures of pathogenic fungi and clinical specimens.

3) Laboratory routine. A total of 472 specimens was examined to determine the presence of fungi; 172 were positive on direct

microscopic examination and 90 were positive in culture. The following fungi were obtained from this material: *Trichophyton rubrum, Trichophyton mentagrophytes, Microsporum canis, Trichophyton tonsurans, Epidermophyton floccosum, Aspergillus fumigatus, Aspergillus niger, Candida (Monilia) albicans,* a species of *Actinomyces,* yeasts (undetermined species), and *Piedraia Hortai.*

Department of Clinical Medicine. Dr. R. M. Suárez, Head

During the past year, members of this Department continued the projects that were already under way, especially those relating to tropical disorders; they have commenced others, perhaps the most important being the study of the clinical aspects of nutrition in Puerto Rico. In this connection, the Department acquired a biophotometer for the determination of dark adaptation in relation to vitamin A. More than 500 subjects have been tested to date. These consisted of apparently normal employees of the School and of the Mimiya Clinic, inmates of the Insular Home for Girls, beneficiaries of the United States Veterans' Bureau, and patients at the University Hospital and Mimiya Clinic.

The Department is at present examining the inmates of the Insular Charity School for Boys and plans, with the coöperation of the Commissioner of Education, Dr. J. M. Gallardo, to make a study of the students at the University of Puerto Rico and at several of the public schools of the Island, both urban and rural. A preliminary report of this work was presented at the Annual Meeting of the Puerto Rico Public Health Association.

With the appointment of a research associate in chemistry assigned to this Department, work on the quantitative determinations of vitamin contents by chemical methods was begun. The first project assigned was the establishment of a technique for determining the ascorbic content of foods, which technique could be applied in the analyses of fruits and vegetables grown in Puerto Rico. Up to December 1, determinations had been made of fifteen different

fruits and vegetables in a total of eighty-two analyses and eight canned fruit juices in a total of fourteen analyses. A preliminary report of this work was also read before the members of the Puerto Rico Medical Association at their meeting in December, 1942.

A study of the vitamin C content of orange juice has been continued through analyses made on at least one sample each week, with a view to detecting any evidence of seasonal variation in samples purchased on the market. Plans are to complete the study on citrus fruits and prepare a report of the findings for publication.

The general over-all plan for research work entails the establishment of techniques for determining nutritional status as regards the vitamins. In conjuction with the analyses of the vitamin C content of fruits and vegetables, a technique for the determination of vitamin C in blood and urine has also been established. Plasma ascorbic acid determinations are now made on patients as required by the staff physicians of the University Hospital. A study on a research basis is also under way to determine the nutritional status of various groups at different income levels, with special attention to new patients showing the sprue syndrome and old sprue cases coming to the Outpatient Clinics for treatment. A study has been outlined to obtain detailed information as to the economic status and early dietary history of a representative sample of sprue cases in order to determine the character of their diet, preceding the appearance of the sprue syndrome. Furthermore, attention is being given to the establishment of techniques for determining nutritional status as regards vitamins A and B_1. When this has been completed, studies similar to those described for vitamin C will be planned, with special attention to the study of individuals showing the sprue syndrome and other tropical diseases.

The quantitative determination tests for urobilinogen in feces and in urine were started in August and continued to date in accordance with the method supplied by Dr. Cecil J. Watson, of the University of Minnesota. Since August, too, the Department has been conduct-

ing macroscopic agglutination tests for Weil's disease, work which had been previously done at the National Institute of Health.

The work in blood volume determination had to be discontinued for several months because of inability to obtain Congo Red, but it is now again under way.

Another project continued with great interest was that on bone-marrow changes in tropical diseases. For obvious reasons, there has been difficulty in getting German dyes, therefore, following Dr. Schleicher's method, some bone-marrow slides were stained with domestic Wright's stain. Although this method was tried only recently, it has proved so successful that it will be followed in the future.

The work on sprue has been intensified. Extensive gastroscopic and rectosigmoidoscopic studies have been performed. The number of cases already studied is now sufficient to warrant a report on the findings. One of the most interesting observations coming out of this study is the maintenance of a flat glucose tolerance curve after the patient has recovered clinically and hematologically from the disease.

In the study of schistosomiasis, several cases exhibiting pulmonary and cardiac pathology, probably secondary to this parasitic condition but which had never before been encountered clinically in Puerto Rico, were studied. A few reports on findings of this nature have been available from Egypt. A gentian violet was used in the treatment of twenty cases of schistosomiasis and found useless as an agent against the disease. Rectosigmoidoscopic examinations performed so far are not in agreement with the findings reported by other investigators, who have stated that there is usually a definite pathological alteration in the rectum of schistosomiasis. The fact that only one type of the disease exists in the Island may prove advantageous in determining whether there are any pathognomonic rectal findings.

Studies on lymphangitis were continued; the hematological and

chemical changes in this disease condition were extensively studied. In corroboration of recent work, it was determined that the microfilariae do not usually appear in the bone marrow during the daytime. A certain group of patients are now under treatment with a filtrate prepared by the Department of Bacteriology; a few are taking weekly doses of one of the sulfonamides.

The incidence of lymphogranuloma venereum in Puerto Rico, as determined by the Frei test, was also studied during the year. Close to 700 tests were performed. Those cases of rectal stricture produced by the disease were handled in the Division of Surgery of the Hospital.

The study of liver function tests were continued, and herein the Hanger Cephalin test proved very reliable as an index of hepatic damage.

The Division of Surgery has been conducting its studies on diseases of the peripheral vascular system, diseases of the thyroid gland, and on the surgical aspects of lymphogranuloma inguinale. A report on the latter subject was made to the Puerto Rico Medical Association at its meeting last year. A case of femoral arteriovenous aneurysm, due to trauma, which was studied and treated by members of this division, was also reported at one of the weekly seminars of the School.

The Division of Pediatrics continued to study nutritional deficiency diseases and the dysenteries, but now plans to give most of its time to the study of tropical disorders in children.

The following table gives the number and type of routine tests carried out in the laboratories of this Department during the year:

Complete blood counts, hematocrits, and platelets:		
Ward patients	751	
Private patients	34	
Special patients	12	
Outpatient department	11	808

Reticulocyte counts:		
Ward patients	1,649	
Private patients	9	
Special patients	1	
Outpatient department	90	1,749
Electrocardiograms:		
Ward patients	78	
Private patients	73	
Special patients	11	
Outpatient department	50	212
Blood volume determinations:		
Ward patients	25	25
Bone marrows:		
Ward patients	161	
Private patients	5	
Special patients	8	
Outpatient department	88	262
Urobilinogen in feces:		
Ward patients	55	
Private patients	7	
Special patients	3	65
Urobilinogen in urine:		
Ward patients	51	
Private patients	5	
Special patients	4	60
Agglutination tests for Weil's disease:		
Ward patients	45	
Private patients	3	
Special patients	6	
Outpatient department	5	
District hospitals	28	87

Smears for malaria:		
Ward patients	10	
Private patients	7	
Special patients	1	18
Smears for plasma cells:		
Ward patients	3	3
Skin tests (epidermal and intradermal):		
Ward patients	7	
Private patients	7	14
Dark adaptation tests:		
In general	505	505
Smears from marrow of tibia:		
Ward patients	1	1
Qualitative determinations of quinine in urine:		
Ward patients	1	1
Blood taken from ear lobe for macrophages:		
Ward patients	1	1
Feces for fat:		
Ward patients	66	66
TOTAL		3,877

The University Hospital. Dr. F. HERNÁNDEZ MORALES, Medical Supervisor

From July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, there were admitted to the University Hospital 852 patients that may be distributed as follows: 174 to the Men's Ward; 186 to the Women's Ward; fifty-eight to the Children's; and 434 to private and semiprivate rooms. As commented in last year's report, the proportion of admissions between private and indigent patients still seems undesirable. However, if one considers that the patients admitted to private and semiprivate

rooms are usually discharged after a brief period of hospitalization and that indigent patients on the other hand remain for days and weeks, it becomes quite evident that, were it not for this unusual disproportion in the period of hospitalization, the number of cases admitted to the wards would be no less than twice the number of patients admitted to the private and semiprivate sections of the Hospital. During the year the University Hospital adopted the policy of limiting its admissions almost exclusively to cases suitable for study and, accordingly, circular letters were sent to all physicians and mayors of towns in Puerto Rico asking for their coöperation in this regard.

The average number of patients per day was 37: Medicine 15, Surgery 17, and Pediatrics 6. The average number of hospital days per patient was 16: Medicine 16, Surgery 15, Pediatrics 29. The percentage of occupancy was 71.

The total number of deaths reported was 42; autopsies totaled 33, or 78 percent of all deaths.

Three hundred and forty-six operations were performed in the Division of Surgery, distributed as follows: 251 major operations; 15 minor operations; 17 miscellaneous; and 63 blood transfusions. The last number is small because the majority of the transfusions was given outside of the operating room. The number of anesthesias amounted to 278, as follows: 66 general, 119 spinal, and 93 local.

Although efforts were made to limit the number of patients admitted to the Outpatient Clinics to those presenting symptoms of tropical disorders worthy of study, this year, as every other year, saw a large attendance in this division of the Hospital. The cases were studied by full- and part-time staff members and in the clinics held by Drs. Julio Colón, Jenaro Suárez, José Maymí, J. Muñoz Baralt, M. Pujadas Díaz, Agustín R. Laugier, Ricardo and Luis Fernández, and C. Muñoz MacCormick. Special clinics were established during the year for the study of sprue, schistosomiasis, and

parasitic infections. Of the 9,304 patients attended, 484 were new cases. In connection with the work of these clinics and of the Hospital in general, there were administered 581 intravenous injections, 9,109 intramuscular, and 463 subcutaneous. One hundred and ninety-three rectosigmoidoscopic examinations were performed and 344 metabolism tests.

The clinical laboratories of the Hospital reported 19,525 routine examinations, the X-Ray, a total of 2,014 studies.

The Nursing Division, as well as the services of the Pharmacy, have both functioned with extreme efficiency and precision.

The Blood Bank of Civilian Defense. Dr. Eduardo Montilla, Head

A total of 4,610 persons volunteered donations during the first year of life of the Blood Bank of Civilian Defense, established in the School and functioning under its auspices. There has been an average of ten donors a day. This figure seems far below all original expectations; however, one must take into consideration the difficulties the organization had to surmount in its first year of operation, particularly as regarded publicity and propaganda. In January, 1943, notwithstanding, there were 344 donors, and the number has been steadily increasing since, having reached 359 in March. A larger number is expected from now on, as the public is gradually becoming acquainted with the work of the Blood Bank and losing the fear that usually accompanies the process of donation.

A careful selection was made of donors. This fact explains the relatively high number of rejections (496) and the absence of serious accidents or ill effects after donation. There were a few cases of syncope, all of short duration, which were cared for by the physicians at the Bank. A few hematomas occurred, but none serious enough to prevent the individual from carrying on his usual work.

The yield of plasma (about 36 percent) has been high, consider-

ing that the Bank uses the method of sedimentation by gravity. As soon as centrifuge bottles arrive, it will be possible to use the new and recently acquired blood plasma centrifuge. A 49 percent to 50 percent yield is expected.

The Blood Bank has produced 1,161 liters of plasma saline, equivalent to 580.5 liters of plasma without the saline. A total of eighty units has been discarded because of contamination. This figure constitutes only 6.9 percent of the total number of units and compares favorably with 8.5 percent discarded by the New York Blood Transfusion Association in its project for supplying blood plasma to England. The type of organism obtained from cultures of the pools indicated that, in most instances, the contaminant was air-borne. The largest number of contaminations occurred when the grounds in front of the Blood Bank were being paved and dust carried into the phlebotomy rooms and laboratory.

The percentage of positive serologies, obtained after a negative history and physical examination, was 4.1 of all bloods drawn.

All plasma obtained from donors in the Armed Forces has been returned to the Armed Forces and they, in turn, have agreed not to use it except for the treatment of war casualties.

During its first year of operation, the Bood Bank has given service to the hospitals of the Island in 1,069 transfusions, nearly all of them during holidays and after regular working hours when it would have been otherwise difficult, and at times impossible, for these institutions to secure suitable donors. This type of service, in addition to plasma production, may justify the continuation of the Blood Bank as a permanent institution after the war is over. Hospitals are charged twice the amount of whole blood withdrawn in exchange for this transfusion service. No charge, however, is made for red cells, as these constitute a by-product that has to be discarded ten days after the blood has been drawn.

Most of the reactions reported have been due to pyrogens or to the use of improperly sterilized equipment or solutions. A method has been adopted by the Bank for the administration of blood di-

rectly from the dumbbell collecting bottle, which has simplified the procedure of blood administration and has reduced the danger of contamination and pyrogenic reactions. Careful typing and cross-matching techniques have also greatly minimized the incidence of transfusion reactions, especially those due to the recently described Rh factor.

Since limitations in the budget have made it impossible to organize a field unit of the Blood Bank, the central unit has undertaken the task of visiting those towns of the Island that are ready to receive it. Twenty-four such trips were made during the year. This number, however, had to be limited because the necessary equipment has not yet been received from the North and sufficient apparatus had to remain in the Blood Bank to care for those donors who visit the central unit.

In spite of a shortage of time, equipment, and personnel, a number of problems of an experimental nature have been undertaken: a study of the bloods possessing abnormal isoagglutinins; a study of the survival of hemolytic *Staphlococcus aureus* in plasma kept at different temperatures; preparation of immune plasma from cases of Weil's disease used therapeutically at the University Hospital; and a method for the administration of blood directly from the dumbbell collecting bottle.

Department of Medical Zoölogy. Dr. W. A. Hoffman, Head

The Department coöperated whenever possible with the Army and Navy and provided some diagnostic service for the latter. A monkey was infected with *S. mansoni* for the Army Medical School, which institution and its subsidiary schools are almost wholly dependent upon this Department for some types of schistosome material. A monkey was similarly infected for the Zoölogical Division of the National Institute of Health. Viable eggs of *Australorbis glabratus,* intermediate host of *S. mansoni,* are about to be forwarded to this last institution.

Dr. J. Oliver González served as Research Associate in the De-

partment of Bacteriology and Parasitology of the University of Chicago during 1941–42 and coöperated with Dr. W. H. Taliaferro, Head of that department, in investigations on cellular reactions to infections with the parasitic nematodes of *Trichinella spiralis* and *Nippostrongylus muris*. He also engaged in other studies of immunity to helminth infections, of which the following were completed: (a) antigenic analysis of the isolated tissues and body fluids of the roundworm, *Ascaris suum;* (b) intraperitoneal immunization of rats against infection with *Trichinella spiralis;* (c) skin reactions to living and dead larval and adult antigens from *Trichinella spiralis*.

With Dr. G. W. Wright as senior investigator, a short study on the localization of the Trichinella antibody in rabbit serum with the Tiselius apparatus was completed and submitted for publication.

At the present time investigations on the immunological relationships between *Ascaris lumbricoides* of man and *Ascaris suum* of the pig are well under way. Studies on the serological diagnosis of *Ascaris* in rabbits give indications of considerable promise.

A filaria survey of the inmates of the Insular Home for Girls was begun and completed. The positive cases encountered will serve for future studies on the immunological aspects of infection with *Wuchereria bancrofti*.

Research on the biology of the cat liver fluke, *Platynosomum concinnum,* has progressed to the point where it has been definitely demonstrated that a land snail, *Subulina octona*, serves as the intermediate host. This investigation has given rise to secondary problems that complicate the situation yet add interest to it and may lead to increased knowledge in veterinary medicine and parasitology.

At least three additional trematodes utilize the same species of snail as their intermediate host. The first, *Brachylaemus* sp., possibly *B. recurvum,* was found by the Head of the Department in mice several years ago; stages in the snail tentatively correlated with the adult form. During the life-history study of this parasite, labora-

tory mice were infected with metacercariae from the snail. Heavy infections, that is, fifty or more cercariae, frequently caused the death of mice.

The adult form of the second larval trematode in *Subulina* has never been obtained by exposing several species of animals to infection. The third is *Tamerlanea bragai,* known heretofore in Brazil only and first found here by Mr. Maldonado of this Department. The fluke occurs only in the kidney and ureter of domestic pigeons.

Major G. J. Dammin, of the Antilles Department Laboratory, United States Army, and the Head of this Department attempted to evaluate the possible therapeutic and prophylactic value of phenothiazine in schistosome-infected rabbits. The drug was definitely lacking in value as a prophylactic, that is, after oral doses had been administered daily for a week schistosome cercariae still developed and penetrated into the rabbits. The investigation has not been concluded, but phenothiazine appears to exert little effect upon schistosomes when given orally to rabbits after infection. Furthermore, recent experiences with phenothiazine, as an anthelmintic, indicate that the drug may be toxic to man in quantities proportionately lower than those given to experimental animals (1 gm. a day per rabbit for seven days). The inconclusive results thus far obtained have been in part due to difficulty experienced in securing sufficiently heavy infections to make possible adequate comparison with control animals.

Work relating to vitamin C in schistosomiasis was continued in collaboration with the Department of Pathology. It has been shown that schistosome ova in vitamin C-deficient guinea pigs undergo granular disintegration.

A method for isolating and concentrating large numbers of schistosome ova from heavily infected livers, which may make possible a continuation of the study of the destruction of schistosome eggs, has just been developed. Some progress has also been effected in more efficient concentration of schistosome eggs passed in feces. In

connection with the studies in guinea pigs, it was noted that recently deposited ova are larger than older ones, which fact gives rise to speculation as to the possibility of a different reaction to fresh ova and to those in the tissue for a longer period.

There was also begun the accumulation of cercarial antigen preliminary to a series of contemplated investigations dealing with various immunological aspects of schistosomiasis. A method of concentrating cercariae of *S. mansoni,* developed in the Department, makes possible the slow accumulation of an almost pure cercarial antigen. All previous research with schistosome cercarial antigen has depended upon the whole livers of infected snails. In such preparations far more snail tissue is present than schistosome material. By this means, however, it is hoped to obtain more specific reactions. As with *Trichinella spiralis,* the antigens of the mature and immature stages may differ.

The Head of the Department encountered a planorbid snail, *Helisoma caribaeum,* possibly the first record for the form in Puerto Rico. Though a relative of *Australorbis glabratus,* tests have shown it to be incapable of supporting the molluscan phase of the life cycle of *S. mansoni.* This finding is in accord with the experience of Faust *(Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health and Trop. Med.,* 10:24, 1934), when he was unable to obtain an infection with *Helisoma (Piersona) lentum* though a parallel series of *Australorbis glabratus* from Puerto Rico readily became infected. Previous attempts had failed to infect *Planorbis corneum,* an Old World form imported into the Island, hence it may be stated with some assurance that *Australorbis glabratus* is the only intermediate host of *S. mansoni* in Puerto Rico, and possibly in the Western Hemisphere.

Considerable time has been devoted to the identification of biting gnats of the genus *Culicoides* for naval medical authorities attempting to control these pests in Panama. More than one thousand specimens have been identified for Cornell University and for Dr. Luis Mazzotti, of Mexico, in connection with the latter's filarial investigations in Yucatán. The Head of the Department has also been en-

gaged in a study of four undescribed *Culicoides* from Puerto Rico.

About a year ago Dr. Henry D. Pratt, of the United States Public Health Service, inaugurated a coöperative project with the Head of the Department, designed towards the preparation of a monograph of the mosquitoes of Puerto Rico. The importance of this work is obvious.

The routine work of the Department may be summed up as follows:

	University Hospital	*Special requests*
Routine	1,635	206
Schistosoma	1,020	219
Amoeba	191	63
Stoll counts	46	..
Schistosome counts	10	..
Ascaris	16	6
Hookworm	55	6
Strongyloides	7	..
G. lamblia	13	6
F. hepatica	7	1
Taenia head	12	1
Taenia ova	2	..
B. coli	1	..
Skin test	1	..
Rare egg	1	..
Pinworm	2	1
TOTAL	3,019	509

Department of Pathology. Dr. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH, Head.

The routine work of this Department, which constitutes its principal activity, can be divided as follows:

A. AUTOPSIES. These totaled 76 for the twelve-month period of this report, with an average of 6⅓ autopsies per month. These autopsies were performed for the following institutions:

University Hospital	35
Presbyterian Hospital	31
Bayamón District Hospital	2
Arecibo District Hospital	1

Clínica Pereira Leal	1
Clínica Mimiya	2
Fondo del Seguro del Estado	3
Hospital for the Insane	1

B. Miscellaneous Pathology. The total number of specimens sent to the Department for examination was 2,823, of which 2,569 were surgicals (human), 87 partial autopsies, and 167 specimens from animal experimentations. As compared with the routine work for last year, the above figures show a similar amount of surgical material examined, with an increase of approximately 45 percent in partial autopsies and a decrease of about 47 percent in the experimental material sent in from all departments. The grand total for this year is but little below that of 2,907 for the same period in 1941–42.

Research in synthetic estrogens had to be suspended. All the time available for experimentation was devoted to typhus fever and Weil's disease.

Thanks to a special grant from the Legislature of Puerto Rico, studies are being pursued on typhus fever and Weil's disease, both of which seem to play an important part among the acute febrile illnesses of Puerto Rico. In 1939, Dr. H. P. Colmore and Dr. J. A. Pons, of the Presbyterian Hospital, pointed out the presence of an acute exanthematous disease, with all the clinical and serological indications of endemic or murine typhus. The present study is aimed at affording the necessary proof, by animal inoculation, of the type of rickettsiosis here present. Two autopsies on human cases have confirmed that it is a disease of the typhus group, but rickettsiae could not be demonstrated.

Blood from suspicious cases is being utilized for guinea pig inoculation. At the same time the animal reservoir of the infection and the insect vector are being searched for. To the latter end, the first step taken has been to start a systematic survey of rats in the City of San Juan and its suburbs. The animals are classified, and a brain emul-

sion is inoculated into guinea pigs. These same rats are searched by darkfield examination and guinea pig inoculations are made for leptospirae of Weil's disease. Should the typhus survey of rats prove inconclusive, or even if frankly positive, the study will be extended to other possible animal reservoirs and insect vectors.

So far, seven human cases have been studied: one produced a febrile reaction with scrotal inflammation in three serial passages in guinea pigs, when the strain died out. Although rickettsiae could not be demonstrated, the histologic changes in the tunica vaginalis and scrotal tissues were characteristic. This result, although not final, is strong evidence in favor of the endemic or murine character of the infection.

Only thirty rats have, to this date, been studied for typhus by guinea pig inoculation, with negative results. However, the number of rats is too small to draw any conclusions.

As to Weil's disease, leptospirae with the morphology of *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* have been found by darkfield examination in the kidney of eleven out of 66 rats (16.7 percent), and in 34 inoculations the disease was reproduced in 5, or 14.7 percent. It can therefore be said that about 15 percent of the rats in the City of San Juan are infective for Weil's disease. Further study will indicate the distribution in the city and will give additional information on the incidence among the various types of rats.

The Santiago Primate Colony. Mr. Michael I. Tomilin, Director

In spite of the acute food and gasoline shortage, the Santiago Primate Colony survived the year and produced close to one hundred new members. As the Colony proved too large for its present maintenance budget, it was decided to reduce its size by selling some of the animals. Accordingly, approximately three hundred monkeys were shipped to various scientific institutions on the mainland, yet there are still some three hundred specimens left in the Colony.

During the year neither the concentrate, especially prepared in

the United States in accordance with a formula of the School, nor any other answering to a satisfactory degree the dietary requirements of the monkeys could be obtained. The substitute concentrate, which of necessity has been prepared locally and fed to the animals, has not proved adequate because of the lack of certain ingredients unavailable in Puerto Rico at the present time. This inadequate diet is beginning to have its effects. However, the actual state of health of these animals under present dietary conditions will not be determined until the regular annual health check-up is undertaken.

Transportation difficulties accruing from the present emergency have prevented scientists, both from the United States and from Puerto Rico, from availing themselves of the rich material represented by the Primate Colony.

The time, energy, and efforts of everyone concerned have been directed towards securing sufficient food for the inhabitants of the Colony, and its future, with its tremendous potentialities, remains to be worked out.

Attached hereto is a list of the publications which have appeared during the year, together with a financial statement as of June 30, 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

P. Morales Otero, M.D.
Director

June 30, 1943

1942–43

Andrews, J. S., Maldonado, J. F.	Intestinal pathology in experimental bovine eosophagostomiasis. Amer. J. Vet. Res., 3: 17, 1942.
Andrews, J. S., Oliver Gonzáles, J.	The quantitative determination of blood in human feces. J. Lab. & Clin. Med., 27: 1212, 1942.
Asenjo, C. F.	The chemistry of shark liver oil with special reference to its vitamin content. Rev. de Agric. de Puerto Rico, 34: 205, 1942.
	Primer centenario de la fundación del Primer Gabinete y Cátedra de Química en Puerto Rico. Bol. Ofic. Asoc. Químicos de Puerto Rico, Sept., 1942, p. 22.
	The chemistry of fats. A short review. *Idem,* p. 23.
Asenjo, C. F., Goyco, J. A.	El aceite del almendro tropical. Nota preliminar. Bol. Dept. Agric. de Puerto Rico, 1: 5, 1942.
	Puerto Rican fatty oils. I. Expressed avocado pulp oil. Oil & Soap, Off. Organ of the Am. Oil Chem. Soc., 19: 129, 1942.
	Puerto Rican fatty oils. II. The characteristics and composition of *guanábana* seed oil. J. Am. Chem. Soc., 65: 208, 1942.
	Aceites grasos en ciertos frutos de Puerto Rico (Translation). Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 18: 242, 1942.
Axtmayer, J. H., Cook, D. H.	Manual de bromatología. (Washington: Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana. Pub. No. 186, 1943).
Beebe, G. W., Belaval, J. S.	Fertility and contraception in Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 18: 3, 1943.

Carrión, A. L.	Chromoblastomycosis. Mycologia, 34: 424, 1942.
Cook, D. H.	A low temperature vacuum drying apparatus. J. Chem. Eng., 19: 9, 1942.
	Chemical structures of war gases. Bol. Ofic. Asoc. Químicos de Puerto Rico, Sept., 1942, p. 19.
Costa Mandry, O.	Studies on syphilis in Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 18: 452, 1943.
Díaz Atiles, A.	A study of *Balantidiasis coli*. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 18: 287, 1943.
Díaz Rivera, R. S., Suarez, R. M., Hernández Morales, F.	Hypoprothrombinemia incident to tropical and nontropical diseases. Bol. Asoc. Méd. Puerto Rico, 34: 117, 1942.
Goettsch, M.	Vitamin E. Bol. Ofic. Asoc. Químicos Puerto Rico, Sept., 1942, p. 23.
González, L. M., Morales Otero, P.	A rapid method for the determination of races of *Shigella dysenteriae* Flexner. Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. & Med., 51: 49, 1942.
Griffitts, S. D.	Ants as probable agents in the spread of shigella infection. Science, 96: 271, 1942.
	Las hormigas, probables agentes de diseminación de las Shigelosis (Translation). Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 18: 380, 1943.
Hernández Morales, F.	Gastroscopic and rectosigmoidoscopic observations in schistosomiasis mansoni. Preliminary report. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 18: 113, 1942.
	Hemorrhage. Bol. Asoc. Méd. Puerto Rico, 34: 246, 1942.

Hernández Morales, F., Asenjo, C. F. — The inactivity of fresh pineapple juice as an anthelmintic *in vivo*. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 18: 119, 1942.

Hernández Morales, F., Carrera, G. M. — Lymphogranuloma venereum in Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 18: 253, 1943.

Hernández Morales, F., Díaz Rivera, R. S. — Poisoning by carbon tetrachloride and oil of chenopodium. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 18: 434, 1943.

Hernández Morales, F., Ruiz Cestero, G. — Paget's disease. Bol. Asoc. Méd. Puerto Rico, 34: 134, 1942.

Koppisch, E. — Manson's schistosomiasis. J. A. M. A., 121: 936, 1942.

Krakower, C., Morales Otero, P., Axtmayer, J. H., — The effect of sulfanilamide in experimental leprosy. J. Infect. Dis., 72: 1, 1943.

Morales Otero, P., Pomales Lebrón, A. — A method for the differentiation of *Br. abortus* and *Br. melitensis*. Preliminary report. Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. & Med., 52: 197, 1943.

Oliver González, J. — La acción *in vitro* del suero inmune sobre las larvas y los parásitos adultos de *Trichinella spiralis* (Translation). Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 18: 364, 1943.

Poindexter, H. A. — A study of the intestinal parasites of the monkeys of the Santiago Island Primate Colony. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 18: 175, 1942.

Pomales Lebrón, A., Morales Otero, P. — The Proteus X bacilli and the Weil-Felix reaction. Preliminary report. Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. & Med., 18: 155, 1942.

The Weil-Felix reaction and the proteus group of bacteria. Final report. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 18: 412, 1943.

Rodríguez Molina, R.	Sprue in Puerto Rico—ten years later. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 18: 314, 1943.
Santiago Stevenson, D.	Thrombosis of the superior vena cava following osteomyelitis and septicemia. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 18: 125, 1942.
Schwarte, J. D.	Nursing care in acute diarrhea. Am. J. Nursing, 42: 515, 1942.

IN PRESS

Andrews, J. S., Maldonado, J. F.	Some clinical aspects of experimental eosophagostomiasis in cattle. Am. J. Vet. Res.
Asenjo, C. F., Goyco, J. A.	Puerto Rican fatty oils. III. The composition of the solid fraction of avocado pulp oil. J. Am. Chem. Soc.
Asenjo, C. F., Cook, D. H., Fernández, M. del C.	Chemical changes in the papaya plant during development, with special reference to its proteolytic activity. J. Agr. U. Puerto Rico.
Carrión, A. L., Silva, M.	Ringworm of the scalp in Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., Mar., 1944.
Costa Mandry, O., Janer, J. L.	Studies on syphilis in Puerto Rico. III. Survey based on the results of flocculation tests among 1,935 selectees and volunteers during the year 1941. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., Mar., 1944.
	Comparative study of the results of flocculation and complimentary-fixation tests among 3,994 selectees and volunteers during 1941. *Idem,* June, 1944.
Goyco, J. A.	The available iron in some Puerto Rican foodstuffs. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., June, 1944.

Hernández Morales, F., Carrera, G. M.	The Frei test. Its incidence in the indigent class of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., Sept., 1943.
Krakower, C., Morales Otero, P., Axtmayer, J. H.	Portal-systemic venous collaterals in the guinea pig with schistosomal cirrhosis of the liver. Arch. Path., July, 1943.
Noya Benítez, J., Guzmán López, L. R.	Surgical treatment of the rectal stage of lymphogranuloma venereum. Abdominoperineal transanal resection with perineal colostomy and preservation of the anal sphincter. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., Mar., 1944.
Oliver González, J.	Antigenic analysis of the isolated tissues and body fluids of the roundworm *Ascaris suum*. J. Infect. Dis.
Pila, M. de la	Mortality from heart disease in Puerto Rico as shown by vital statistics. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., Mar., 1943.
Suárez, R. M.	Studies of the nutritional problem of Puerto Rico. I. Vitamin A deficiency in relation to dark adaptation and ocular manifestations. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., Sept., 1943.
Torregrosa, M. V., Montilla, E.	Irregular isoagglutinin reactions encountered in a tropical area. Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., Dec., 1943.
Wright, G., Oliver González, J.	Electrophoretic studies on antibodies to *Trichinella spiralis*. J. Infect. Dis.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1943

Appropriations and Resources

University of Puerto Rico		
University Fund—Trust Fund		$112,130.00
University Hospital		
Government of Puerto Rico Appropriation	$124,680.00	
Pay Patients' Fees, Trust Fund	54,177.82	
Special Deposit, Pay Patients' Fees	17,030.54	195,888.36
Insular Government Supplementary Appropriations		
Social Security Funds	8,147.74	
Project in Veterinary Bacteriology	4,497.77	
Study of Oils in Native Plants	157.29	
Blood Bank—Civilian Defense	25,000.00	
Research on Propagation of Epidemics	5,000.00	42,802.80
Columbia University		
Salaries	21,600.00	
Contingent Fund	6,500.00	
Land for Primate Colony, T. F.	1,500.00	
Extension of Animal House	394.21	29,994.21
Pauline Riggs Noyes Grant		50,000.00
Special Funds		
Pathologist's Services Fund	4,057.37	
Income from Apartments	1,528.95	
Carnegie Grant for Research in Nutrition	748.60	
Carnegie Grant—Bacteriology Department	1,270.98	
Rotary Grant for Children's Ward	564.58	
Johnson Research Foundation	1,000.00	
Students' Fees Fund	2,361.15	
Reserve Fund—Primate Colony	5,121.84	
B. K. Ashford Fellowship Fund—Income Account	822.04	
Blood Bank—Reserve Fund	826.22	
Miscellaneous Funds	4,402.11	22,703.84
TOTAL		$453,519.21

Disbursements		
University of Puerto Rico		
University Fund—Trust Fund		$111,031,01
University Hospital		
Government of Puerto Rico Appropriation	$123,045.42	
Pay Patients' Fees, Trust Fund	18,976.24	
Special Deposit, Pay Patients' Fees	4,010.73	146,032.39
Insular Government Supplementary Appropriations		
Social Security Funds	3,098.03	
Project in Veterinary Bacteriology	520.54	
Study of Oils in Native Plants	7.20	
Blood Bank—Civilian Defense	24,937.16	
Research on Propagation of Epidemics	3,188.82	31,751.75
Columbia University		
Salaries	21,600.00	
Contingent Fund	6,396.68	
Land for Primate Colony, T. F.	.....	
Extension of Animal House	.....	27,996.68
Pauline Riggs Noyes Grant		.....
Special Funds		
Pathologist's Services Fund	178.00	
Income from Apartments	.....	
Carnegie Grant for Research in Nutrition	464.76	
Carnegie Grant—Bacteriology Department	211.35	
Rotary Grant for Children's Ward	.....	
Johnson Research Foundation	.....	
Students' Fees Fund	.....	
Reserve Fund—Primate Colony	3,000.00	
B. K. Ashford Fellowship Fund—Income Account	25.00	
Blood Bank—Reserve Fund	.....	
Miscellaneous Funds	1,792.91	5,672.02
		322,483.85
Balance June 30, 1943		131,035.36
TOTAL		$453,519.21

Escuela de Medicina Tropical

BAJO LOS AUSPICIOS DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE COLUMBIA

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Memoria del Director

Del Curso de 1942 a 1943

PUBLICADO POR LA

UNIVERSIDAD DE PUERTO RICO

Y LA

UNIVERSIDAD DE COLUMBIA

MEMORIA
DEL DIRECTOR DE LA ESCUELA DE MEDICINA TROPICAL

Año académico de 1942–43

A los miembros de la Junta Especial de Síndicos:

Una vez más, al finalizar el año académico, aparece este informe sobre las labores administrativas, docentes e investigativas de la Escuela de Medicina Tropical. Su nuevo director, nombrado oficialmente el día 6 de abril del 1942 para substituir al Dr. George W. Bachman, a la terminación de su licencia sabática, somete respetuosamente a la consideración de esa Junta, la relación de lo realizado durante el primer período de su dirección.

Las circunstancias excepcionales en torno a la isla de Puerto Rico y sus habitantes, durante el curso que acaba de terminar, no han podido menos de reflejarse sobre la Escuela, aunque no desfavorablemente. Hemos recibido un generoso donativo de cincuenta-mil dólares, procedente de la Sra. Pauline Riggs Noyes, antigua residente en este país, en memoria de su fenecido esposo, el Sr. Robert B. Noyes, cuya cantidad nos ha sido girada por su albacea, R. Keith Kane, de Washington, y hemos procedido inmediatamente a invertirla en bonos de la defensa nacional.

A causa de la necesidad urgente de médicos en el Ejército y la Marina, hemos experimentado cierta incertidumbre sobre la labor que tendrían que desarrollar ciertos departamentos de la Escuela por la falta de personal competente. Han pasado a prestar sus servicios en estas dos ramas de las fuerzas nacionales, el Dr. Rafael Rodríguez Molina, Profesor Auxiliar de Medicina Tropical, quien actualmente ostenta el grado de Capitán en el Ejército; el Dr. A. Díaz Atiles, Profesor de Pediatría, desempeña un puesto en el cuerpo médico de la Marina con el rango de Teniente; el Sr. John

M. Henderson, Profesor Auxiliar de Ingeniería Sanitaria, fué nombrado Comandante del Servicio de Sanidad Pública de los Estados Unidos; el Dr. Manuel Chiqués, médico residente del Hospital de la Universidad, ha sido destinado a prestar sus servicios médicos fuera de Puerto Rico; y por último, el Dr. Edgardo R. Silva, médico interno, los señores Rafael Castejón, Abisail Montalvo, Ramón Díaz Calderín, técnicos de laboratorio, y Ernesto González, encargado de las dependencias de animales de experimentación, han sido llamados a las armas.

La Escuela ha tenido, asimismo, que hacer frente a innumerables obstáculos y vencer dificultades en relación con la escasez de transporte marítimo, que ha retrasado durante varios meses la llegada de equipos de laboratorios técnicos, muy necesarios para proseguir las investigaciones emprendidas, lo que ha obligado a modificar o posponer las mismas, hasta tanto se puedan recibir los aparatos necesarios. Por otra parte, la Escuela se ha visto obligada a proseguir con renovado vigor un proyecto especial de investigación requerido por la Legislatura, la cual hizo una asignación durante el año pasado para el estudio de la existencia en Puerto Rico de la enfermedad de Weil y del tifus exantemático.

De igual modo nos ha sido prácticamente imposible recibir del continente los embarques de productos alimenticios que en épocas normales recibíamos regularmente para el sustento de los animales de laboratorio. Esto nos obligó a ordenar que nuestro Departamento de Química estudiase la fórmula para la preparación aquí de un nuevo dietario, más o menos modificado, que está dando hasta el presente resultados satisfactorios. La colonia de primates del Islote de Santiago ha sufrido también de escasez de alimentos para los animales, habiéndose elevado el precio de aquéllos, lo que ha obligado a los encargados de esta dependencia a aguzar su ingenio para mantener los animales, habiendo obtenido resultados sorprendentes con los ensayos verificados.

A pesar de todos estos inconvenientes y de otros muchos que no mencionamos, nuestra institución continuó ininterrumpidamente su labor con fe y energía, preparando científicamente sus alumnos para su profesión actual y para las tareas de vital importancia que habrán de presentarse en el momento de la reconstrucción y de la paz.

Visitantes

No obstante las dificultades para viajar, nuestra institución ha seguido manteniendo estrechas relaciones con otros países y ha invitado a varias personalidades científicas, las cuales nos han visitado, habiendo siempre despertado entre nosotros inspiración y entusiasmo. El número de los profesores visitantes ha tenido que ser este año algo limitado. Hemos tenido el honor de contar entre ellos al Catedrático de la Universidad Central de Madrid, hoy profesor en la Facultad de Medicina de la Habana, Dr. Gustavo Pittaluga, autoridad universal en el campo de la hematología. Vino el Dr. Pittaluga invitado conjuntamente por la Universidad, la Asociación Médica y la Escuela de Medicina Tropical, habiendo pronunciado varias conferencias sobre distintos temas de carácter general en las dos primeras instituciones, y un curso de cuatro conferencias en nuestras aulas, el cual provocó inusitado interés entre la profesión médica de nuestro país. El Dr. Cecil J. Watson, de la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad de Minnesota, fué invitado como húesped de honor de la Asociación Médica de Puerto Rico con ocasión de celebrarse su Asamblea Anual, habiendo pronunciado en nuestra institución una de sus conferencias. La Dra. Lydia J. Roberts, de la Universidad de Chicago, vino enviada por el Gobierno Federal a cambiar impresiones con la Dirección de la Escuela sobre asuntos de interés nacional; el Sr. H. M. Miller, Jr., de la División Internacional de Salud Pública de la Institución Rockefeller, se detuvo unos días en Puerto Rico a su regreso de Sudamérica para visitar nuestra ins-

titución y, últimamente, con el mismo objeto, recibimos la visita del Dr. H. W. Brown, decano del Departamento de Salud Pública de la Universidad de Carolina del Norte.

Conferencias

Véase a continuación la lista de las conferencias, seminarios, lecciones clínicas y conferencias clinicopatológicas, que fueron pronunciadas en el salón de actos de la institución en el curso regular académico que acaba de finalizar:

Noviembre, 1942

Jueves	5	Conferencia. Problemas de higiene mental entre estudiantes de la Universidad de Puerto Rico. Dr. Luis M. Morales.
"	12	Seminario. El anticuerpo como base de la inmunidad en la triquinosis. Dr. J. Oliver González.
Miércoles	18	Lección clínica. Esquistosomiasis pulmonar. Dr. Ramón M. Suárez.
Jueves	26	Conferencia clinicopatológica. Presentación de casos. Adenocarcinoma papilar de la vesícula biliar. Dr. Enrique Koppisch.

Diciembre, 1942

Jueves	3	Conferencia. Mortalidad infantil en Puerto Rico. Dr. R. Fernández Marchante.
"	10	Conferencia. Enfermedades venéreas y diagnóstico de laboratorio. Dr. O. Costa Mandry.
Miércoles	16	Conferencia. Aspectos clínicos y bioquímicos del urobilinógeno. Dr. Cecil J. Watson.
Jueves	17	Conferencia. Anomalías congénitas del sistema circulatorio. Dr. A. Díaz Atiles.

Enero, 1943

Jueves	14	Conferencia. Hendidura labiopalatal. Capitán médico, Dr. Luis A. Passalacqua.
"	21	Conferencia clinicopatológica. Presentación de casos: a. Sífilis de la aorta. b. Cardiopatía de origen reumático. Dr. Enrique Koppisch.

Jueves 28 Conferencia. Algunos estados hemorrágicos de los ovarios y las trompas. Dr. Jorge del Toro.

Febrero, 1943

Jueves 11 Conferencia. Investigaciones sobre el mosquito de la malaria en el Misisipí y en Puerto Rico. Dr. Harry D. Pratt.

" 18 Conferencia. *Ringworm* del cuero cabelludo en Puerto Rico. Dr. Arturo L. Carrión.

" 26 Conferencia clinicopatológica. Presentación de un caso de endocarditis microbiana aguda. Dr. Enrique Koppisch.

Marzo, 1943

Jueves 4 Conferencia. Labor sanitaria en Puerto Rico en tiempos de guerra. Dr. A. Fernós Isern.

" 11 Conferencia. Diagnóstico precoz del cáncer del estómago. Dr. A. Rodríguez Olleros.

" 18 Conferencia. Sistemas de acueductos en Puerto Rico. Sr. C. T. Wright.

" 25 Conferencia clinicopatológica. Presentación de casos:
a. Fiebre tifoidea atípica.
b. Mieloma múltiple.
Dr. Enrique Koppisch.

Abril, 1943

Jueves 1 Conferencia. Anastomosis anormales arteriovenosas. Dr. J. Noya Benítez.

" 8 Conferencia clinicopatológica. Presentación de casos:
a. Leucemia linfática crónica.
b. Trombosis coronaria con infarto y doble ruptura del ventrículo.
Dr. Enrique Koppisch.

" 15 Conferencia. Informe preliminar sobre enfermedades venéreas en el ejército en Puerto Rico. Dr. Ernesto Quintero.

Mayo, 1943

Jueves 6 Conferencia clinicopatológica. Presentación de casos:
a. Atrofia aguda amarilla del hígado.
b. Enfermedad de Weil.
Dr. Enrique Koppisch.

" 13 Conferencia. Tratamiento de los escalofríos de la malaria con el gluconato de calcio. Dr. Dwight Santiago Stevenson

Jueves 20 Conferencia. Diagnóstico y tratamiento de la meningitis purulenta. Dr. Antonio Ortíz Ortíz.

" 27 Conferencia clinicopatológica. Presentación de un caso de tifus. Drs. Enrique Koppisch y Roberto Francisco.

Las cuatro conferencias del cursillo profesado por el Dr. Gustavo Pittaluga fueron:

Febrero 1 Fisiopatología del sistema retículoendotelial.

" 2 Fisiopatología del bazo.

" 3 Diagnóstico diferencial de los retículosarcomas y los linfogranulomas malignos.

" 4 Anemias eritroblásticas.

Durante el pasado verano los miembros del Departamento de Química idearon organizar unas reuniones de carácter familiar, que se verificaron todos los viernes por la tarde, con objeto de discutir entre ellos cualquier tema de la profesión o cualquier otra actividad en que alguno estuviera personalmente interesado. Aunque estos seminarios se planearon exclusivamente entre el personal de dicho departamento, al poco tiempo los funcionarios de las otras dependencias tomaron parte en las reuniones y al fin realizaron éstas con toda la seriedad de verdaderas sesiones académicas intraescolares. Cumplieron estos seminarios con dos funciones de gran valor e importancia: (1) poner en conocimiento de los miembros del cuerpo facultativo y del personal técnico de todos los departamentos, los distintos aspectos de la labor científica que se realiza en la Escuela, y (2) relacionar entre sí sencillamente y con espíritu de camaradería, a todo el personal escolar. Celebráronse durante el curso académico de 1941–1942 once seminarios en los que se presentaron a discusión los temas siguientes:

Febrero 6 Aplicaciones prácticas del análisis estadístico a los datos químicos y biológicos. Sr. J. L. Janer.

" 12 Experimentos con la alimentación de productos naturales de Puerto Rico. Dr. Marianne Goettsch.

Febrero	19	Alteraciones hemáticas en la malaria y la leishmaniosis. Sr. J. T. Maldonado.
"	25	El diagnóstico de la muerte. Dr. Guillermo M. Carrera.
Marzo	5	Sitio en que se forma la toxina diftérica. Sr. L. M. González.
"	12	Análisis antigénico de los tejidos del *Ascaris lumbricoides, var. suum*. Dr. J. Oliver González.
"	19	Reacciones provocadas por la transfusión sanguínea, sobre todo con los subgrupos sanguíneos y el factor RH. Dra. Mercedes Torregrosa.
"	26	La nutrición en relación con las vitaminas. Dra. H. E. Munsell.
Abril	2	Elementos sobre la física de los Rayos X. Dr. G. Ruiz Cestero.
"	9	Necesidad de precisión de la terminología científica. Dr. R. Lavandero.
"	30	Caso anómalo de autohemoaglutinación. Dr. Eduardo Montilla.
Mayo	7	Exploración del estómago. Dr. F. Hernández Morales.
"	14	La vitamina C en sujetos normales y enfermos en Puerto Rico. Srta. Ana M. Cuadros.
"	21	Comportamiento de un grupo de enfermos mentales durante los viajes. Dr. M. Rifkinson.
"	28	Papel que desempeñan los hidrocarbonados en la inmunidad antihelmíntica. Srta. Josefina Acosta Matienzo.
Junio	4	Problemas de los estreptococos, sobre todo en lo referente a las estreptolisinas y antiestreptolisinas. Dr. A. Pomales Lebrón.
"	11	Datos interesantes sobre los perfumes. Srta. Julia Margarida.
"	16	Impresiones de un farmacéutico de hospital. Sra. Ana R. F. Guzmán.

En el mes de enero de 1943 se celebró en nuestro auditorio la Asamblea Anual de la Asociación de Salud Pública de Puerto Rico, filial de la *National Public Health Association*. Las sesiones duraron tres días en la que se expusieron y discutieron numerosas comunicaciones presentadas por funcionarios del Departamento de Sanidad y miembros de nuestra facultad. En la elección de la directiva fué

nombrado Presidente, el Dr. P. Morales Otero y reelecto como Secretario el Dr. Guillermo Arbona.

Personal

La inesperada y trágica muerte de nuestro compañero el Dr. W. A. Hoffman nos impresionó profundamente y el recuerdo de este querido amigo no se borra de nuestra memoria. Había venido desempeñando el puesto de profesor agregado del Departamento de Parasitología en esta institución, a la que se había consagrado desde su fundación, prestándole todos sus esfuerzos hasta identificarse totalmente con la vida escolar. La muerte del Dr. Hoffman sobrevino momentos antes de salir para el Brasil a desempeñar una labor de su especialidad en una institución semejante a nuestra Escuela, cuando podría haber recogido los frutos de muchos años dedicados a la investigación y al estudio. Todo el cuerpo facultativo lamenta verse privado del amigo fiel y querido compañero que era para todos nosotros el Dr. Hoffman.

En su última reunión de la Junta Especial de Síndicos le fué concedida al Sr. Félix Lamela, nuestro Secretario Ejecutivo, una licencia de un año para dedicarse a desarrollar los planes, que había preparado en el año 1940, para la organización de la Asociación Interamericana de Hospitales. El Sr. Lamela ha venido trabajando bajo la dirección de la Oficina de Coordinación de Asuntos Interamericanos y del Negociado Médico de la Union Panamericana, tratando de establecer relaciones más estrechas entre las instituciones hospitalarias de este Hemisferio y, sobre todo, procurando estimular las enseñanzas científicas entre los funcionarios administrativos de los hospitales, por medio del intercambio de personal técnico, creando becas de estudios y de viajes, para mejorar así la asistencia médica hospitalaria. El Sr. Lamela ha regresado recientemente de una extensa jira en la que ha recorrido los países de Centro y Sudamérica.

El Dr. D. H. Cook, Jefe del Departamento de Química, estará

durante el curso académico 1943–1944 en el Departamento de Química de la Universidad de Columbia, desempeñando funciones docentes. El Dr. Rurico S. Díaz Rivera, del Cuerpo Facultativo del Hospital de la Universidad, ha estado siguiendo un curso de altos estudios en la Universidad de Pensilvania.

He aquí los nuevos nombramientos de personal durante el presente curso escolar; Dra. Hazel E. Munsell, Profesor Agregado del Departamento de Clínica Médica, para realizar investigaciones sobre el contenido vitamínico de la alimentación; Dr. Guillermo Arbona, Profesor Auxiliar de Salud Pública y Jefe de este mismo departamento escolar; el Sr. Nelson Biaggi, Profesor Auxiliar de Ciencia Sanitaria en el mismo departamento; Dr. Edgardo Silva, Dr. José Sobrino, Dr. José González Giusti y Dr. R. Fernández Marchante, miembros del cuerpo facultativo del Hospital de la Universidad; los Srs. Orlando Bonilla, Gilberto Rodríguez Vizcarrondo, José Rafael Rivera, las Srtas. Ana W. Cuadros y María Teresa Rullán, auxiliares de los laboratorios de la Escuela.

Por haberse visto obligados a cambiar de residencia han renunciado durante el año el Dr. James Watt y Mrs. Sophie D. Griffitts, agregados del Departamento de Bacteriología, y la Sra. Constance M. Locke, editora de la sección inglesa del *Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine.*

La Revista

Los trastornos bélicos en el exterior continúan impidiendo la distribución de nuestro *Journal,* habiendo cesado virtualmente casi todas las subscripciones en países extranjeros, quedando muy pocas en vigor. A pesar de todo, nuestra publicación, por su carácter bilingüe, está despertando un interés creciente en los países latinoamericanos, y a tal efecto, la nueva junta editorial, en los planes que se propone desarrollar, recalca la necesidad de establecer un intercambio más íntimo de ideas entre los investigadores científicos de la América de habla inglesa y de la hispanoparlante, y a tal propósito

ofrece a todos ellos las páginas bilingües de esta revista como medio de comunicación y colaboración.

Los colaboradores de nuestra revista han sido casi siempre, hasta la fecha, miembros de nuestra facultad y del Departamento de Sanidad Insular, de aquí que para poder ampliar su difusión y radio de acción, de tal manera que pueda ser leída por mayor número de lectores, nos proponemos obtener la colaboración de autores del exterior, sobre todo de ambas Américas, en la esperanza de que así los especialistas en medicina tropical en distintas partes del mundo podrán estar al tanto de las actividades científicas de sus colegas.

Ultimamente, en junio del año pasado, hemos inaugurado una sesión de "Revistas de Libros," en la cual informamos brevemente sobre las publicaciones que se nos remitan, las cuales pasan a engrosar los fondos de nuestra biblioteca.

Desde el año 1939 neustra bibliotecaria está encargada del servicio de canje de nuestra revista, y todos los años se revisan las listas de subscripciones y los envíos gratuitos, de común acuerdo con la oficina de distribución de la *Columbia University Press,* donde se imprime el *Journal.* Según la última revisión, se envían 113 colecciones anuales a cambio de un número igual de publicaciones gratuitas que recibimos. Las que no se han podido enviar por correo a distintos países, por causa de la guerra, están depositadas en espera de mejor ocasión para remitirlas. El número de subscripciones obsequiadas a universidades y sociedades científicas es 188.

Durante el año dejó de formar parte como editor de la sección inglesa de la revista la Sra. Constance M. Locke, quien durante diez años venía desempeñando esta labor con eficacia y entusiasmo.

Biblioteca. Sra. Ana R. C. Velázquez, Bibliotecaria

Durante el lapso de tiempo que comprende esta memoria, los fondos de nuestra biblioteca se han enriquecido con 7,915 volúmenes encuadernados y publicaciones diversas. Actualmente tiene en sus archivos 4,063 separatas como suplemento de las revistas que se reci-

ben regularmente. El número de publicaciones periódicas monta a 341, de las cuales 116 son subscripciones de pago, 163 se reciben como canje por nuestro *Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine,* y 62 como obsequio. Inclúyense en estas cifras las publicaciones llegadas a nuestra biblioteca un tanto irregularmente con motivo de la dificultad de las comunicaciones en esta guerra, pero no figuran las publicaciones duplicadas.

Las publicaciones recibidas como donativo durante el año por intermedio de la *Medical Library Association Exchange* no llegan más que a 1,238, y 55 volúmenes, cifras inferiores a las del año anterior, lo cual es explicable por la dificultad actual de los transportes marítimos. El número de tarjetas duplicadas en nuestros archivos sobre asuntos diversos, es de 6,393, y 282 volúmenes completos.

Nuestra biblioteca se ha visto favorecida por el Director y los miembros del cuerpo facultativo, quienes han donado 1,345 publicaciones sobre múltiples temas, 35 volúmenes y 11 libros de texto. He aquí los nombres de los donantes: Dr. Conrado A. Asenjo, Srta. Helen Booth, Dr. A. L. Carrión, Dr. D. H. Cook, Coronel A. T. Cooper, Sr. José A. Goyco, Dr. F. Hernández Morales, Dr. W. A. Hoffman, Dr. Enrique Koppisch, Dr. Hazel E. Munsell, Dr. J. Oliver González, Srta. Johanna J. Schwarte, Dr. James Watt, Dr. Myron E. Wegman. El Dr. Muñoz Baralt donó once volúmenes de publicaciones odontológicas y 335 publicaciones de diversa índole.

Los doctores Carrión, Cook, Cooper, Hernández Morales, Morales Otero y Munsell han establecido un sistema de cooperación que les permite surtir a la biblioteca con un número respetable de publicaciones periódicas que ellos reciben y que, por tanto, disminuye el número de las subscripciones que, de otra manera, tendrían que ser adquiridas por esta dependencia. Hay que tener en cuenta que nuestra biblioteca tiene que depender aún de los aportes voluntarios que se le hagan para poder suministrar material de estudio a sus numerosos lectores.

Se ha recibido un lote de publicaciones y libros pertenecientes a

la biblioteca particular del anterior director de la Escuela, Dr. George W. Bachman, que tratan sobre helmintología, protozoología y parasitología (2,111 separatas, 41 memorias, y 184 sobre temas diversos, tesis, monografías, etc.). El material impreso duplicado se ha ofrecido en canje a otras bibliotecas y el resto ha ido a engrosar nuestros fondos.

Hemos obsequiado al Departamento de Biología de la Universidad de Puerto Rico con 675 separatas de esta colección del Dr. Bachman.

La biblioteca lleva un cuidadoso registro de las publicaciones y periódicos incompletos con objeto de poder, siempre que sea posible, completar las colecciones por medio de canje. De esta forma existen coleccionadas 8,760 publicaciones que representan 421 títulos diferentes, y esperamos que con el tiempo la biblioteca podrá enriquecer sus colecciones con series ininterrumpidas de valiosas revistas de todas las especialidades de la ciencia médica.

Al comienzo del curso académico se comenzó la compilación de publicaciones cuyos autores están actualmente o han estado relacionados de algún modo con nuestra institución. Para ello se preparó una carta circular que fué enviada a los mismos autores, en cuya carta figuraba una lista bibliográfica de cada uno para que fuera corregida y aumentada por el interesado, y poder así preparar las tarjetas bibliográficas corregidas correspondientes a cada artículo publicado por el autor, a más de la información sobre si existía o no en la biblioteca, etc. Hemos dado órdenes para que se envíen a la biblioteca dos separatas de todos los artículos que salgan publicados en nuestro *Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine,* o que sean adquiridos por nuestra institución, para poder tener así centralizada esta valiosa colección. La lista formada hasta la fecha comprende 61 autores y en ella constan las tarjetas índices referentes a 2,026 títulos.

A solicitud de la bibliotecaria, el Director ha preparado una lista de problemas que están siendo objeto de investigación por el per-

sonal de nuestro cuerpo facultativo a fin de suministrar a nuestros investigadores todo lo que aparezca en las publicaciones y periódicos recibidos en la biblioteca que tenga relación con los temas que están siendo investigados.

Aunque las fuentes bibliográficas de que se hace uso en la biblioteca son bastante copiosas, sobre todo después de haber adquirido el *Index Medicus* y el *Index Catalogue* de la *Surgeon General's Office,* tratamos de copiar las referencias que sean más interesantes para los miembros de nuestra facultad y complementar así el *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus.* De esta manera tendremos a nuestra disposición las fichas bibliográficas sobre determinados temas, no existentes actualmente en nuestra biblioteca. Se han comenzado a preparar las fichas bibliográficas del Dr. Ashford sobre el esprú tropical, lo que constituirá una adenda a la ya existente preparada por Hanes.

El pasado año se comenzó a preparar un catálogo general en forma de diccionario. Además de las fichas bibliográficas preparadas en la biblioteca contamos hoy con 7,570 tarjetas adicionales de la Biblioteca del Congreso de los Estados Unidos, convenientemente adaptadas para ser usadas por los lectores. El diccionario está ya muy adelantado y como no existe una lista de autoridades referentes a temas médicos, al mismo tiempo que se prepara el catálogo se están haciendo las tarjetas índices con los títulos de los temas del catálogo, las cuales suman actualmente 1,265.

Desde hace tiempo hemos comprendido la necesidad de hacer una reclasificación del índice de materias en nuestra biblioteca, pues la clasificación existente era provisional, figurando en ella títulos poco definidos de las materias de estudio. Como la cantidad de libros va siendo grande creímos conveniente emprender una clasificación sistemática más detallada. Después de un estudio cuidadoso de distintos métodos de clasificación de bibliografía médica—de Dewey, *Boston Medical Library of Congress* y Barnard—nos decidimos por

este último, con el que creemos podrán clasificarse los fondos de nuestra biblioteca en forma lógica, que pueda ser usada en combinación con nuestro catálogo.

El nuevo horario de la biblioteca es ahora de 8 de la mañana a las 12 del día y de 1 a 4 de la tarde, los días lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves y viernes. Los servicios se extienden no solamente a los miembros de la institución sino a todas las personas que los soliciten. Sólo los miembros de la institución tienen derecho a préstamos de libros, lo cual no obsta para que en casos especiales y con autorización escrita del Director, se permita sacar libros de la biblioteca, tal como sucede actualmente en que se han concedido 69 autorizaciones de esta clase, 16 de ellas a oficiales del Ejército o la Marina destacados en Puerto Rico.

Actividades docentes

Tan pronto como se rompieron las hostilidades en el actual conflicto, comprendimos que entre las actividades docentes de nuestra institución deberían figurar cursos de preparación para el personal médico del ejército destinado a regiones tropicales. Preparamos un proyecto de cursos de estudio que fué sometido a la consideración de los cirujanos generales del Ejército y la Marina, sin decidir entonces el programa de acción. Continuaron llegando a nuestro país contingentes de soldados con su oficialidad y, al cabo de cierto tiempo, presentáronse problemas médicos en relación con el medio ambiente o resultante de esta relación. Obedeciendo a requerimientos de un grupo de oficiales médicos, preparamos un cursillo de lecciones sobre diferentes aspectos de la esquistosomiasis (parasitología, clínica y anatomopatología), al cual concurrieron como alumnos doce médicos militares. A petición de este mismo grupo se preparó un programa semejante sobre malaria, en el que se matricularon veinte oficiales médicos.

Nuestro Departamento de Anatomía Patológica, en cooperación con el Departamento de Sanidad, prosigue su labor de adiestramien-

to y enseñanza de los médicos que habrán de hacerse cargo de los laboratorios de Anatomía Patológica en los Hospitales de Distrito. Actualmente están preparándose los doctores M. Rifkinson y Luis R. Guzmán López. El primero de ellos ha estado a cargo, desde el primero de enero de 1943, de examinar todo el material patológico procedente del Hospital de Distrito de Bayamón, y ha venido ejecutando tres o cinco autopsias mensuales en aquella misma institución bajo la dirección del jefe de nuestro departamento; el Dr. Guzmán López será nombrado Anatomopatólogo del Hospital de Distrito de Aguadilla tan pronto como termine su preparación.

El Dr. Guillermo M. Carrera, antes médico interno del Hospital de la Universidad, ha completado su preparación en este departamento de Anatomía Patológica, de cuyo personal forma ahora parte. La Srta. Iluminada Lugo, del Hospital Santo Asilo de Damas, de Ponce, ha recibido un curso de dos meses de técnica de laboratorio.

Se ha estado preparando una buena colección de especímenes patológicos de enfermedades tropicales para uso de las escuelas médicas del Ejército y la Marina en la ciudad de Washington. Se enviaron igualmente otras colecciones de material patológico referente a esquistosomiasis, a los Departamentos de Anatomopatología y Bacteriología del Colegio de Medicina de Albany y al de Parasitología de la Universidad de Pensilvania.

Durante el curso académico hemos tenido matriculados algunos estudiantes haciendo trabajos especiales en varios departamentos de nuestra institución: el Dr. Carlos Calero, de Manta (Ecuador) y el Dr. José de J. Alvarez, de Santo Domingo, las Srtas. Sylvia Millán, de San Juan, María Dolores Fernández, de Santo Domingo, y María Teresa Almonte, de Ponce.

El curso regular de Tecnología Médica se llevó a cabo con una matrícula de catorce estudiantes. Durante el primer semestre los miembros del cuerpo facultativo explicaron las siguientes materias: (1) Bacteriología Médica e Inmunología (término de 9 semanas), (2) Parasitología Médica en Puerto Rico (de 10 semanas), y (3)

Introducción al análisis cuantitativo (de 12 semanas). El segundo semestre del curso escolar se dedicó casi exclusivamente a la Clínica Patológica.

Durante dos semanas del mes de febrero, la Srta. Aimée Wilcox, del *U. S. Public Health Service,* explicó un curso superior sobre microscopía en relación con el paludismo, al cual asistieron 52 personas, entre ellas un grupo numeroso de tecnólogos médicos y miembros del ejército adscritos a los laboratorios militares. El Dr. Honorato de Castro, Catedrático de Ciencias Matemáticas de la Universidad Central de Madrid y Astrónomo de aquel Observatorio, profesó un curso breve de conferencias sobre "Teoría de mínimos cuadrados," con especial aplicación a la bioestadística, a cuyo curso asistieron miembros de nuestra facultad y estudiantes de biología y técnica de laboratorio.

El Departamento de Salud Pública de nuestra institución, bajo la dirección del Dr. Guillermo Arbona, ha iniciado su labor docente con objeto de preparar inspectores sanitarios, ingenieros, enfermeras y funcionarios especializados en distintas ramas de salud pública. La labor regular comenzará con el próximo año académico, estando ya abierta la matrícula para los solicitantes.

Con motivo del conflicto bélico no se han podido celebrar los ejercicios de graduación con el grupo de estudiantes que obtuvieron sus diplomas en el mes de septiembre de 1942. Los graduados fueron: nueve, a quienes se expidió certificado de haber cursado satisfactoriamente las enseñanzas de Tecnología Médica, diez con certificados de Enfermeras de Salud Pública y tres con títulos de Graduados en Salud Pública. Fueron estos últimos los doctores E. Martínez Rivera, Luis A. Sánchez y Rafael A. Timothée.

DEPARTAMENTOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN

Departamento de Bacteriología. Jefe: Dr. P. MORALES OTERO

A. ESTUDIO DE LOS ESTREPTOCOCOS HEMOLÍTICOS. A principios del mes de enero se trajeron a la escuela 70 monos procedentes de

nuestra colonia de primates en el islote de Santiago, y se les examinó las fauces para determinar la existencia de estreptococos hemolíticos, obteniendo los resultados siguientes:

Animales examinados	70	
Con estreptococos hemolíticos	32	(45%)
Número de cepas del grupo A	0	
Número de cepas del grupo B	1	(3.2%)
Número de cepas del grupo C	23	(71.8%)
Número de cepas del grupo G	8	(25%)

Como se ve, en las fauces de estos monos no hay estreptococos hemolíticos del grupo A. En la tabla siguiente aparece un resumen de los datos obtenidos hasta la fecha en los estudios de los estreptococos hemolíticos aislados en las fauces de monos *rhesus* en estado normal de salud, durante los años 1938 a 1943.

Fecha de los cultivos	*Número de animales examinados*	*Número de animales con cultivos positivos*		*Distribución de las cepas de estreptococos hemolíticos, según la clasificación grupal de Lancefield*			
		Número	*Porcentaje*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*G*
Nov.–dic., 1938	172	22	12.7	9 (41%)	0	8 (37%)	5 (22%)
Ene.–feb., 1940	309	39	12.5	0	0	26 (66.6%)	13 (33.3%)
Sept., 1941	146	11	7.5	1 (9%)	0	4 (36%)	6 (55%)
Ene., 1943	70	32	45.5	0	1 (3.2%)	23 (71.8%)	8 (25%)

Prosíguese el estudio de la hemolisina estreptocóccica, habiéndose ensayado ya 200 sueros con las hemolisinas de los grupos A y B. Con las tres lisinas (A, C, G) solamente se ha podido ensayar un pequeño número de sueros. Los resultados indican hasta ahora que los grupos estreptocóccicos A, C y G elaboran la misma estreptolisina *O*, lo que confirma la hipótesis de Todd.

Hemos comenzado a estudiar cómo responden los anticuerpos a

la infección estreptocóccica en los monos. Ahora estamos investigando la infección laringofaríngea. Al mismo tiempo seguimos investigando: (1) Distribución de los estreptococos hemolíticos en las fauces de los soldados insulares y de los continentales destacados actualmente en Puerto Rico, determinando al mismo tiempo el contenido antiestreptolisínico de la sangre (investigación en cooperación con los laboratorios militares); (2) investigación de anticuerpos heterófilos en la sangre de enfermos, y (3) determinación de las fluctuaciones del contenido de aglutinas en la sangre de enfermos tíficos, utilizando aglutinógeno del proteus OX–19.

B. Estudio de los organismos del grupo Brucela. Hemos venido tratando de utilizar la reacción precipitínica como método para diferenciar el *Br. abortus* del *Br. melitensis*. Preparamos extractos por el método de Fuller; extracción de los polisacáridos de los estreptococos hemolíticos y antisueros para poder así inocular conejos con cultivos vivos o con polvo de cultivos, suspendiendo la inmunización y sangrando al animal tan pronto como se notaba la presencia de una precipitina en su sangre. De esta forma hemos emprendido el estudio de las cepas estreptocóccicas que tenemos en el laboratorio, habiendo obtenido hasta la fecha resultados muy alentadores. Había, sin embargo, que emprender una investigación más amplia y minuciosa de los organismos del grupo Brucela, lo cual podrá realizarse cuando cese el actual conflicto bélico y podamos reunir una colección de cepas brucelósicas más variada y numerosa, que procedan de distintas partes del mundo.

C. Estudios de los bacilos proteus y reacción de Weil-Felix. Habiendo terminado este estudio, véase el resumen de los trabajos: (1) De los 72 cultivos de proteus X estudiados, 5 dieron reacciones *Weil-Felix* atípicas; uno de ellos, posiblemente el X–19, produjo reacciones biológicas típicas, pero no se aglutinó con un suero tífico de titulación más elevada, ni con suero de conejo inmune al anti–OX–19, X–2, X–19 y OXK; (2) no podemos basarnos para diferenciar los bacilos proteus X en que no liquiden la gelatina, pues, según

parece, estos bacilos pierden la facultad de licuar la gelatina después de una incubación prolongada en medios de cultivo artificiales; (3) uno de los cultivos atípicos del X–19 (Núm. 68) dejó de formar indol, pero conservó la propiedad de fermentar la maltosa y la salicina y de aglutinarse en presencia del suero de conejo anti–X–19 y ante el suero tífico; (4) es curioso observar que, al utilizar una cepa de OX–19 que nos suministró el *National Institute of Health,* se produjo una aglutinación en suero diluído al 1:400. La cepa X–19 no debe utilizarse en suspensiones fenoladas o alcoholizadas, porque suele producir muchas veces aglutinaciones no específicas en suero de personas saludables, aún en diluciones relativamente elevadas; (5) el suero de muchos sujetos aglutina el OXK en dilución al 1:25. Hemos observado que la aglutinación es intensa (de más de++++), en diluciones al 1:25, y francamente negativa, o muy débil, en la mayoría de los sueros cuando éstos están diluídos al 1:50; (6) la mayor parte de los cultivos de X–2 que hemos ensayado (20 entre 23) no se aglutinaron con suero tífico de alta titulación, lo cual no está de acuerdo con lo que se afirma frecuentemente y (7) en las cepas *b proteus* que hemos aislado en este país, no hemos dado aún con las de tipo X–19. Entre los 51 colibacilos investigados, encontramos uno que dió aglutinación intensa y, otro, débil cuando se ensayó la prueba con suero tífico y suero de conejo inmune al anti–X–19.

D. Estudios en disentería. Nuestro departamento ha establecido un método rápido para clasificar las razas de bacilos disentéricos Flexner. Con él se han clasificado ya 1,200 cepas en cuatro grupos distintos de organismos: el W, el V, el Z y un cuarto grupo, aún identificado, que está en observación. En cuanto a las tres cepas (W, V y Z), podemos afirmar que pertenecen a tres grupos distintos, y que sus polisacáridos únicamente se precipitan en presencia de suero homólogo de conejo inmune. Hemos observado, sin embargo, que algunas cepas reaccionan igualmente ante el antisuero V y ante el antisuero Z. Este es un problema aún no bien aclarado.

Estamos estudiando los organismos Sonnei y Newcastle con un nuevo método. Según parece, los del segundo grupo poseen una fracción específica de polisacáridos. Hasta la fecha no hemos logrado producir un antisuero precipitante ante el organismo Sonnei.

Se están investigando reacciones bioquímicas y de aglutinación de todas las cepas para ver si conseguimos aclarar ciertos equívocos que hemos notado en el curso de nuestro estudio. El método parece dar resultados en el estudio de los organismos disentéricos en conjunto, de aquí el esfuerzo del personal de este departamento por precisar claramente sus cualidades biológicas.

E. Estudio experimental de la lepra. El laboratorio de veterinaria prosigue investigando la lepra desde el punto de vista experimental, si bien las condiciones actuales de las comunicaciones han entorpecido en gran parte los trabajos emprendidos. Tratóse de utilizar ratas como animales de experimentación para observar la influencia que puedan ejercer distintos agentes sobre el crecimiento del leproma, pero hubo que desistir de ello por la escasez de alimento apropiado para estos animales, y se decidió utilizar ratoncillos domésticos, con cuyo cambio se perdió bastante tiempo. Intentamos determinar ahora principalmente la dosis requerida y el tiempo necesario para que las lesiones se desarrollen y puedan ser debidamente pesadas y medidas. Los ratoncillos, a este respecto, quizás resulten mejor que las ratas, pues según se ha podido comprobar, el tiempo de la experimentación puede reducirse a un período de uno a tres meses, o sea, menos de seis, nueve o doce meses, para poder asegurar con bastante precisión si una droga cualquiera, un extracto de glándula endocrina, etc., exalta o impide el crecimiento del leproma. La prosecución de estas investigaciones dependerá de que podamos o no proveernos de alimentos y productos farmacéuticos.

En este laboratorio se presta toda clase de cooperación a las granjas dedicadas a la cría de aves; así, por ejemplo, en una epidemia consistente en un edema agudo que se presentó entre los pollitos

recién salidos del cascarón, la cual produjo gran mortalidad y fué atribuída a los alimentos que hubo que preparar en el país, cuando escasearon los que se importaban del continente. Con la ayuda y cooperación de nuestro Departamento de Química investigóse la deficiencia del producto en cuestión.

Conjuntamente con el jefe del Departamento de Parasitología se prosigue investigando experimentalmente la esquistosomiasis, sobre todo lo referente a la absorción en los huevos esquistosómicos.

F. Labor ordinaria del departamento. Véase la variedad de investigaciones corrientes realizadas en sus laboratorios:

Cultivos de exudados laringofaríngeos	118	
Cultivos de heces fecales	185	
Hemocultivos	84	
Cultivos de sedimento urinario	100	
Exudados varios	128	
Cultivos de partículas atmosféricas (aire de un quirófano)	24	
Inoculaciones de animales	97	
Cutirreacciones (para brucelosis)	23	
Vacunas autógenas	27	
Clasificación de tipos neumocóccicos	7	
Cultivos de B. de Koch	15	
Pruebas de opsonocitofagia (Brucela)	3	
Preparación de antígeno Frei	10	
Aglutinaciones (Brucela, Widal, Weil-Felix)	245	
Determinación de anticuerpos heterófilos	710	
Cultivos de contenido gástrico	260	
Total		2.036
Investigaciones especiales solicitadas por médicos particulares, miembros de la facultad, etc.		176
Aglutinaciones para determinar la extensión del aborto infeccioso en el ganado vacuno (para el Departamento de Agricultura y Comercio de Puerto Rico)		804
Gran Total		3.016

Departamento de Química. Jefe: Dr. D. H. Cook

A. Estudios del aceite contenido en ciertos frutos del país (En colaboración con el Departamento de Agricultura y Comercio).

1) Aceite de la semilla de guanábana *(Annona muricata* L.). Este aceite, perteneciente al grupo de los aceites inoxidables, tiene una composición semejante al de oliva, pero no es comestible, pues con el procedimiento de obtención empleado, salió con ciertas impurezas de sabor desagradable. Es la primera vez que se ha obtenido este producto.

2) Aceite de almendra tropical *(Terminalia Cattappa* L.). También es inoxidable y la almendra rinde 55 por ciento de aceite por extracción y 35 per ciento por expresión. En esta última forma no necesita ser purificado y constituye un buen aceite de mesa.

3) Grasa de aguacate. El aceite obtenido de la pulpa del aguacate o avocado *(Persea Persea* Cockerell) forma en reposo un depósito de grasa blanca que constituye casi el 8 por ciento de su peso original. Esta grasa se enrancia pronto, lo cual se debe probablemente a que las substancias protectoras antioxidantes existentes en el aceite quedan retenidas en la fracción líquida.

B. Estudios de la "maya" *(Bromelia pinguin* L.).

1) Después de varios ensayos se ha llegado a un procedimiento para obtener la enzima cruda de esta planta, con mucho mejor resultado que con los procedimientos corrientes. El procedimiento consiste en poner a concentrar el jugo de la "maya" a una temperatura de 40 a 50°C., bajo poca presión, hasta que adquiere una consistencia de jarabe, dializando entonces este producto con la ayuda de agua, hasta separar una gran cantidad de los azúcares que contiene. Las proteínas que quedan en el saco de colodión se las precipita añadiéndoles tres volúmenes de acetona. El contenido nitrogenado del producto así obtenido es de 9.5 por ciento, y su actividad proteolítica algo más del doble del que poseía el producto obtenido en los laboratorios el año pasado, en que se acostumbraba a añadir

directamente acetona a la "maya," con cuyo proceder el contenido nitrogenado era de sólo 6 por ciento.

2) Poniendo bajo el microscopio la pulpa del fruto de "maya," pueden observarse grandes cantidades de agujas cristalinas de oxalato de calcio, así como también en la preparación de la enzima cruda. De la pulpa del fruto se obtuvieron varios milígramos de oxalato; cien gramos del fruto fresco de "maya" contienen 72 milígramos de esta substancia, a la cual se debe probablemente la sensación de quemadura que produce el fruto cuando es masticado.

3) Se ha estudiado la acción de la pinguinaína sobre la leche (método de Ball y Hoover), la caseína por el método de Northrop y la hemoglobina por el de Hunitz y Anson.

4) El jugo del fruto de "maya" al natural pudiera ser útil a causa del gran poder proteolítico. Como fermenta pronto a la temperatura ordinaria del laboratorio, se ha tratado de encontrar una substancia antifermentativa que no destruya sus propiedades proteolíticas, y a este efecto, se ha ensayado con timol, bisulfito sódico, cloroformo, benzoato sódico, merciolato, habiendo observado que esta última preserva bastante bien las propiedades del jugo por espacio de un mes en una concentración de 3 milígramos por 100 cc. Se han enviado muestras así conservadas a varios laboratorios industriales de los Estados Unidos que desean conocer las posibilidades de explotación comercial de la "maya." Dos laboratorios han efectuado ensayos para determinar el poder coagulante del jugo sobre la leche, y han comprobado que esta propiedad es algo inferior a la del jugo embotellado en nuestro Departamento de Química.

5) Con objeto de comprobar si la pinguinaína posee propiedades antihelmínticas *in vivo* al igual que *in vitro,* se han realizado varias pruebas con cachorrillos parasitados experimentalmente con ascaris y uncinarias. Hasta la fecha se ha podido observar que la pinguinaína digiere los parásitos *in vivo* cuando se administra al animal parasitado una dosis de 700 unidades lactocoagulantes por libra de peso. Los exámenes post mortem verificados en nuestro Departa-

mento de Anatomía Patológica no acusan lesiones macroscópicas. Están examinándose aún las vísceras para determinar si existen lesiones histológicas.

C. Estudios de drogas de origen vegetal (En colaboración con la Estación Experimental de Agricultura de la Universidad de Puerto Rico).

1) Se ha descubierto la existencia de un alcaloide en la vaina de una planta muy abundante en este país, la *Leonotis nepetafolia* L., conocida con los nombres de "molinillo," "quina de pobre," "botón de cadeta" y, en los Estados Unidos, con el de *lion's ear*. En nuestros campos se usa esta planta como febrífugo y se suele administrar en cocimiento. Los ensayos realizados demuestran que la vaina (semilla), es el único órgano de la planta que contiene una substancia alcaloidea, obtenida en forma de sulfato.

2) Los resultados de los experimentos efectuados en cobayos, para comprobar si el *Aloe vera* tiene el valor terapéutico que se le atribuye en el tratamiento de las quemaduras de tercer grado provocadas por los Rayos X, no son definitivos, pues en muchas ocasiones las curaciones son puramente espontáneas. Habrá que proseguir los experimentos para poder llegar a una conclusión.

D. Análisis de plantas forrajeras. (En colaboración con la Estación de Agricultura Experimental de la Universidad de Puerto Rico). Durante el año pasado se han realizado 76 análisis químicos de otras tantas plantas forrajeras de interés para nuestra industria.

E. Estudios sobre la vitamina E. He aquí el resumen de lo realizado en nuestros laboratorios en relación con la vitamina E.

1) Los siguientes productos alimenticios que se consumen ordinariamente en Puerto Rico han sido sometidos a rigurosos análisis y pruebas biológicas, comprobándose en ellos la carencia, o sólo indicios, de vitamina E: arroz pulido, habichuelas encarnadas, bacalao seco y toronjas. En los bananos existen pequeñas cantidades de esta vitamina. Es, en cambio, muy elevado el contenido en el "achiote" y los mangos. Esta investigación ha tenido que ser por el

momento interrumpida a causa de la escasez de productos en el mercado. Se está investigando actualmente el contenido más satisfactorio de vitamina E en una ración de bajo costo.

2) Un lote de monillos ha sido alimentado durante dos años, aproximadamente, con una ración pobre en vitamina sintética E, sin que por eso haya presentado la menor señal de anormalidad, y los animales han continuado creciendo de manera regular. Uno de los monillos a cuya madre se le suministró esta misma ración alimenticia desde que parió, falleció a los cuatro meses de nacido, de anemia nutricional. El contenido férrico en la ración alimenticia de estos animales no es suficiente. Se utilizó la mixtura salina de *Osborne Mendel,* a la misma concentración que se acostumbra dar a las ratas. Prosiguen estos experimentos con los monos, alimentándoseles con ración pobre en contenido de vitamina E para poder estudiar después su efecto en la reproducción.

3) También se están criando perros alimentados con arroz y habichuelas, en una dieta escasa de vitamina E, para observar también si se modifica la reproducción.

4) En las ratas se está estudiando rigurosamente el crecimiento, la vitalidad y la reproducción, bajo la acción de una alimentación consistente de arroz y habichuelas adicionada de otros productos complementarios. Nótase hasta ahora que con varias de las alimentaciones suministradas se ha elevado la mortalidad entre las madres y sus crías, sin que todavía se hayan podido estudiar los factores responsables de ello.

Hace algún tiempo se requirió la ayuda del personal de nuestro Departamento de Química para un proyecto de la P.R.R.A. *(Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration),* consistente en investigar las posibilidades que para la alimentación de las clases insolventes tendría la confección de una pasta sólida compuesta de un polvo de pescado comestible, de alta calidad alimenticia, combinado con harinas de ciertos productos del país. La P.R.R.A. suministró un polvo de pescado con 60 por ciento de contenido proteico. Utilizóse en

estos experimentos 50 por ciento de proteínas, mezclando en varias proporciones harinas de plátano, de maíz y de yuca, coloreando la mezcla con extracto de achiote en aceite de semillas de algodón, prensándola y secándola hasta formar un sólido homogéneo. El éxito que pueda tener esta clase de alimento tendrá que depender de la facilidad de encontrar un buen polvo comestible de pescado, de la baratura de los ingredientes que se usen, del proceso de preparación y por último, pero de importancia principal, de la aceptación del producto por el público.

En nuestro laboratorio se ha ideado un aparato muy sencillo para el secado al vacío de materiales, a baja temperatura. Es un aparato que puede ser construído con elementos fácilmente obtenibles en cualquier laboratorio, y con él se pueden disecar volúmenes de 100 a 200 cc., evaporando de 5 a 18 cc. cada hora, según la clase de substancia puesta a desecar y de las temperaturas que hayan de ser necesarias.

Departamento de Micología. Jefe: Dr. A. L. Carrión

A. Estudios de dermatomicosis. Prosigue el estudio de las dermatomicosis existentes en Puerto Rico, habiéndose observado durante el año ocho casos nuevos de *ringworm* del cuero cabelludo, causado en seis de ellos por el *Microsporum canis* y, por el *Trichophyton tonsurans,* en dos.

Se han investigado 73 enfermos de la piel, sospechosos de padecer *tinea corporis*. En las escamas de las lesiones cutáneas se descubrieron estructuras fungosas en 23 casos, aislando en otros 19 cultivos de dermatofitos. Entre los hongos aislados figuran el *Trichophyton rubrum* (11), el *Microsporum canis* (5), el *Trichophyton tonsurans* (2) y el *Epidermophyton floccosum* (1).

Entre 110 sujetos que sufrían epidermofitosis de los pies, en 35 se observaron estructuras fungosas en las escamas procedentes de las lesiones, 19 de los cuales dieron cultivos positivos, clasificándose los hongos aislados en este grupo como *Trichophyton rubrum* (7

cultivos aislados), *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* (10) y *Epidermophyton fluccosum* (1). En 70 casos las escamas presentaron elementos micósicos y en 25 los cultivos revelaron la presencia de hongos patógenos. Compréndense entre éstos, 8 cultivos aislados de *Trichophyton mentagrophytes,* con siembras procedentes de las uñas de los pies, 10 en los que se aisló el *Trichophyton rubrum* (8 procedentes de las uñas de un pie y 2 de las de la mano), y, por último, 2 en que el hongo aislado fué el *Candida (Monilia) albicans,* de las uñas de los pies.

En seis ocasiones investigáronse los animales sospechosos de haber estado en contacto con los enfermos que padecían de *ringworm,* y uno resultó infectado con *Miscrosporum canis.* Se están estudiando cuidadosamente varias lesiones de *ringworm* que aparecieron espontáneamente en varios becerros de la Estación de Agricultura Experimental y en un conejillo de Indias de la Escuela. Se cree que esta enfermedad en los animales tiene gran importancia epidemiológica por su transmisibilidad a la especie humana.

B. Investigación general de las micosis en Puerto Rico

1) Infecciones pulmonares. Se han examinado en el laboratorio 32 muestras del material patológico (esputos, jugo gástrico, exudado bronquial) procedentes de otros tantos casos de enfermedades pulmonares de oscura etiología, por sospecharse que la causa pudiera ser algún hongo patógeno. En seis casos pudieron aislarse en los cultivos organismos levuloides, los cuales fueron clasificados como *Candida (Monilia) albicans,* otros dos como *Candida (Monilia) candida,* y los restantes como verdaderas levaduras. La primera de estas especies es la única patógena, pero no ha sido posible determinar su importancia etiológica en relación con la enfermedad pulmonar en la que fué aislada.

2) Infecciones del conducto auditivo externo. Se han examinado exudados y escamas procedentes de cuatro casos de otitis externa para determinar si eran o no otomicosis. El examen microscópico reveló la existencia de estructuras fungosas en dos de los casos, pero

los cultivos resultaron todos positivos. Por el estudio morfológico cuidadoso de los cultivos de estos hongos se pudo determinar que pertenecían a tres especies: *Aspergillus fumigatus* (2 cultivos aislados), *Aspergillus glaucus* (1 aislado), y el *Aspergillus niger* (1 aislado), tres especies asociadas frecuentemente con las otomicosis, pero ésta es la primera vez que en Puerto Rico queda esto confirmado.

3) Actinomicosis. Se ha investigado, en colaboración con el Departamento de Bacteriología y Anatomía Patológica, un caso sospechoso de actinomicosis, cuyo cuadro clínico consiste en la aparición de abscesos recurrentes localizados en los muslos, sin otras manifestaciones generales de importancia. El exudado aspirado en estas lesiones no contenía los característicos "gránulos de azufre," pero el organismo aislado resultó ser un actinomices, cuya morfología, caracteres biológicos y patógenos son totalmente diferentes de los del *Actinomyces bovis*. Se está siguiendo con atención el curso clínico de la infección de este enfermo, y si se confirmara el diagnóstico, será un caso muy raro, digno de comunicación.

C. Investigación general de las cromoblastomicosis. Dos nuevos casos de cromoblastomicosis han aparecido, habiendo sido sometidos a un riguroso estudio. El hongo etiológico en uno de ellos no parece pertenecer a la especie que generalmente produce la enfermedad.

Durante este año se han aislado, en diferentes partes del mundo, cinco hongos cromoblastomicósicos que han sido enviados a nuestro laboratorio para estudio y clasificación. Los dos primeros fueron enviados por los doctores J. Barnetson y F. W. Simson del *South African Institute for Medical Research* de Johannesburg. Después de un detenido examen fueron clasificados como pertenecientes, uno a la *Fonsecaea Pedrosoi tipicus* y, otro, como un Hormodendrum. De los otros tres, dos fueron enviados por el Profesor L. Berger, de la *Laval University* de Quebec, y el otro, por el Doctor C. W. Emmons, del *National Institute of Health* de Washington, D.C. El

estudio de estos hongos se está llevando a cabo en estos momentos.

Se investiga en el Departamento un caso dermatológico enviado recientemente por el Hospital de Distrito de Fajardo. Se trata de un enfermo con lesiones de aspecto cromoblastomicósico. El gran número de sus lesiones y su distribución en las extremidades superiores e inferiores, así como la tendencia a crecer hasta alcanzar un tamaño uniforme, no tan grande como el de las tumoraciones corrientes cromoblastomicósicas, es algo no observado hasta la fecha. El aspecto histopatológico es el correspondiente a las lesiones cromoblastomicósicas, pero en los cortes no han aparecido células micósicas. Se espera poder determinar la naturaleza patológica del proceso.

D. "Mal del Pinto." Desde que este Departamento comunicó el primer caso de esta enfermedad en Puerto Rico, en el año 1941, se ha estado tratando de descubrir nuevos casos, con la idea de poder precisar su epidemiología y obtener datos inéditos sobre esta enfermedad, que actualmente está atrayendo la atención de los investigadores. Estúdiase ahora un nuevo caso encontrado en Vega Alta por el Doctor E. N. Boccanegra López. Presenta un aspecto dermatológico típico; la linfa, obtenida por raspado de las lesiones, contiene la *espiroqueta pinta;* la histopatología es la correspondiente a la enfermedad y la reacción Wassermann, intensamente positiva. No se han podido cultivar las espiroquetas en los medios de Fletcher y Verwoort.

E. Otras labores

1) Clasificación de hongos procedentes de Venezuela. Se cultivaron varias especies de hongos, supuestos causantes de distintas micosis, enviadas para su clasificación por el Doctor David R. Iriarte de Caracas. Sólo dos de los hongos enviados llegaron en buenas condiciones para estudio. Uno, aislado en una infección de las fauces, fué clasificado como *Candida (Monilia) albicans;* el otro, aislado en una infección del conducto auditivo externo, fué identificado como *Aspergillus fumigatus.*

2) Exhibición de micología médica. El Departamento de Micología preparó una exhibición de fotografías ilustrando las diferentes micosis que se padecen en Puerto Rico, en las Pequeñas Antillas y en Santo Domingo, una colección de cultivos de hongos patógenos y una serie de muestras anatomopatológicas. Esta exhibición fué abierta al público en el mes de diciembre, con ocasión de celebrarse la Asamblea Anual de la Asociación Médica de Puerto Rico.

3) Labores ordinarias en los laboratorios. Se han examinado 472 muestras patológicas con objeto de determinar la existencia de hongos, de las cuales 172 muestras resultaron positivas al examen microscópico y 90 en los cultivos. He aquí las diversas especies identificadas: *Trichophyton rubrum, Trichophyton mentagrophytes, Microsporum canis, Epidermophyton floccosum, Aspergillus fumigatus, Aspergillus niger, Candida (Monilia) albicans,* un *Actinomyces,* varias levaduras (de especies indeterminadas) y *Piedraia Hortai.*

Departamento de Clínica Médica. Jefe: Dr. R. M. Suárez

Durante el pasado año académico han continuado progresando los estudios ya emprendidos, principalmente los relativos a enfermedades de los países cálidos, habiéndose comenzado otros, entre los cuales quizás es el más importante el relativo a los aspectos clínicos de la nutrición. Con este objeto se ha adquirido un biofotómetro para poder determinar la adaptación a la oscuridad y deducir por ella la deficiencia o no de vitamina A en el sujeto examinado. Hasta la fecha se han examinado 500 sujetos, la mayor parte de ellos en estado normal de salud aparente, compuesta de empleados subalternos del Hospital de la Universidad, de la Escuela, de la Clínica Mimiya, niñas internas del Hogar Insular, veteranos del Ejército y enfermos del Hospital de la Universidad y de la Clínica Mimiya.

Actualmente se están examinando los muchachos internos en el Asilo de Niños y hay el propósito de examinar los estudiantes de la Universidad y niños de algunas escuelas públicas de zonas urbanas

y rurales, según un plan preparado en cooperación con el Comisionado de Educación de Puerto Rico.

Sobre esta investigación se ha rendido ya una comunicación preliminar ante la Asamblea Anual de la Asociación de Salud Pública de Puerto Rico.

Habiendo sido nombrado un Profesor agregado al Departamento de Química para trabajos de investigación, se ha comenzado la determinación cuantitativa del contenido vitamínico de ciertos productos alimenticios. Primeramente se fijó la técnica para determinar el contenido de ácido ascórbico en las heces fecales y que pudiese al mismo tiempo ser aplicada al análisis vitamínico de las frutas y hortalizas naturales del país. Hasta el día primero de diciembre realizáronse determinaciones de 16 frutas y hortalizas diferentes (lo que supone 82 análisis) y de 8 jugos de frutas envasadas (14 análisis). La comunicación preliminar sobre esta labor fué también presentada ante la Asamblea de 1942 de la Asociación Médica de Puerto Rico.

Prosíguese el estudio del contenido de vitamina C en el jugo de naranjas (chinas), analizándose una muestra por lo menos cada semana para tratar de averiguar si existe una variación estacional en la fruta que se expende en el mercado. Trátase ahora de terminar el estudio de las frutas citrosas y preparar una comunicación para la imprenta.

El plan general de investigación hace necesario la elaboración de una técnica complicada para poder precisar el estado nutritivo de nuestra población con referencia a las vitaminas. Al mismo tiempo que se analiza el contenido de vitamina C en las frutas y hortalizas, se llevan a cabo los análisis para determinar la cuantía de esta vitamina en la sangre y la orina. La determinación del ácido ascórbico en el plasma sanguíneo de los enfermos es ahora requerido por los facultativos del Hospital de la Universidad. Prosíguese al mismo tiempo un estudio fundado en investigaciones para determinar el estado nutritivo de grupos de sujetos de distinta posición económica.

En estas observaciones se dedica especial atención a los enfermos que padecen del síndrome esprú tropical y a ciertos casos antiguos de esprú que acuden a tratarse a los dispensarios del hospital. Se está tratando de obtener datos precisos sobre la posición económica y antecedentes dietéticos de un grupo representativo de casos de esprú, para poder deducir la influencia de los hábitos alimenticios antes de la aparición del cuadro sindrómico de la enfermedad. Al mismo tiempo se determina por procedimientos técnicos el estado nutritivo de cada caso en relación con las vitaminas A y B_1. Una vez terminada esta investigación se tratará de repetir otra semejante en relación con la vitamina C, especialmente en los casos clínicos que presentan sintomatología de esprú o de otras enfermedades tropicales.

Las pruebas de laboratorio, para determinar cuantitativamente el urobilinógeno en las heces fecales, se iniciaron en el mes de agosto, de acuerdo con los métodos propuestos por el Doctor Cecil J. Watson de la Universidad de Minnesota. Desde esa fecha los laboratorios de este departamento escolar vienen ejecutando ordinariamente pruebas de aglutinación para el diagnóstico de la enfermedad de Weil (tifus murino), tal como venían siendo ejecutados antes por el *National Institute of Health*.

Ha habido, en cambio, que dejar de practicar durante varios meses determinaciones volumétricas en la sangre por carecer de tinte (rojo congo), pero ya hemos subsanado esta falta.

Prosíguese investigando con gran interés la alteración histológica que se produce en la médula en el curso de algunas enfermedades tropicales. También se hizo difícil obtener tintes de procedencia alemana, por lo que, siguiendo el método del Doctor Schleicher, ha habido que recurrir al teñido con Wright producido en los Estados Unidos. Aunque el método es reciente, está dando buenos resultados y habrá de seguirse utilizando de aquí en adelante.

Los estudios clínicos sobre el esprú son cada vez más detallados, y a todos los casos se les hace examen gastroscópico y rectosigmoi-

doscópico. El número de casos así estudiados y de los datos recogidos es suficiente para basar en ellos una amplia comunicación. Una de las observaciones más interesantes es que la curva de tolerancia glucosada continúa aplanada después que el enfermo está curado de la enfermedad, sin síntomas clínicos ni hematológicos.

Se han observado por primera vez en este país varios casos de esquistosomiasis con lesiones pulmonares y cardíacas, probablemente secundarias a la enfermedad. (Los casos de esta naturaleza no se han visto hasta ahora más que en Egipto.) El tratamiento de 20 casos de esquistosomiasis con violeta de genciana ha demostrado su ineficacia. Los exámenes rectosigmoidoscópicos no han revelado hasta ahora las alteraciones en el recto que algunos autores dicen haber observado en los casos de esquistosomiasis. Quizás el hecho de que en este país sólo se dá un tipo clínico de esquistosomiasis, pueda demostrar que las lesiones rectales no constituyen un signo patognomónico de la enfermedad.

Se ha estudiado con toda amplitud la hematología y las alteraciones químicas que se producen en la linfangitis. Corroborando observaciones anteriores, se ha podido demostrar que las microfilarias no suelen aparecer en la médula ósea durante las horas del día. Un grupo de enfermos está siendo sometido a un tratamiento con filtrado preparado por el Departamento de Bacteriología, y al mismo tiempo se administraron dosis semanales de sulfonamidas a otros casos.

Se han realizado 700 pruebas de Frei para determinar la incidencia del linfogranuloma venéreo en Puerto Rico. Los casos con estrechez rectal linfogranulomatosa fueron sometidos a tratamiento operatorio.

Hase comprobado la seguridad que ofrece la prueba de Hanger (de la cefalina) para estudiar el funcionamiento hepático y calcular así la amplitud de las lesiones.

En la División de Cirugía se han estudiado ciertas enfermedades del sistema vascular periférico y de la glándula tiroides y se ha

aplicado con gran éxito tratamiento quirúrgico a ciertos casos de linfogranuloma venéreo, habiendo sido esta última enfermedad objeto de una extensa comunicación ante la Asamblea Anual de la Asociación Médica de Puerto Rico. En uno de los seminarios celebrados en la Escuela se presentó un caso de aneurisma femoral arteriovenoso, que fué perfectamente estudiado y tratado por nuestros cirujanos.

La División de Pediatría prosigue el estudio de las enfermedades por deficiencia alimenticia y de las disenterías. De ahora en adelante se estudiarán principalmente las enfermedades tropicales en la infancia.

En la lista adjunta aparecen en detalle las distintas pruebas, análisis químicos y exámenes de laboratorio realizados en este departamento durante el pasado año:

Recuentos de hematíes, de plaquetas y exámenes con hematócrito:		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	751	
Particulares	34	
Especiales	12	
Enfermos de consultorio	11	808
Recuentos reticulocitarios:		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	1,649	
Particulares	9	
Especiales	1	
Enfermos de consultorio	90	1,749
Electrocardiogramas:		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	78	
Particulares	73	
Especiales	11	
Enfermos de consultorio	50	212

Determinaciones de volumen hemático:		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	25	25
Exámenes de médula ósea:		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	161	
Particulares	5	
Especiales	8	
Enfermos de consultorio	88	262
Determinaciones de urobilinógeno en las heces fecales:		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	55	
Particulares	7	
Especiales	3	65
Determinaciones de urobilinógeno en la orina:		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	51	
Particulares	5	
Especiales	4	60
Aglutinaciones para diagnóstico de la enfermedad de Weil:		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	45	
Particulares	3	
Especiales	6	
Enfermos de consultorio	5	
Hospitales de Distrito	28	87
Frotis de sangre para investigación de plasmodios:		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	10	
Particulares	7	
Especiales	1	18
Frotis de sangre para investigación de células plasmáticas:		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	3	3

Cutirreacciones (epidérmicas o intradérmicas):		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	7	
Particulares	7	14
Pruebas de adaptación ocular a la oscuridad:		
En general	505	505
Frotis de médula ósea tibiana:		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	1	1
Determinación cualitativa de quinina en la orina:		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	1	1
Muestras de lóbulo de la oreja para búsqueda de macrófagos:		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	1	1
Determinación de grasa en las heces fecales:		
Enfermos hospitalizados:		
Insolventes	66	66
TOTAL		3,877

Hospital de la Universidad. Superintendente Médico: Dr. F. HERNÁNDEZ MORALES

Desde el primero de julio de 1942 hasta el 30 de junio de 1943 han ingresado en el Hospital de la Universidad 852 enfermos que fueron distribuídos en la forma siguiente: 174 a las salas de hombres; 186 a las de mujeres; 58 a las salas de niños y 434 a las habitaciones particulares y semiparticulares. Según comentábamos en nuestra Memoria del pasado año, la proporción entre los ingresos de enfermos particulares y enfermos insolventes no es la más conveniente. Si tenemos en cuenta que a los pacientes que ingresan en los cuartos privados o de media pensión, se les dá generalmente de alta después

de un breve período de hospitalización, y que los insolventes, en cambio, permanecen en el hospital durante varias semanas o meses, resulta evidente que si no hubiera sido por esta desproporción entre el período de permanencia de unos y otros, el número de insolventes ingresados sería el doble del de los enfermos pudientes. Durante el año que pasó se fijó la regla de no admitir al hospital sino a los casos que se prestan para ser estudiados, y en tal sentido se cruzaron cartas circulares a los médicos de Beneficencia Municipal y a los alcaldes de la isla solicitándoles cumpliesen con este requerimiento.

El número de enfermos asistidos diariamente en el hospital fué, por término medio, 37, correspondiendo 15 a medicina interna, 17 a cirugía y 6 a pediatría. La permanencia en el hospital fué de 16 días, por término medio: 16 los casos médicos, 15 los quirúrgicos y 29 los infantiles. El porcentaje de camas ocupadas fué 71.

Las defunciones fueron 42, habiéndose practicado 33 autopsias, o sea, 78 por ciento de todos los fallecimientos.

Realizáronse 346 operaciones quirúrgicas: 251 de alta cirugía, 15 de cirugía menor, 17 exploraciones quirúrgicas diversas y 63 transfusiones sanguíneas. Debe advertirse que en esta cifra no figuran en gran parte las transfusiones realizadas fuera de la sala de operaciones. Las anestesias administradas suman 278: 66 generales, 119 intrarraquídeas y 93 locales.

Aunque se ha tratado de admitir solamente a visita en los consultorios a los enfermos con sintomatología de enfermedades tropicales que ofrezcan interés para el estudio, este año, como los anteriores, la asistencia en este servicio hospitalario ha sido muy numerosa. La atención y exploración de estos enfermos corrió a cargo de los miembros del cuerpo facultativo del Hospital y de la Escuela, y de los facultativos consultantes, Dr. Julio Colón, Jenaro Suárez, José Maymí, J. Muñoz Baralt, M. Pujadas Díaz, Agustín R. Laugier, Ricardo Fernández, Luis Fernández y C. Muñoz MacCormick. Organizáronse durante este año consultas clínicas especiales para enfermos de esprú, esquistosomiasis y enfermedades parasitarias

intestinales. Entre los 9,304 enfermos asistentes a las consultas, figuraban 484 casos nuevos. Tanto a estos enfermos como a los del hospital se les administraron 581 inyecciones intravenosas, 9,109 intramusculares y 463 subcutáneas. Realizáronse 193 exploraciones rectosigmoidoscópicas y 344 pruebas de metabolismo.

En los laboratorios clínicos para servicio del hospital se llevaron a cabo 19,525 exámenes corrientes, y en el laboratorio de rayos X se hicieron 2,014 exploraciones de diversa índole.

La División de Enfermeras y los Servicios de Farmacia han funcionado con gran eficiencia.

Banco de Sangre de la Defensa Civil. Jefe: Dr. Eduardo Montilla

Durante el año que lleva establecido este nuevo servicio de la Defensa Civil, instalado en el edificio de la Escuela y regido por ella, han donado voluntariamente su sangre 4,610 personas, o sea, unos 10 donantes diarios, por término medio. La cifra total es inferior a lo que se esperaba, pero hay que tener en cuenta las dificultades que ha habido que vencer durante este primer año de establecido, principalmente en lo que se refiere a publicidad y propaganda entre el público lego. En el mes de enero de 1943 se han presentado, a pesar de todo, 344 donantes y el número ha venido creciendo uniformemente desde esa fecha, alcanzando a 359 en el mes de marzo. Esperamos que de ahora en adelante, conforme las gentes se percaten de la labor tan beneficiosa para la comunidad que se realiza en esta dependencia escolar y logren evadir el temor que suele acompañar a la sangría, el número de donantes sera mayor.

La selección de donantes de sangre se lleva a cabo de manera rigurosa. Esto explica el número relativamente elevado (496) de individuos que se han presentado a donar su sangre y han sido rechazados, así como también la ausencia absoluta de accidentes graves en el momento de la sangría o después de practicada ésta. Ocurrieron unos pocos casos de síncopes leves y pasajeros que fueron atendidos en el acto por los médicos de esta dependencia; se

produjeron algunos hematomas, pero tan moderados que no se interrumpió ni se desistió por eso de terminar la toma de sangre comenzada.

El rendimiento de plasma (36% aproximadamente) fué bastante grande, si tenemos en cuenta que en el Banco se sigue el método de sedimentación por gravedad. Tan pronto como recibamos un pedido, ya hecho, de frascos podremos poner a funcionar una nueva centrífuga adquirida recientemente, con la que el rendimiento de plasma podrá ser de 49 a 50 por ciento.

Se han obtenido 1,161 litros de plasma con solución salina, lo que equivale a 580.5 litros de plasma solo. Ha habido que rechazar 80 unidades por estar contaminadas. Esta cifra constituye el 6.9 por ciento del número total de unidades preparadas, proporción no muy elevada en comparación con el 8.5 por ciento desechado por la *New York Blood Transfusion Association,* que es la que suministra plasma sanguíneo a Inglaterra. Los organismos aislados en los cultivos de sangres mezcladas indican, la mayoría de las veces, que el contaminante procede del aire. La mayor cantidad de contaminaciones ocurrió cuando, en los jardines contiguos al ala del edificio donde está instalada esta dependencia, se estaban realizando obras de pavimentación y de esta manera el polvo penetraba en la sala donde se practicaban las sangrías.

El porcentaje de reacciones serológicas positivas, coincidentes con el historial y signos físicos de exploración negativos, fué 4.1 por ciento entre todos los donantes.

Toda la cantidad de plasma obtenida entre donantes pertenecientes al Ejército fué devuelta a éste, bajo convenio de que ese plasma no había de ser usado sino en el tratamiento de accidentes de guerra.

Se ha prestado servicio a los hospitales de la isla, verificando 1,069 transfusiones, casi todas en días de fiesta y a horas extras de trabajo, pues de otra manera sería muy difícil para estas instituciones benéficas conseguir y seleccionar donantes apropiados. Esta clase de servi-

cios, además de la producción de plasma, justifica la continuación de esta institución, que debería quedar como cosa permanente después de terminada la guerra. Por cada servicio de transfusión prestado a un enfermo, el hospital queda obligado a reintegrar al Banco una cantidad doble de la sangre total usada en la transfusión.

Las reacciones séricas que se han presentado han sido, en su gran mayoría, piréticas, probablemente debidas al uso de soluciones o instrumentos insuficientemente esterilizados. Ultimamente se ha adoptado un método para hacer la transfusión de la sangre directamente desde el frasco colector, con lo que se ha simplificado la operación, quedando reducido al mínimo el peligro de la contaminación y las reacciones consiguientes. Siguiendo una técnica cuidadosa al clasificar los tipos sanguíneos y verificando aglutinaciones cruzadas entre ellos, se han reducido también a una mínima proporción los accidentes reactivos después de la transfusión, sobre todo los provocados por el factor Rh.

Como los recursos para el sostenimiento de este servicio son limitados, no se han podido establecer centros de obtención de sangre en otras ciudades, y ha habido que girar visitas periódicas—veinticuatro durante el año—a los pueblos que reunen un suficiente número de donantes voluntarios. Ha tenido que restringirse el número de visitas a los pueblos por carecer de equipo suficiente. No se han recibido aún de los Estados Unidos los materiales pedidos y habrá, por tanto, que reservar los aparatos con que se cuenta para los donantes que acuden a la unidad central en San Juan.

A pesar de no disponer del tiempo necesario, ni de equipo y personal, se han emprendido en este departamento algunos trabajos experimentales, tales como, estudio de ciertos tipos sanguíneos que dan isoaglutinorreacciones anormales, supervivencia del *Staphylococcus aureus* en el plasma sanguíneo conservado a temperaturas diferentes, obtención y conservación de plasma inmune procedente de enfermos con tifus murino, para utilizarlo con fines terapéuticos en el Hospital de la Universidad, y un método para hacer la trans-

fusión sanguínea directamente desde el mismo frasco en que se recoge.

Departamento de Zoología Médica. Jefe: Dr. W. A. Hoffman

El departamento ha venido prestando una entusiasta cooperación siempre que ha sido posible, al Ejército y la Marina, ayudando, sobre todo, a esta última en el diagnóstico de casos dudosos o sospechosos. Correspondiendo a las solicitudes de la Escuela Médica del Ejército de los Estados Unidos se procedió a infectar un mono con esquistosomas, y se le envió al continente con objeto de utilizarlo para la enseñanza de los estudiantes. Tanto esa institución como otros centros de enseñanza filiales de ella, dependen de nuestra escuela para la obtención de material patológico para el estudio de ciertos tipos de esquistosomiasis y otras enfermedades tropicales. También a la División de Zoología del *National Institute of Health* se envió otro cuadrumano infectado experimentalmente con esquistosomas, así como huevecillos viables del caracol *Australorbis glabratus,* huésped intermediario del parásito en este país tropical.

El Dr. J. Oliver González estuvo durante el curso de 1941–1942 desempeñando el puesto de Investigador Asociado en el Departamento de Bacteriología y Parasitología de la Universidad de Chicago, cooperando con el Dr. W. H. Taliaferro, Jefe del Departamento, en una investigación de las reacciones celulares ante los parasitismos de ciertos nematodes *(Trichinella spiralis* y *Nippostrongylus muris);* emprendió también investigaciones para el esclarecimiento del problema de la inmunidad contra ciertas helmintiasis, habiendo terminado los estudios siguientes: (a) análisis del valor antigénico de algunos tejidos y fluídos del verme adulto del cerdo, *Ascaris suum;* (b) inmunización por vía intraperitoneal, de las ratas, contra la parasitización con *Trichinella spiralis;* y (c) cutirreacciones provocadas por antígenos preparados con larvas y vermes adultos de *Trichinella spiralis.*

En colaboración con el Dr. G. W. Wright se completó un estudio

sobre la localización de los anticuerpos de la *Trichinella spiralis* en el suero inmune de conejo, utilizando para ello el aparato de Tiselius, lo cual será objeto de una próxima publicación.

Actualmente van muy adelantadas las investigaciones para determinar las analogías existentes entre la inmunidad en el hombre contra el *Ascaris lumbricoides* y contra el *Ascaris suum*. El estudio sobre el diagnóstico serológico de las ascariasis en el conejo promete grandes resultados.

Se ha llevado a cabo una investigación sobre filariasis entre las internas del Hogar Insular de Niñas. Los casos positivos que se descubran servirán para estudiar la inmunización contra el *Wuchereria bancrofti*.

Al estudiar biológicamente un verme parasitario del hígado en los gatos, el *Platynosomum concinnum,* se ha podido demostrar concluyentemente que el caracol terrícola *Subulina octona* le sirve de huésped intermediario. Este molusco ingiere los huevecillos del verme, los cuales maduran en el intestino y dan salida al miracidio infestante, el cual penetra en los tejidos y se instala y desarrolla en distintas vísceras del animal que lo alberga. Al cabo de treinta días aproximadamente, de haber sido expuesto el caracol a la contaminación, comienzan a salir los esporoquistes secundarios de los primarios. Las cercarias provistas de su estilete alcanzan su completo desarrollo a los ochenta días. Poseen entonces una cola rudimentaria que no crece más después de transcurridos seis meses de la infestación original. El esporoquiste secundario de este parásito tiene la propiedad de emigrar fuera del huésped que lo alberga cargando dentro con un número determinado de cercarias. Falta, no obstante, determinar cómo entran las cercarias en el cuerpo del gato. Probablemente esta etapa última del ciclo vital podrá quedar dilucidada cuando se conozcan mejor los hábitos, la biología y las relaciones respectivas entre los huéspedes molusco y felino. Esta investigación ha planteado, pues, problemas secundarios que la hacen más com-

plicada y, por ello, más interesante, con lo cual se podrán esclarecer algunas cuestiones importantes en medicina veterinaria y parasitología.

Existen por lo menos tres nematodes más que utilizan como huésped intermediario la misma especie de caracol. El primer nematode es el *Brachylaemus* (posiblemente la especie *B. recurvum);* fué encontrado hace varios años por Hoffman, en el ratón doméstico; sus etapas de desarrollo dentro del caracol parecen correlacionarse con la forma adulta. Durante el estudio del ciclo vital de este parásito, comenzado en este departamento, se infestaron experimentalmente varios ratones con metacercarias procedentes del caracol. Las parasitizaciones intensas, de quince o más cercarias, causaron la muerte de los ratoncillos.

Nunca se pudo observar la forma adulta de la segunda larva de trematodo (especie *Subulina)* a pesar de haber intentado la parasitización de varias especies animales. El tercer nematode es la especie *Tamerlanea bragai,* encontrada hasta ahora solamente en el Brasil y aquí, primeramente, por Maldonado, en este departamento. Este trematodo parasita solamente el riñón y el uréter de la paloma doméstica. Para poder definir con exactitud el ciclo vital del trematodo hepático del gato y evitar posibles confusiones habría que emprender investigaciones semejantes de las otras especies.

En cooperación con el Comandante Médico del Ejército, G. J. Dammin, emprendió el Dr. W. A. Hoffman el estudio del valor terapéutico de la *phenothiazine* en la esquistosomiasis mansónica experimental en los conejos, habiendo podido demostrar que esta droga carece de acción profiláctica contra dicha enfermedad. Después de una semana de administrar diariamente *phenothiazine* por vía oral a los conejos, no se logra impedir la penetración de las cercarias y el desarrollo normal del parasitismo. Aunque el experimento no ha terminado aún, parece ser que esta droga, administrada oralmente, no afecta lo más mínimo al esquistosoma adulto.

Observaciones recientes sobre el empleo de dicha droga como antihelmíntico indican que quizás sea tóxica a dosis proporcionalmente mucho más pequeñas que las que se usan en los animales de experimentación (en el conejo: 1 gm. diariamente, durante una semana). Los resultados poco concluyentes obtenidos hasta ahora sobre este asunto se deben a la dificultad de provocar parasitaciones animales suficientemente intensas que permitan establecer las comparaciones pertinentes con los animales testigos.

Prosíguese el estudio emprendido en colaboración con el Departamento de Anatomía Patológica sobre la esquistosomiasis en relación con la vitamina C, habiéndose observado que los óvulos esquistosómicos que se encuentran en los cobayos alimentados con una comida deficiente de dicha vitamina, aparecen desintegrados y cubiertos de gránulos.

En este departamento se ha ideado una técnica que permite aislar y concentrar gran número de huevecillos esquistosómicos procedentes del hígado de cobayos intensamente parasitizados. Este método puede ser de gran utilidad cuando se trate de continuar las investigaciones sobre destrucción de los huevecillos en los tejidos de animales esquistosomizados. Se han perfeccionado también los procedimientos que se han venido usando para concentrar los huevecillos esquistosómicos que se expelen por las heces fecales. Hase observado también que en los güimos, los huevecillos recién llegados al hígado son de mayor tamaño que los que han tenido una migración prolongada por los tejidos, lo cual pudiera indicar que la reacción tisular frente a los huevecillos es diferente, según sea la edad de éstos.

Se ha comenzado a preparar cantidades de antígeno con la idea de emprender nuevas investigaciones en torno a ciertos aspectos inmunológicos en la esquistosomiasis. Por medio de la concentración y desecación de las cercarias mansónicas libres de productos extraños, se ha podido ir reuniendo lentamente cierta cantidad de

antígeno casi en estado de pureza, que sin duda servirá para obtener pruebas inmunológicas específicas, no como las obtenidas hasta la fecha, en que los antígenos se preparaban con el hígado del caracol parasitado, abundando tanto la cantidad de substancia hepática como la de cercarias y, por consiguiente, los resultados de las pruebas inmunológicas no eran absolutamente específicas.

El Dr. W. A. Hoffman ha encontrado un caracol planórbido, probablemente el *Helisoma caribaeum,* nunca hasta ahora descubierto en este país. Aunque muy parecido a la especie *Australorbis glabratum,* las pruebas verificadas demostraron que no sirve como huésped intermediario del *S. mansoni,* lo cual está de acuerdo con las observaciones de Faust *(Puerto Rico J. Pub. Health & Trop. Med., 10*:24, 1934) quien no pudo parasitar experimentalmente el molusco *Helisoma (Piersoma) lentum,* en cambio logró fácilmente parasitar una serie de *Australorbis glabratum.* Previamente se había tratado de parasitar ejemplares de *Planorbis corneum* (especie del Viejo Mundo importada a la isla) con resultados negativos, así que puede asegurarse que el *Australorbis glabratum* es posiblemente el único molusco hospedador de esquistosoma de Manson en este hemisferio.

Se ha dedicado algún tiempo a la descripción e identificación de ciertas especies de "mosquitos de playa" del género *Culicoides,* pues las autoridades militares del Canal de Panamá están tratando de exterminar estas plagas molestas de insectos mordedores en las cercanías de los acantonamientos. Se han estudiado ya más de mil ejemplares en la Universidad de Cornell y otros muchos por el Dr. Luis Mazzotti, de México, quien desea investigar el papel de estos insectos en la transmisión de la filaria *(Mansonella ozzardi)* en Yucatán. El Dr. Hoffman ha emprendido la descripción de cuatro especies de *Culicoides* puertorriqueñas desconocidas aún.

Desde hace cerca de un año el Dr. Harry D. Pratt, del Servicio de Salud Pública de los Estados Unidos, ha emprendido, en colabora-

ción con el Dr. Hoffman, la preparación de una monografía descriptiva sobre los mosquitos de Puerto Rico, obra que será de un gran mérito.

Las labores ordinarias de este departamento durante el año aparecen resumidas así:

	Para el Hospital de la Universidad	*Para particulares*
Exámenes corrientes	1,635	206
Investigación de esquistosomas	1,020	219
Investigación de amibas	191	63
Recuentos de Stoll	46	..
Recuentos de esquistosomas	10	..
Investigación de ascaris	16	6
Investigación de uncinarias	55	6
Investigación de estrongiloides	7	..
Investigación de *C. lamblia*	13	6
Investigación de *F. hepatica*	7	1
Investigación de cabeza de tenia	12	1
Investigación de huevos de tenia	2	..
Investigación de *B. coli*	1	..
Cutirreacciones	1	..
Huevos de especies raras	1	..
Oxiuros	2	1
TOTAL	3,019	509

Departamento de Anatomía Patológica. Jefe: Dr. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH

La actividad ordinaria de este departamento ha consistido en las labores siguientes:

A. AUTOPSIAS. Se han realizado 76 en los doce meses del año (o sea, 6⅓ al mes) a solicitud de las siguientes instituciones:

Hospital de la Universidad	35
Hospital Presbiteriano	31
Hospital de Distrito de Bayamón	2
Hospital de Distrito de Arecibo	1
Clínica Pereira Leal	1
Clínica Mimiya	2
Fondo del Seguro del Estado	3
Hospital de Psiquiatría	1

B. Exámenes anatomopatológicos diversos. La cifra total de muestras anatomopatológicas recibidas para ser examinadas en el Departamento alcanzó a 2,823, entre ellas 2,569 eran de material quirúrgico, 87 de órganos y tejidos procedentes de autopsias parciales, y 167 muestras de animales de laboratorio utilizados en experimentos. Si comparamos la labor realizada este año con la de la misma clase el año pasado, veremos que las cifras relativas a material quirúrgico examinado son semejantes, habiendo aumentado 45 por ciento, aproximadamente, las relativas a autopsias parciales, y decrecido un 47 por ciento, poco más o menos, las muestras de material de experimentación enviadas por todos los departamentos de la Escuela. El total de exámenes de esta clase realizados este año sobrepasa algo la cifra de 2,907 durante el curso de 1941–1942.

Ha habido que suspender la investigación iniciada sobre estrógenos sintéticos por haberse enfermado uno de los experimentadores.

La labor de investigación experimental durante este curso académico se ha concentrado mayormente en torno al problema del tifus y de la enfermedad de Weil en nuestro país, que fué emprendida con una asignación concedida por la Legislatura para este propósito. Estas dos enfermedades febriles deben existir y desempeñar un papel importante en la morbología de este país. El año 1939 los doctores H. P. Colmore y J. A. Pons, del Hospital Presbiteriano, notificaron la existencia de una pirexia exantemática que presentaba todas las características serológicas y endémicas del tifus murino. En el estudio emprendido se trata de aportar las pruebas experimentales por inoculación, las cuales demuestran cuál es el tipo de rickettsiosis aquí existente. Las dos autopsias de casos humanos realizadas hasta hoy han confirmado que la enfermedad pertenece al grupo tífico, pero no se ha podido demostrar la presencia de rickettsias.

Se han inoculado cobayos con sangre de enfermos sospechosos. Se está tratando de averiguar cuál es el animal que sirve de huésped

intermediario a la rickettsiosis y cuál es el insecto vector. Con este objeto, se ha emprendido una investigación sistemática de las ratas que se atrapan en San Juan y sus barrios extramuros. Lo primero que se hace es clasificar las ratas, autopsiarlas y preparar una emulsión de masa cerebral con la que se inoculan los cobayos. El material obtenido de las ratas autopsiadas se somete a una cuidadosa investigación microscópica en fondo obscuro, y lo mismo se hace con los conejillos inoculados, con objeto de determinar la existencia de leptospiras causantes de la enfermedad de Weil. Si con esta investigación de las ratas no se llega a una prueba concluyente, aún en el caso de que las ratas alberguen leptospiras, se procederá a ampliar la investigación para encontrar otras especies animales posibles huéspedes del organismo, y los insectos vectores.

Hasta la fecha se han estudiado 7 casos humanos, el suero de uno de los cuales provocó una inflamación escrotal, después de tres pases sucesivos en los cobayos antes de que muriese la cepa aislada. Aunque no se ha logrado demostrar la existencia de rickettsias, las alteraciones histológicas en la túnica vaginal y en los tejidos del escroto eran características desde el punto de vista anatomopatológico, y ello indica que, si bien la prueba no es concluyente, la enfermedad tiene un carácter endémico y posiblemente es de origen murino.

Se han estudiado minuciosamente 30 ratas, habiéndose inoculado un número considerable de güiros, pero los resultados son hasta ahora negativos. Como el número de ratas es tan pequeño no pueden deducirse conclusiones definitivas.

En cuanto a la investigación de la enfermedad de Weil, los hechos observados son los siguientes: en 11 cortes de riñones de 66 ratas (o sea, en el 16.7%) se ha encontrado una leptospira con todos los caracteres morfológicos de la *L. icterohaemorragiae,* y la enfermedad pudo ser reproducida experimentalmente en 5 animales inoculados (14.7%). Esto basta para asegurar que el 15 por ciento, aproximadamente, de las ratas, en la ciudad de San Juan, están in-

fectadas y son posibles transmisores de la enfermedad de Weil. En futuros estudios se podrá precisar la distribución de la infección murina y otros datos sobre su incidencia entre las distintas especies de ratas.

Colonia de Primates en el Islote de Santiago. Jefe: Sr. MICHAEL I. TOMILIN

A pesar de la dificultad de conseguir alimento adecuado para los animales, y de la escasez de gasolina para los vehículos de transporte, el número de simios que alberga la colonia ha sobrevivido y continúa propagándose, contando ahora con 100 nuevos ejemplares. Pero como, a pesar de todo, la población simia es demasiado numerosa para poder ser mantenida con el presupuesto con que se cuenta para sostenerla, hemos decidido reducirla, poniendo en venta algunos ejemplares, y así hemos enviado 300 a distintas instituciones científicas del continente, quedando actualmente otros 300 monos para uso de los laboratorios de la Escuela y para continuar la crianza.

La principal dificultad con que tropieza esta dependencia es el de la alimentación de los animales. Durante este año hemos tratado de importar del continente un alimento concentrado, preparado especialmente según fórmula elaborada en la Escuela, pero ha sido imposible obtenerlo, ni tampoco otras clases de alimentos adecuados a las necesidades de estos animales. Se ha recurrido a sustituir la alimentación con ciertos productos del país, pero tampoco esto ha dado resultado, pues algunos de ellos no se consiguen actualmente en el mercado. Aunque la alimentación impropia a que han estado sometidos los animales ha comenzado a producir sus efectos (la reproducción ha disminuído y algunos ejemplares se van tornando anémicos), todavía no se nota su influencia sobre la mortalidad que sigue siendo, poco más o menos, la misma.

La dificultad de medios de transporte ha impedido también que algunos hombres de ciencia de los Estados Unidos se trasladasen a este país para estudiar ciertos problemas de gran interés en nuestra

colonia de primates. Nada de valor científico ha podido emprenderse, y todo el tiempo ha habido que dedicarlo a mantener vivo este lote de animales de laboratorio.

Acompáñase adjuntamente la lista de las publicaciones científicas aparecidas durante el año, debidas a la pluma de nuestros miembros y colaboradores. Sigue a esto un estado del movimiento económico de nuestra institución.

Respetuosamente sometida a la Junta Especial de Síndicos.

P. Morales Otero, D.M.
Director

R. L. trad.

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[2] En inglés y español.

ESCUELA DE MEDICINA TROPICAL

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

RESUMEN DEL INFORME DE HACIENDA

DESDE EL 1º DE JULIO DE 1942 AL 30 DE JUNIO DE 1943

Asignaciones en el presupuesto y otras entradas

Universidad de Puerto Rico		
Fondo de la Universidad (en fideicomiso)		$112,130.00
Hospital de la Universidad		
Asignación del Gobierno de Puerto Rico	$124,680.00	
Fondos en fideicomiso por concepto de enfermos pudientes	54,177.82	
Depósito especial (pago de enfermos pudientes)	17,030.54	195,888.36
Asignaciones extras del Gobierno Insular		
Fondos de Seguridad Social	8,147.74	
Para investigaciones de bacteriología veterinaria	4,497.77	
Para estudios de frutos oleosos de Puerto Rico	157.29	
Para el sostenimiento del Banco de Sangre (Defensa Civil)	25,000.00	
Para investigaciones epidemiológicas	5,000.00	42,802.80
Universidad de Columbia		
Sueldos	21,600.00	
Para gastos extraordinarios	6,500.00	
Para pago de terrenos de la Colonia de Primates	1,500.00	
Para ampliación de las instalaciones para alojamiento de animales	394.21	29,994.21
Legado de Pauline Riggs Noyes		50,000.00
Fondos especiales		
Por concepto de servicios anatomopatológicos	4,057.37	
Por concepto de alquileres de habitaciones para médicos	1,528.95	
Subvención de la Fundación Carnegie para investigaciones de nutrición	748.60	
Subvención de la Fundación Carnegie al Departamento de Bacteriología	1,270.98	

Subvención del Club Rotario para la Sala de Niños	564.58	
Fundación Johnson para investigaciones	1,000.00	
Matrícula de estudiantes	2,361.15	
Fondo de reserva para sostenimiento de la Colonia de Primates	5,121.84	
Intereses devengados por el fondo para becas B. K. Ashford	822.04	
Fondo de reserva para sostenimiento del Banco de Sangre	826.22	
Entradas por diversos conceptos	4,402.11	22,703.84
TOTAL		$453,519.21

Desembolsos

Universidad de Puerto Rico		
Fondo de la Universidad (en fideicomiso)		$111,031.01
Hospital de la Universidad		
Asignación del Gobierno de Puerto Rico	$123,045.42	
Fondo en fideicomiso por concepto de enfermos pudientes	18,976.24	
Depósito especial (pago de enfermos pudientes)	4,010.73	146,032.39
Asignaciones extras del Gobierno Insular		
Fondos de Seguridad Social	3,098.03	
Para investigaciones de bacteriología veterinaria	520.54	
Para estudios de frutos oleosos de Puerto Rico	7.20	
Para el sostenimiento del Banco de Sangre (Defensa Civil)	24,937.16	
Para investigaciones epidemiológicas	3,188.82	31,751.75
Universidad de Columbia		
Sueldos	21,600.00	
Para gastos extraordinarios	6,396.68	
Para pago de terrenos de la Colonia de Primates		
Para ampliación de las instalaciones para alojamiento de animales		27,996.68
Legado de Pauline Riggs Noyes		

Fondos especiales		
Por concepto de servicios anatomopatológicos	178.00	
Por concepto de alquileres de habitaciones para médicos	. . . .	
Subvención de la Fundación Carnegie para investigaciones de nutrición	464.76	
Subvención de la Fundación Carnegie al Departamento de Bacteriología	211.35	
Subvención del Club Rotario para la Sala de Niños	. . . .	
Fundación Johnson para investigaciones	. . . .	
Matrícula de estudiantes	. . . .	
Fondo de reserva para sostenimiento de la Colonia de Primates	3,000.00	
Intereses devengados por el fondo para becas B. K. Ashford	25.00	
Fondo de reserva para sostenimiento del Banco de Sangre	. . . .	
Entradas por diversos conceptos	1,792.91	5,672.02
		322,483.85
Balance, junio 30, 1943		131,035.36
TOTAL		$453,519.21

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Acting Director of University Admissions

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit to you a brief report on University Admissions for the year ending June 30, 1943.

The wholly expected has happened. From a high point in 1937–38 of 6,220 applications received during the academic year from students seeking admission to the schools and divisions which this office serves, we have dropped in the year just closed to 4,878. This does not include, of course, the thousands of midshipmen using our halls who have been trained by their own officers. It does include, however, the commissioned men and civilians who were admitted to the Program of Training in International Administration. Over half the applications received were for admission to Columbia College (2,577). Next in number were those in the Graduate Faculties (1,177).

No alterations in admission procedures were adopted during the year. A good deal can be said in favor of this policy. A number of students, both the young and the more mature, have been happy to find no slackening of standards and the chance to pursue an education almost as rich in scope as a year or two ago. Quite a few have sought transfer to Columbia University because of this fact, and because so many other institutions of learning have become preoccupied with the war effort and have had to reduce radically their programs of study in the liberal arts and to a lesser extent in specialized fields.

As noticed in the last Report the Director of this office went on active duty in the United States Navy on June 16, 1942. When last heard from he was on a battleship cruising on blue water. I regret to announce that Miss Claire Dickinson, assistant to the Director, resigned in February, 1943, to take a civil service post connected with the Army Air Corps. Her place has been ably taken by Miss Elizabeth Potterton. In May we added to our staff, as another assistant to the Director, Mrs. May M. Phares. This was necessitated by the shift to this office of the work of admitting students to University Extension, a task formerly administered largely by the Associate Director of that division.

Respectfully submitted,

L. CARRINGTON GOODRICH

Acting Director of University Admissions

June 30, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the University Medical Officer

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

As University Medical Officer, I have the honor to submit this report of the activities of the Department under my direction for the academic year 1942–43.

The war has brought many changes to the campus both in the use of buildings and in the change and modification of academic schedules. The working habits of our teaching staff and of our officers of administration have been subjected to many upheavals and have had to be readjusted frequently in order to meet adequately the needs of our war activities both on and off the campus. These adjustments have brought to many in our University community, in an effort to keep fit for maximum service, new health problems and immediate concern over chronic conditions. Most of these health problems have their origin in the emotional and physical strain that grave responsibility and changed habits of living have brought to us all. The added hours of work, the seven-day week, the accelerated programs undertaken with diminishing teaching personnel, all contribute to the necessity for each one of us to watch closely his health status, staff and students alike. All students of draft age and independent status are eager to qualify for one of the many services now open to them and constantly seek to check up on any physical handicap, no matter how slight, to minimize the possibility of being rejected for military service or put in a deferred class. Throughout the year the upper college group changed rapidly, especially during the spring semester when every week saw numbers of the boys dropping out to enter military training camps. The Registrar's records show that during the year 485 college students dropped their work to enter some branch of the military service.

The college health supervision service was more active than last year. On the list were 1,089 students who made 2,506 visits to the University Medical Office. This number of students exceeded last year's by 93 and made 421 more visits to the office. They represented 196 different types of medical and surgical problems. To follow up this work, reports were

sent to the Dean of the College, to the Director of the Department of Physical Education, and to Dr. Bender, our staff member in the gymnasium office, a total of 948 reports in all.

War requirements have made it necessary to recast and step up the college program of physical activities. The military training, into which our student recruits must go sooner or later, demands a highly specialized degree of physical fitness that can be attained only by a program of activities far more strenuous and intensive than that deemed advisable in prewar days. This rigorous training, required by the Navy, has been wisely administered by the Director of Physical Education, so that the students have acquired a degree of physical endurance and alertness that is needed in the daily routine of Army and Navy life. The college activities program has had to modify its philosophy and its purpose, changing of necessity from a recreational health-building schedule to a program of muscle building and hardy endurance. The boys of eighteen on through the early twenties are the backbone of our fighting forces, and speed is essential in preparing them for military service, so that many students who in peacetime might have taken the longer and more cautious route through physical education, enjoying its by-products, are now thrown into a strenuous endurance program. While this has been the program for the vigorous majority, a minority of 187 college students had handicaps that required medical supervision. Many of these students participated in the regular program of physical education but on a modified basis to meet their peculiar needs. Last year, as a war measure to insure the physical fitness of all men in Columbia College, the Faculty ruled that all members of the upper college, as well as the lower, be required to take physical education. This faculty ruling had its concomitant responsibility in the Medical Office, where it was decided that the members of the upper college should have a checkup on the findings at their medical examinations in the freshman year. Since we were not staffed to take on this extra load and the budget had no provision for such emergency work, examination of the upper college men was limited to those cases referred to the medical staff by the instructors in the Department of Physical Education. Dr. Bender reported that a careful check was kept on the students in the four classes of Columbia College, and that all men who showed signs of fatigue or who seemed not to measure up to average

performance were sent promptly to the Medical Office for a checkup. In spite of the more rigorous physical training program, the regulation regarding competition has been rigidly observed. No student was permitted to engage in competitive sports without first passing the medical examination and functional tests.

The necessity for having good vision to gain commissions, especially in the Navy and Air forces, has stimulated an interest in eye tests. Out of a group of 606 college freshmen examined in September, 1942, 257 had normal vision in both eyes, 75 showed no symptoms of eyestrain but had slight latent errors of refraction sufficient to require correction, 166 were wearing glasses that the examination checked as fully satisfactory, and 78 wore lenses that did not correct satisfactorily the refractive error shown by the examination. Out of this group of 606 the Ishihara color test showed 52 men with a red-green defect in color vision.

The major part of each day in the Medical Office is spent in caring for the sick. It is not feasible in the body of this report to give a technical review of the case records; therefore, as in former years, there is appended to this report a classified summary of the medical and surgical work done by the health service.

The number of individuals who reported to the Medical Office on the campus for diagnosis and treatment was 10,163; 5,210 were women, 4,953 were men. The number of office treatments given to this group amounted to 53,269. The following summary, grouped according to the *Standard Classified Nomenclature of Disease,* shows the broad scope of medical and surgical practice that is met with in a large university community composed of men and women from all over the world and ranging in age from fifteen to seventy and over. The service here reported is wholly ambulatory, except for the nominal number of cases treated in the infirmaries.

TABLE 1

OFFICE CONSULTATIONS

University office	37,820
Barnard College office	9,665
Teachers College office	2,398
Women's infirmary	2,362
Men's infirmary	1,024
Total	53,269

TABLE 2

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING OFFICE SERVICE

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
University office	4,487	2,705	7,192
Barnard College office	....	1,175	1,175
Teachers College office	84	665	749
Women's infirmary	....	665	665
Men's infirmary	382	....	382
Total	4,953	5,210	10,163

TABLE 3

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

Conditions	*Number of Cases*	*Conferences Examinations Treatments*
Diseases of the psychobiological unit	60	143
Mental disorders	208	430
Diseases of the body as a whole	1,026	1,258
Regional diseases	1,984	3,052
Diseases of the skin, subcutaneous areolar tissue, and superficial mucous membrane	3,028	4,663
Diseases of the breast	29	76
Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system	1,457	2,904
Diseases of the respiratory system	5,709	11,219
Diseases of the cardiovascular system	490	748
Diseases of the hemic and lymphatic systems	154	200
Diseases of the digestive system	4,853	8,262
Diseases of the abdomen, generally, and peritoneum	58	117
Diseases of the urinary system	41	54
Diseases of the genital system	525	590
Diseases of the endocrine system	20	35
Diseases of the nervous system	584	698
Diseases of the eye	1,398	1,570
Diseases of the ear	541	885
Nondiagnostic terms	54	61
Medical problems	...	7,295
Nonmedical problems	...	225

TABLE 3—*Continued*

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

Conditions	*Number of Cases*	*Conferences Examinations Treatments*
Miscellaneous		
Examinations		
Diagnostic	...	1,277
Columbia College		
Freshmen examined	...	751
Students of advanced standing examined	...	60
Students examined on readmission to college	...	15
Barnard College		
Freshmen examined	...	1,157
Students of advanced standing examined	...	572
Occupational Therapy students examined	...	24
Employee	...	641
X rays	...	175
Baking	...	77
Infrared	...	1,252
Ultraviolet ray	...	1,221
Vaccines	...	1,562
Total	22,219	53,269
Laboratory tests	...	1,907

TABLE 4

INFIRMARIES

	Bed Patients	*Infirmary Days*	*Average Days of Treatment*
Women's infirmary	370	1,714	4.63
Men's infirmary	206	725	3.52
Total	576	2,439	4.23

Patients who report to the Medical Office are found frequently to be suffering from conditions that require bed care. These patients are sent to their homes, if not too distant and if they can be cared for there, or to a hospital (usually St. Luke's or Medical Center), if the cases require hos-

pitalization. If, however, the patient lives in one of our residence halls, he is admitted to one of the infirmaries. Since we have, at present, but two residence halls for men, the infirmary in the Casa Italiana has met adequately our needs. The resident group has had a fine health record this year.

The Women's infirmary, having lost its ideal setup in Johnson Hall due to the exigencies of war, has been well provided for in Whittier Hall where it occupies a suite formerly used for infirmary purposes (prior to 1926 when Johnson Hall was opened). The cost of maintaining the infirmaries has advanced during the year due to the higher cost of medical and surgical supplies and of food. At this moment we are having a number of conferences with the Rationing Board to the end that we may be put on a basis that will enable us to provide for our patients adequate regular and special diets.

During the year, 402 examinations were made of applicants for positions under the Department of Buildings and Grounds, the dormitories, and the Bookstore; for the dining rooms 239 employees were examined. Among these groups 309 Wassermann tests were made. Conditions discovered requiring further observation or treatment brought 57 of the employees back to the Medical Office for one or more sessions. For injuries received during working hours 28 Department of Buildings and Grounds employees received emergency treatment and made 95 subsequent visits. Seventy-five food handlers made a total of 290 visits for treatment of injuries received in line of duty.

During the year the Columbia University Committee for War Relief had the Red Cross Mobile Blood Bank Unit come to the campus twice, at which times members of our staff of physicians gave their services to examine the donors. During these two days a group of 294 gave blood to the Bank. In addition, many of our staff and students have given blood at donor stations off the campus one or more times.

Although our research laboratories have been working under heavy loads and for long hours seven days a week, we are happy to report that there were no serious accidents during the course of the year, a tribute to the careful and expert work done by the research personnel. There have been the inevitable burns and cuts, but no accident that caused permanent injury or serious loss of time. The rapid growth of the research units in

chemistry and physics has made the round-the-clock medical emergency service a necessary precaution. Fortunately our present setup has been adequate during this past year to meet all emergencies, but we trust that with the rapid expansion of the research work in fields where acidents are not unlikely to occur, certain additions in space and to the staff may be found, during the coming year, to make our medical unit more complete and better equipped to meet any eventualities that may occur in the laboratories of chemistry, physics, mining, engineering, and in other departments.

In closing this brief report of the University Medical Service, I wish to commend the faithful, unselfish, and efficient work of each and every member of my staff. Without the complete coöperation of each member of the medical, nursing, and clerical staff, the record of the past year could not have been accomplished. And, as always, we wish to express our deep appreciation to the staffs at St. Luke's Hospital, Knickerbocker Hospital, and Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center for their constant coöperation and skill in meeting the medical and surgical problems of our patients.

Respectfully submitted,

William H. McCastline
University Medical Officer

June 30, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director of Libraries

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Director of Libraries I have the honor to present the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1943.

During the year war conditions have made many new demands in our services and changes in our patronage. The accelerated program of the University, the introduction of new research projects and the dropping of many of the old ones, the declining enrollment of graduate students, and the many other changes due to war conditions in the University community have all had their direct and immediate effect on the Libraries. Many members of the staff are now on leave of absence serving in the armed forces, while many other trained and experienced workers have been drawn away to more lucrative work and often have not been replaceable. The plentiful supply of student help was no longer available. The remaining staff has met the challenge of the relative increase in the demands for service, and the collections of the Libraries built up so carefully in peacetime have proved in this emergency to be of the greatest help and value to those who most need them. Wherever possible space and other facilities within the Libraries have been given over to new training courses and other government projects.

The figure on the total use of books has been declining and is now about one-third less than that for the year 1939–40. This decline in total volumes of books handled is only one aspect of the Libraries' services and should be evaluated with respect to many of the new demands as well as with the decline of enrollment and readers. The number of registered borrowers at the main loan desk fell from 11,879 last year to 5,744 this year, more than 50 percent. The circulation decrease at this desk was not so marked, dropping from 307,229 volumes to 255,949, only about 17 percent. The requests for entrance to stacks, however, showed more markedly the change in the demands on our general collections. The daily average for stack entrance dropped from 400 to 115 on weekdays and from 70 to 24 on Sundays. Doubtless the newly inaugurated fee sys-

tem as well as a smaller registration of graduate students had a determining effect on these figures. In the Law School the number of students in 1939–40 was 500 percent greater than this year, and yet the total use of books dropped only about 40 percent. This drop seems to indicate that at least half the use of the Law Library is by other than undergraduate law students. Undoubtedly a substantial share of the continued use of this library may be ascribed to the efficient reference service rendered.

In. 1939–40 the registration in the School of Engineering was 298; in 1942–43 it had dropped to 157, almost 50 percent. For the same years, the figures for the use of the Engineering Library were respectively 177,473 and 135,742—a drop of 23.55 percent. That the reduction in the use of the library was not larger is truly indicative of the actual increased service given by the library, especially since with the accelerated program in the School of Engineering a radical revision was made in the direction of textbook instruction in the majority of courses, as opposed to the previous practice of encouraging the students in the use of many and varied references. To offset the decreased enrollment and the curtailment of the use of the library by individual students, the library was offering its facilities to Engineering School officers engaged in war-research work and to the personnel of the various government war-research laboratories. The Engineering Catalogue Library showed an increase in use from 52,743 in 1939–40, to 72,785 in 1942–43, an increase which meant a heavy extra load in acquiring new material, assembling it, and giving expert reference assistance. The library helped the Faculty and staff in the reorganization of courses under the new program, in planning for the V-12 program, and in developing Engineering Defense Training Courses. It gave bibliographic and reference help, not only to war research laboratories and government bureaus, but also to industrial laboratories and manufacturing companies engaged in the war effort, to librarians planning collections for newly organized army, navy, or other government libraries, or for newly established libraries in industry. Alumni, too, in gratifying numbers came or wrote to the library for help.

The demand for reference and bibliographical service by the staff of the Medical Center has increased. The various courses which are given to Army medical officers involved a considerable amount of background reading. The library has made a special effort to procure such literature

and to make available promptly sufficient copies to meet the demand. Each new group studying plastic surgery was given an introductory lecture on the use of the library, which was a timesaver not only to them but to the staff as well.

A valuable part of our war service has been to the United States Office of War Information and other government agencies. The Libraries have not only lent many volumes to them but have also answered innumerable questions. The use of the Map Collection was more than doubled. While few maps were borrowed on interlibrary loan in former years, this year nearly 500 were lent on local interlibrary loan to the Securities and Exchange Commission and other government agencies. An actual increase was shown in the use of books in the East Asiatic collections, in the Chemistry Library, and in the Mathematics Library. The establishment of courses in Training in International Administration, for Naval Reserve officers as well as for a civilian group, required the drawing of books and other resources from many of our collections. As these men were expected to compile and absorb a terrific amount of material in a short period of time, it was a pleasure to suspend many restrictions on noncirculating material and to put at their disposal almost anything which could be of help to them. These men brought to life many volumes which had stood unused on the shelves for years. No corner of the world was neglected by them. Topography, anthropology, economic and political systems, geography, language, and history of countries and islands took on new interest; ships, armaments, transportation, and statistical reports all became of the utmost importance. The Libraries feel proud of the many ways in which their collections have been of service to the Navy and Army personnel and to various government agencies working directly on war problems, as well as to many other individuals in science, industry, and business who have availed themselves of our resources to help in their war effort.

The personnel problem has already become acute. Twenty-two members of the staff have now been given leave of absence and are serving in the armed forces. During this year alone, there have been 102 resignations of full-time and 125 of part-time persons. In the year 1940–41, only 17 full-time and 16 part-time workers resigned. With a staff of approximately 250, it may readily be seen how difficult have become the problems

of recruiting and training. The resignations occurred chiefly among junior assistants who were becoming increasingly conscious of the higher salaries and opportunities for advancement to be found elsewhere. The outside opportunities also became increasingly good for stenographers and typists. Desk assistants have been lured away to war industries where they could not only make more money but also could feel that they were serving the needs of their country more directly. By the end of the year it had become almost impossible to find boys or young men willing or able any longer to take full-time jobs. High school boys and girls, often much younger than in the past, were employed as never before and were able to work only on irregular and part-time schedules. To help new members of the staff to understand what was expected of them and to make it easier for them to learn how to do their work in the best way, a "Manual for Student Assistants, Clerical Workers and Pages" was compiled under the supervision of Abigail F. Hausdorfer. Even under these abnormal conditions the morale of the entire staff remains high, and credit for maintaining our standard of service must be given to all those who for years have been loyally serving the University.

The retirement of Mrs. Clara Therese Evans, after more than thirty-five years of service in the University Libraries, mainly in connection with Avery Architectural Library and since 1927 as custodian of the Ware Memorial Library, was marked by many expressions of good will and affection by her colleagues in the Libraries and among the alumni and Faculty of the School of Architecture. An assiduous collector of bookplates herself, Mrs. Evans served voluntarily for many years as curator of the bookplate collection of the University Libraries, which expanded greatly in size and value while in her charge and now reverts to the custody of the book arts collection in Low Memorial Library.

The work of the Photograph Division has shown a steady increase in demand, especially during the past five years when the Division has offered not only the photostating service but also microfilming, the making of lantern slides, and general photographic work. This year there would undoubtedly have been a decided retardation if it had not been for orders directly and indirectly connected with the war. During the year just past 12 percent of the orders and 16 percent of the income were directly attributable to this source. Many other orders were indirectly

made necessary by the war. Current journals were filmed and then flown to China as well as to South America, England, and the Near East. At least one book was filmed of which it was impossible to import copies from Sweden. The oddest transaction was a request for an estimate of the cost of making enlargements from a microfilm of manuscripts taken by one of our Faculty a number of years ago in the National Library of Scotland. That library had been put into safekeeping for the duration, and enlargements would make the manuscripts still available to a scholar who happened to be in London. It was a bit roundabout but during the war the only way.

The Microfilm Department added 556 separate items this year to its collection. These varied from a medieval manuscript, dissertations, and early printed books, to three copies of nineteenth-century volumes. The largest group of accessions was 498 reproductions of sixteenth-century imprints, chiefly those received in the Short-Title Catalogue project. Patrons who use the facilities of the Microfilm Department work on a wide variety of subjects and include research workers from the Navy and other government departments as well as graduate students and Faculty members, many of whom brought in films of their own to be used on the reading machines. One new machine was purchased this year, bringing the total to six machines owned by the Libraries: three in South Hall, one in the Music Library, one in Journalism Library, and one in the Medical Library. There are five other machines on the campus, making a total of eleven now available in the University. These are creating many new problems in library techniques, not the least of which is the necessity still for the librarians to learn how to repair and service their own machines. Miss Dorothy Litchfield and Dr. Mary A. Bennett have collaborated in a series of articles entitled "Microfilm Reading Machines" which appeared in six numbers of *Special Libraries*. These articles, written for the Committee on Microfilming and Documentation of the Special Libraries Association, are to be collected and given separate publication. They will serve as a guide for librarians struggling with this new library service which will undoubtedly expand greatly after the war when reading machines can readily be obtained for civilian use.

In the Cataloguing Department, as elsewhere, the war situation has entered, particularly with regard to serial publications and continuations,

where the drop in foreign importations and the impossibility of ascertaining, in many cases, whether a volume is complete has resulted in carrying many items as unbound rather than in adding them to the count of the permanent book stock. The decrease of 22,185 in volumes recatalogued and reclassified represents a return to normal from the increase of 25,851 for that figure in 1941–42 which was due to the recataloguing and reclassifying of large sets by the Law Division in that year. Statistics of card production have again surpassed all previous years with a figure of 237,817, being 8,404 above the high total of the preceding year. Rather than a figure to be approximated in the future, this represents the wiping-out of arrears in card-completion work.

As the Libraries grow in size and complexity, and the staff becomes greater in numbers and undergoes frequent change, it is apparent that work methods and procedures cannot continue to be a matter of oral tradition but must be reduced to written codes of practice throughout the system. The Cataloguing Department, whose activities touch every library within the organization, is one unit engaged on such enterprise, and this year has seen the completion of the manual of procedures for the Serials Division of that department. In addition, a detailed statement of "Organization of the Law Division of the Cataloguing Department as of September, 1942" has been produced in typewritten form for the use of that division and is on file in the department.

A project of considerable interest is the reproduction of the general catalogue of the Libraries on microfilm. This catalogue, some 2,500 trays of 16-inch capacity, is housed in Room 325 South Hall. While the initial impulse was the danger of damage or destruction during the war period of an indispensable and costly record, the enterprise looks beyond the present emergency to an economy measure whereby, instead of providing insurance coverage to meet the cost of recataloguing in case of disaster, the record itself is assured preservation. Thus reduction of the insurance to the relatively small amount requisite for reproducing a new catalogue from the microfilm record is possible. The procedures connected with the microfilming have included a separation of the old half-size cards predating 1910 from the later standard-size cards, necessitated by different types of cameras required. The small cards, placed at the back of each tray, have made it more difficult to use the catalogue. The project has

entailed a special staff, new methods of handling cards, and a certain amount of inconvenience to users of this essential library tool. Work began in August, 1942, and by the end of June two-thirds of the large cards and perhaps one-fourth of the small had been recorded on microfilm. According to the present plan, for an indefinite future new cards, and old cards having undergone change, will be microfilmed before going into this catalogue, while cards withdrawn and subject to discarding will be similarly reproduced as canceled records.

A missionary activity of the Law Library undertaken to meet a flood of inquiries relating to cataloguing technique of law collections has resulted this year in the publication of *A Catalog for a Law Library of 15,000 Volumes* by Miles O. Price, and *A Cataloging Manual for Law Libraries* by Elsie Basset. The Law Library is to be congratulated on the leadership it has given in the cataloguing of law collections throughout the country.

One of the most important services of the Reference Department is the locating of copies of books not found in the University Libraries. A research worker in the city of New York has unparalleled library facilities at his disposal, but even this city does not have all the books needed by the University Faculty and its students. This year 73 percent of all the titles requested were located, but of these nearly 85 percent were available only outside the Metropolitan area. There were 943 requests this year, 452 less than last, reflecting undoubtedly the drop in enrollment of graduate students. But, taken by and large, only a small percentage of the Faculty and the student body avail themselves of this privilege and of the opportunities for interlibrary loan. Many members of the Faculty do not seem to know that the Libraries are equipped to assist them and their students in locating material in libraries throughout the country, nor do they realize the advantage that this service can mean in securing microfilm and photostat copies of books and articles which are not available on loan or which they want to have at hand but cannot purchase.

Interlibrary loan requests from other libraries declined sharply after Pearl Harbor, but this year showed an 8-percent increase. Although the smaller graduate-school registration all over the country has meant that fewer books are borrowed for graduate students, this has been balanced by a 25-percent increase in loans to United States government libraries. Books in some twenty languages have been sent out on interlibrary loan,

the heaviest demand being for volumes in Arabic, Chinese, Hebrew, Japanese, and Russian. A good many libraries depend on Columbia for photostats, microfilms, and reference assistance from our sets of such British public documents as the *Parliamentary Papers, Public Statutes,* and *Sessional Papers of the House of Commons.* Forty-five works relating to a particular phase of parliamentary history and many photostats and microfilms from volumes which we do not lend were supplied for a history professor in a small southern college. Probably the most interesting request of the year was from a library fifteen hundred miles away, which wanted a four-volume work on the climatology of a particular region in Europe. The set is not in the Columbia Libraries but was located in another New York library which sent it to us by messenger the same day. A microfilm copy was made and shipped by plane, arriving three days before the book could have been received.

Our interlibrary-loan transactions with libraries outside New York City are shown in the Table 1:

TABLE 1

	Year	*Number of Volumes*	*Number of Libraries*
Loaned by Columbia	1938–39	1,392	(to) 247
	1939–40	1,525	259
	1940–41	1,556	296
	1941–42	1,120	255
	1942–43	1,345	271
Borrowed by Columbia	1938–39	763	(from) 81
	1939–40	845	103
	1940–41	614	87
	1941–42	762	80
	1942–43	585	73

Work has continued on checking for Columbia's holdings entries on the "Short Title Index, 1641–1700," edited by Donald G. Wing for the Index Society. The checking has been completed on all the galley proofs, now part way through the E's, and on the remaining typed manuscript through the K's. Even the incomplete copy of this projected publication is already proving of decided usefulness in the identifying and locating

of copies of English titles for this period. Another project was the checking of the "Union List of Collections of Source Materials on European History in New York State Libraries" for the Columbia holdings.

The report for the year 1941–42 pointed out that the Lending Service started that year with a 25-percent increase in circulation which fell off 50 percent after December 8, 1941, and gradually returned to just above the level of the preceding year. The final statistics showed a gain of only 1,101 over the last "peacetime" year. It is gratifying to report that in 1942–43, although the 2,837 active registered patrons on June 30 were 411 fewer than on June 30, 1942, and the book stock (2,254 volumes) was 80 less, the total circulation of 25,110 represented a gain of 73 over the preceding year. Nonfiction again accounts for nearly half of all circulation. The income from fees and sale or transfer of books was likewise greater, meeting 93 percent of the total expenses. It seems reasonable to conclude that, although a somewhat smaller group is being served, that group received more adequate and complete service. The significant losses in patrons were in the student (from 2,065 to 1,741) and alumni (409 to 246) groups; a new group of borrowers welcomed to Lending Service during the year were 67 members of the United States Navy.

On December 10, 1942, an exhibition of material selected from the collection of Tammaniana gathered and recently presented to the University by Edwin Patrick Kilroe ('04) was opened in the main exhibition room and rotunda of the Low Memorial Library. A short descriptive catalogue was prepared which surveyed the resources of this remarkable collection and contained an annotated selection of the histories of Tammany. The comprehensive history remains to be written, and to this end a published catalogue of the collection has been planned by Mr. Kilroe which it is hoped may be completed after the war.

On the occasion of the commemoration of Nikolaus Copernicus, 1473–1543, Galileo Galilei, 1564–1642, and Sir Isaac Newton, 1642–1727, by the Department of Philosophy, the Libraries set up an exhibition in South Hall. Our first three editions of Copernicus' *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium* were proudly displayed. Other original editions of Galileo and Newton were selected from the Plimpton and David Eugene Smith collections and labeled by Bertha M. Frick, Curator of these collections. With the help of Professor James K. Finch an exhibition illustrating the

development of the word "engineering" from its origin as a military science to the present day was arranged on the occasion of the meetings of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. Mr. Theodore S. Farrelly generously lent for exhibition some early prints of Alaska and a number done by himself. These helped give a picture of the history and topography of sites frequently mentioned in the daily papers. Thanks must be given to the German-American Anti-Nazi Student League for the interesting exhibition of materials showing the work of "Allies Inside Germany." The Avery Library, the East Asiatic collections, and the Medical Library have continued throughout the year their instructive programs of exhibitions illustrating the resources of their collections.

The Columbia University Libraries possess more than six hundred cuneiform tablets. Of these, 455 were purchased for Columbia College in 1895, 16 were presented by Professor David Eugene Smith in 1934, and 34 more were acquired with the Plimpton Library. Dr. Isaac Mendelsohn, Curator of the Near East Collections, prepared for publication a *Catalogue of the Babylonian Tablets in the Libraries of Columbia University* which was issued this year by the Libraries. The mimeograph work was done in the Director's Office, the photographs were prepared by the Photographic Division, and the binding done by the Binding Department. This catalogue contains not only a physical description of each tablet but also gives a brief statement of contents and date, transliterated according to modern methods of Assyriology. It has been issued as Catalogue Series, Number One.

During the fall of 1942 the plans, as reported in the annual report for the year before, for the protection of our most valuable books were approved and carried into effect. As none of the material was to leave the campus, the actual moving was accomplished with a minimum of expense. Some of the same boxes used in the moving of the main library to South Hall in 1934 were used. Each department supervised the packing and unpacking of its own collections. Care was given to include only the first choices of those materials which had been selected as the most difficult to replace. Careful consideration given again to their safety within the buildings in which they were housed reduced the first estimate of the number of volumes to be moved. This solution of a problem which ap-

peared more urgent in 1942 than it did by the middle of 1943 has so far proved satisfactory. Service on these volumes is now somewhat restricted, but the fact that they have been kept available for research has been of great benefit to many of the scholars of our University community. It is hoped that before another year has passed all these books and manuscripts may be returned to their accustomed shelves.

With the continents of Europe and Asia practically closed to book-buying the Libraries have been building up their Pan American resources. Mr. Price, the Law Librarian, has made two trips to South America in the last few years to collect books for the Columbia Libraries. He has found, as have representatives for the libraries of other institutions, that the South American book trade is unorganized and that a representative buying on the spot receives better attention and better prices than any amount of correspondence, direct or through an agent, will produce. The same reports have come from two other Columbia ambassadors of good will, Dean Arnaud and Professor Frank Tannenbaum, who were sent out by the University for other purposes but who in addition have searched the bookstores for books needed by the Libraries. All these contacts tend to make purchasing from these countries easier even at this distance. In the Medical Library special emphasis has been given to the development of their collection of literature on nurses and nursing. An effort has been made to acquire every publication relating to military medicine and surgery, even though the format may be ephemeral, and steps are being taken to develop the collection of literature in the fields of tropical medicine and parasitology. The Engineering Library is having to develop its collections on aeronautics which had not previously been one of the fields in which it specialized. The Avery Architectural Library has during the past year received a new impetus in gathering the literature on regional and national planning and housing, not only for immediate use but also in anticipation of a demand immediately following the war. On the whole, the figures for books ordered and purchased have differed very little from past years. The drop in acquisitions has been chiefly in serial publications as many of the foreign, except English, are not received, and many of these as well as some domestic titles have suspended publication for the duration.

In spite of the fact that many sources of document acquisition have

been cut off by wartime conditions, the statistics of the Documents Division show an increase of 1,196 pieces received in 1942–43, exclusive of congressional bills. The publications which were received gave ample evidence of the wartime activities of their issuing bodies. The trend in form of government publishing for this period tends toward independent works, regulatory announcements in superseding editions, numbered bulletins, and releases. Because of their contribution to the documentation of the war effort, the importance of the releases cannot be overestimated.

Among federal documents the most noticeable decline in numbers was among the well-established monographic series and the reporting services. The curtailment of these classes of publications and the necessary withholding of restricted publications of all sorts presents a situation which is of particular importance to research libraries that are endeavoring to maintain the continuity of their holdings. The entire matter of ways and means by which statistical and other wartime data, which have not been made available for reasons of national security and economy, will eventually come into the possession of libraries is a problem that is receiving the attention of many whom it concerns. The over-all effect of the Office of War Information order, dated September 25, 1942, for the curtailment of nonessential information activities was not as drastic as it seemed at first it might be. Of the 221 titles which were discontinued by this order, over half were of material which it was not the custom of the Columbia University Libraries to collect.

Aside from the federal publications, the most important single document acquisition in the general collection is a set of releases of the British Ministry of Information covering the period from 1940 to date. In another category are to be found the documents which are concerned with the publicizing of the war efforts of belligerent countries, including those functioning in exile. Much of this material is clearly in the nature of propaganda, and decisions as to the treatment which will permit its most effective use have been held in abeyance.

To offset in part the restricted opportunities at this time for acquiring research material, the Libraries' collections have been strengthened in various ways throughout the year by the purchase of microfilms and other reproductions of materials. The Music Library has acquired a

representative list of important early works on music theory as well as other valuable films of music manuscripts and early printed works. By again taking advantage of the Henry E. Huntington Library's policy of making its rare materials available in photostat form, the Libraries also have been able to secure twenty-five photostat copies of early English prose writings, chiefly before 1600, such as Abraham Fraunce's *Arcadean Rhetorike,* 1588, and Ralph Lever's *The Arte of Reason,* 1573. One of the most impressive illustrations of the extent to which material on film may be secured is the acquisition for the Chinese collection of 22,000 feet of film of books from the National Library of Peiping, which are at present on deposit in the Library of Congress. With permission granted by the Chinese government and by means of funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, it was possible to make this important purchase, of which the most significant item is the copy of the manuscript work, the *Ming Shih-lu* [The Veritable Record of The Ming Dynasty (1368–1644)].

Mr. Frederick Coykendall ('95) has again generously presented to the Libraries four more of his collections of first editions of modern English poetry. These include the poetry of Walter De la Mare, John Davidson, William H. Davies, and Aldous Huxley. The books are unusual for their fine condition and interesting associations. There are many copies of the beautifully printed editions issued in limited numbers for private distribution. For each author his first book publication has been obtained: *Songs of Childhood,* London, 1902, by Walter De la Mare; *The Soul's Destroyer and Other Poems,* London, 1905, by William H. Davies; *The North Wall,* Glasgow, 1885, by John Davidson; and *The Burning Wheel,* Oxford, 1916, by Aldous Huxley. Along with these first editions and adding to their value and interest for the student, original autograph letters have often been included. Mr. Coykendall also presented his unusual and valuable collection of "little magazines." They have been called "little" because they enjoyed a limited circulation and were constantly handicapped by financial crises which they were seldom able to weather for more than a few years, often only for a few numbers. But they became important as they afforded a means for the first public recognition of much of the experimental writing of authors who have since been able to establish themselves. They often show an intimate relationship of the author with his illustrator and printer. To these little magazines the

scholar will need more and more to turn to gain real understanding of our contemporary literature. Although many of these publications were included by Mr. Coykendall in his author collections, he had gathered some eighty-six separate titles, chiefly English. One of the earliest is a file of *Waifs and Strays,* Oxford, 1879–1882, in which Oscar Wilde first appeared in print. Other titles which may be mentioned are *The Signature,* edited by John Middleton Murry and Katherine Mansfield, *The Enemy,* edited by Wyndham Lewis, *The Exile,* edited by Ezra Pound, *Rhythm, The Apple, Reveille, The Dome,* and *To-Morrow,* one of a number of those containing contributions by William Butler Yeats.

Through the generous support of Colonel Robert H. Montgomery, the Montgomery library of accountancy has increased its holdings of manuscripts and printed books by several notable additions: the books of account of Clement Biddle of Philadelphia for the years 1790–1799; George Harrison's journal, Philadelphia, for 1810–1812, covering some accounts for the outfitting and repair of various fighting ships in the War of 1812; the journals and ledgers of Isaac Greenleafe, a Philadelphia merchant, for 1732–1736 and 1753–1771; a letter book of William Pollard, also of Philadelphia, for 1764–1768; the Mill Creek Marsh Company minute and account book for 1809–1902 (a company chartered by George III in 1773); ledgers of Hiram T. Cooper, a wholesale dry-goods merchant in Philadelphia, for 1837–1850; Reece & Seal, wool merchants of Philadelphia, ledger, for 1849–1859; and miscellaneous accounts of George Wiltshire of Lee Town, Vermont, 1843–1849. Gifts to the collection by others comprised the ledger of a general store near Newburgh, New York, for 1801–1806, given by Mr. E. C. Starr of the Samuel Colgate Baptist Historical Collection, Colgate University, and daybooks, journals, cashbooks, ledger, and trial balances of Percy Heilner & Son, for 1874–1893, presented by Mrs. Adelaide B. Heilner, who, it may be recalled, gave another series of extensive records of this firm to the collection last year. Also, printed books illustrating English, German, and American accounting history were purchased.

Among the special gifts to the School of Business Library the most unusual was the volumes presented by the Provost of the University, Dr. Frank D. Fackenthal. They are papers from the estate of B. F. Fackenthal, Jr., and relate to the reorganization of the International Harvester

Company by J. P. Morgan & Company and to the consolidation of various steel companies early in this century. The eight volumes of reports and studies, together with four rolls of maps and drawings, constitute an important source of information on the development of these large corporations. Our sets of state insurance commission reports were made more complete by the gift of 142 volumes from the Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company, and our files of bank commission reports were filled in by the large collection presented by the Chase National Bank Library. To the Scudder financial library came corporation materials from various business houses: Ristine & Company, Barrett Associates, Lazard Freres, Stevens & Clark, Chase National Bank, and others.

From the Dean of the School of Business, from Professors Nystrom, Blanchard, Van Metre, Bonright, from Mr. Barnes, as well as from other members of the Faculty, many items of interest and value have come to the School of Business Library and are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

The Avery Architectural Library received a considerable increase in gifts of planning and housing items. Especially valuable were the reports of the National Resources Board and its regional offices, and a series of analyses of housing agencies in European countries prepared by Arthur Bassin for the New York City Housing Authority. A group of superbly bound books by and about Louis Marc Solon (1835–1913), who was one of the most distinguished of English pottery designers of his time, was presented by his son, Leon Solon. The Louis Marc Solon collection includes, besides printed works, the manuscript catalogue of his own rich library, the working manuscript of his *Ceramic Literature, an Analytic Index,* and the manuscript of his unpublished "A History of Porcelain Manufacture in France." Other notable gifts include a collection of forty-eight photographs of Paris and its environs taken by the famous photographer, Edward Baldus, before the Franco-Prussian War and the Commune, from the family of Benjamin Warner, and Germain Boffrand's *Oeuvres d'architecture,* Paris, 1753, a book of superb engraved plates, from J. Henry Lienau.

Other interesting and valuable additions to the Avery Library were a group of books of rare early material on Turkey, including Cornelis de Bruyn, *Voyage au Levant,* Paris, 1714; Aril Pacha, *Les anciens costumes de l'Empire Ottoman,* Paris, 1863; and J. C. Hobhouse, *A Journey through*

Albania and Other Provinces of Turkey, London, 1813. The very rare Jan Vredemann de Vries, *Hortorum Viridariorumque elegantes et multiplicis formae . . . ,* Antwerp, 1583, which contains some of the most beautiful of the plates by that greatest of early Flemish Renaissance architects, decorators, and draftsmen, was acquired. An interesting pamphlet added to the library, of which no other copy is on record, was *Churches, Modern, Ancient, and Medieval . . . ,* Philadelphia, 1869, a keen satirical critical essay on mid-nineteenth century American church design, signed by the nom de plume A. I. R. V. Kybos.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Alfred E. Cohn (P. & S., '04) the Medical Library received a first edition of one of the great classics of medicine—William Withering's *An Account of the Foxglove and Some of Its Medical Uses: with Practical Remarks on Dropsy and Other Diseases,* Birmingham, 1785. Our collection of South American medical literature continues to be developed, chiefly through the generosity of Dr. Enrique Cervantes, the editor of *America Clinica,* who turns over all his exchanges. From this source the Medical Library receives the current numbers of approximately 150 journals. During the past year the Departments of Cancer Research, Otolaryngology, and Neurology all made substantial contributions toward the purchase of books and periodicals. Dr. Jerome P. Webster contributed $795 for the purchase of books relating to plastic surgery. The Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity gave an additional gift of $50 for books as a memorial to Dr. Jacob Braun (P. & S., '05). The excellence of our Medical Library in many fields is due to the generosity of alumni, Faculty, and friends. The total of these gifts amounted in the past year to over 8,245 books, periodicals, and pamphlets from sixty-five individuals or departments. These gifts are gratefully acknowledged.

The Music Library was presented by Judah A. Joffe ('93) a notable collection of phonograph records, consisting of about 2,500 disks and a few cylinders, beginning with examples from the earliest days of phonograph-record manufacture. Many of the disks are collectors' items of which only a few copies are known. All the famous singers of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are represented in the collection, most of them by not less than three-quarters of all the records which they made. Some of these artists are Ancona, Battistini, Destinn, Patti, Lilli Lehmann, Slezak, Melba, Caruso, and Tetrazzini. There are also a

number of early popular records by Weber and Fields and by Chauncey Olcott and a number of the rare "Black Swan" records of early jazz music. Mr. Joffe has assembled the collection over a period of twenty-five years of assiduous collecting. It is probably one of the most valuable private collections, and one which it would be impossible to duplicate at the present time. It contains invaluable source material for the study of singing and operatic interpretation by a generation of great artists. Special mention should be made of the gift to the Music Library by John Laimbeer ('83) and Mrs. Laimbeer of their collection of nineteenth-century songs and piano music, including first editions of two of Stephen Foster's songs.

The Polish poet, Kazimierz Wierzyński, now living in New York, presented to the University his manuscript copy of his recently published volume of poems *Róza Wiatrów* (The Mariner's Rose). With the help of Pauline C. Ramsey, cataloguing assistant, a small exhibition of editions of his poetry was set up in South Hall. On this occasion he inscribed for the Libraries our published copy of his poems as follows:

> To the Library of Columbia University
> where the manuscript of this book
> found refuge and kind reception
>
> with the sincere regards
> of the author
>
> Kazimierz Wierzyński
>
> March, 1943
> during the war for freedom
> New York, N. Y.

The Melvil Dewey Papers presented to Columbia University by the Lake Placid Club have now safely arrived. These papers have special interest to Columbia and to its School of Library Service. Melvil Dewey was librarian of Columbia College from 1883 to 1889 and in 1887 established the School of Library Economy, the first of its kind in this country. Besides his many contributions to the library profession, Melvil Dewey was active throughout his life in many other fields of interest. These papers now placed at Columbia are made available to scholars and research workers and are assured of a permanent and well cared for home.

Many publishers sent copies of their new books to the Libraries, the largest number coming as usual from Columbia University Press, with a total of 203 volumes. Harcourt, Brace & Company gave forty-three of its publications; the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, sixty items. Acknowledgment also is made of welcome gifts from Longmans, Green & Company, Oxford University Press, Simon & Schuster, and the Viking Press. Among the gifts from learned societies and institutions which should be acknowledged are those from the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the American Petroleum Institute, the Essex Institute, the George Peabody College for Teachers, the Rockefeller Institute, the Garden Club of America, the Acacia Life Insurance Company, and the Printers Ink Publication Company.

Several gifts should be mentioned because of their special significance. Through Professor James T. Shotwell the Libraries received 282 items from the National Committee of the United States of America on International Intellectual Cooperation. Particularly appreciated were the manuscript letter of David Livingston written to his brother Charles from Mauritius, presented to the Libraries by Dr. Carol Aronovici; a framed letter of Sir Charles Barry, given by John Henry Scarff; the federal editions of the writings of Hamilton, Jefferson, Clay, and Franklin, presented by Charles H. Simmons; and the beautiful copy of *Science and Health,* designed by William Dana Orcutt and given to the Libraries by Miss Bianca Simon. A number of early items pertinent to the history and technique of photography were received again this year from Edward Epstean, and from Electus D. Litchfield came a fine collection of architectural drawings. *La Gallerie du Palais du Luxembourg,* Paris, 1710, with its large engravings of Peter Paul Rubens's series of decorations celebrating the triumph of Marie de' Medici, presented to the Fine Arts Library by Mrs. Anita L. Pearson, was much appreciated, as was the generous gift of museum catalogues and guides from James Harper. The family of the late Professor Franz Boas presented a large collection of publications and valuable manuscripts. The latter includes his notebooks on the Chinook language and a large collection of notebooks of Tsimshian Indian tales. Professor Herbert Schneider generously presented a large collection of manuscripts and books gathered by him and

George Lawton in connection with their recent study of Thomas Lake Harris and Laurence Oliphant. These papers included those gathered by the late Edwin Markham, who had previously been engaged in a study of the work of these men. The Institute of Arts and Sciences again went through its files to select a number of letters from distinguished men and women of today and have presented them to our manuscript collection. The Libraries now have, to mention a few from this source, original letters of Gertrude Stein, Thomas Wolfe, Thomas E. Dewey, Anthony Eden, Christopher Morley, Lord Halifax, and Maxim Litvinov.

The professional libraries of three retiring Faculty members of the School of Library Service, Professors Lucy E. Fay and Alice I. Hazeltine and the Associate Dean of Library Service, Edna M. Sanderson, were received and fill certain needs of the School of Library Service collection.

The most important gifts received by Columbiana this year were a large collection of pamphlets from President Butler, photographs and other material from Miss Caroline Duer, great-granddaughter of President William Alexander Duer, and gifts from William F. Ward ('87) and Frederick Coykendall ('95).

Other gifts to the Libraries calling for special acknowledgment were received from Mrs. J. Shirley Eaton, James Harper, Dr. John O. Logan, H. L. McCutcheon, F. Morestein Marx, and Mrs. Hetty Schultz. From officers and others associated in some way directly with the University, the contribution of twenty volumes and more, and not mentioned above, include gifts from Professors John S. Cleavinger and Arthur P. Coleman, Lucy M. Crissey, Professor Frederick E. Croxton, Drs. Leonard T. Davidson and Charles L. Wood, Professors James C. Egbert and Tracy E. Hazen, Dorothy Litchfield, Mr. Miles O. Price, Professors Lindsay Rogers and Frank Tannenbaum, and Miriam D. Thompkins.

Other gifts, too numerous to list in this report, yet nevertheless of real value to the University, came from many officers of the University and from neighborly institutions; all are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

A comprehensive annual report on the services and problems of a system of university libraries as varied and complex as Columbia's or even a review of the most significant items cannot be prepared until sometime after the close of the academic year reported upon. Although submitted over the name of the Director of Libraries, the factual material in these

reports is normally produced by many members of the staff, reaching the Director to a large extent in the form of annual departmental reports prepared after the close of the academic year. My own retirement having become effective on June 30, 1943, the preparation of this report has necessarily been almost entirely the work of various members of the staff. I have particularly to thank Mr. Charles M. Adams, Assistant to the Director of Libraries, for compiling and editing the facts and figures presented in the preceding pages.

For two acknowledgments which it is my pleasant duty to make in this my final report, I do not need to refer to documents on file. The facts are ever present in my mind and heart. The first of these is my gratitude to you, Mr. President, for the personal interest and full understanding you have never failed to show in the work of the Libraries and for the strong support you have given me in the performance of my official duties in all of the seventeen years I have had the honor to serve as Director of Libraries. Also, I must record my grateful appreciation of the loyalty and devoted service of members of the library staffs, which make it possible for me to look back with some modest satisfaction over the record of achievement in these seventeen years—satisfaction duly tempered with the consciousness that much more should have been accomplished with the means which the University placed at our disposal. Had time and space permitted I would have attempted in this last of my annual reports to review the work of these seventeen years. That, however, will have to be left, if it is worth doing at all, to some hand which can impartially set down the record of failure as well as of accomplishment.

It is with very special satisfaction that I welcome, as my successor in the administration of the University Libraries, Dr. Carl M. White and bespeak for him the same full measure of support on the part of the University administration and the staffs of the various libraries which it has been my privilege to enjoy.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles C. Williamson
Director of Libraries

June 30, 1943

TABLE 2

STATISTICS OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

	1940–41	1941–42	1942–43	Increase or Decrease
ACCESSIONS				
Orders placed	14,132	11,092	11,105	13
Gifts				
Pamphlets and volumes	51,743	41,716	17,679	24,047
Exchanges				
Pieces received	2,515	2,341	2,984	643
Pieces sent out	14,430	2,467	15,591	13,124
Volumes added (Net)				
General Library and departments	30,413	25,839	26,995	1,202
Law Library	7,014	5,867	5,578	−289
Medical Library	5,667	9,968	5,437	−4,562
Avery Library	777	1,070	1,110	40
Lending Service	734	266	−80	−346
Teachers College	3,089	4,679	1,310	−3,369
Barnard College	795	1,744	1,833	89
College of Pharmacy	133	102	88	−14
Bard College[a]	1,814	−3,234	1,104	4,338
New York School of Social Work[a]	....	220	90	−130
New York Post-Graduate Medical School[a]	1,078	847	181	−666
Total	*51,514*	*47,368*	*43,646*	*−3,722*
Total Volumes in University Libraries on June 30, 1943	*1,844,411*	*1,891,779*	*1,935,425*[b]	*43,646*
CATALOGUING				
Cards prepared and filed				
General Library	82,286	89,555	108,724	19,169
Departments	99,283	127,948	128,707	759
Replaced	12,579	11,910	10,386	−1,524
Depository cards filed	72,750	80,046	84,890	4,844
Total	*266,898*	*309,459*	*332,707*	*23,242*
Volumes catalogued	73,007	60,728	45,610	−15,118
Volumes recatalogued	16,370	43,221	21,066	−22,155
Volumes lost or withdrawn	3,643	5,278	2,797	−2,481
BINDING				
In library bindery				
Volumes repaired	3,323	2,457	979	−1,478
Pamphlets bound	8,837	9,000	8,324	−676
Total	*12,160*	*11,457*	*9,303*	*−2,154*

[a] Information not available.

[b] Including Bard College, Barnard College, the College of Pharmacy, New York Post-Graduate Medical School, New York School of Social Work, and Teachers College.

	1940–41	1941–42	1942–43	Increase or Decrease
BINDING (*cont.*)				
Outside of library				
Volumes bound or rebound	24,391	23,964	22,496	−1,468
Total	*36,551*	*34,421*	*31,799*	*−3,622*
BOOKS USED				
Volumes supplied from Loan Desk	342,743	307,229	255,949	−51,280
Volumes loaned and used in other libraries	1,824,680	1,533,680	1,467,363[b]	−66,317
Total Recorded Use of Books in University Libraries	*2,167,423*	*1,840,909*	*1,723,312*	*−117,597*

[b] Including Bard College, Barnard College, the College of Pharmacy, New York Post-Graduate Medical School, New York School of Social Work, and Teachers College.

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Acting Secretary of Appointments

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

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REPORT OF THE
ACTING SECRETARY OF APPOINTMENTS

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to present the following report of the Appointments Office for the year 1942–43.

Practically all phases of the bureau's work this year were devoted to situations resulting from the war, as we participated in the University's concentration on war services. Considerable effort was directed to supplying military and war-work information to students and graduates; there was an outstanding achievement in the placement of women; teacher placement developed in the new field of military training programs; and men's employment activities became largely the placement of engineering seniors in war industries and the directing of alumni available for civilian employment to positions where their abilities could be utilized to the fullest extent in the war effort.

Statistical tables are appended which present numerically the story of the bureau's activities. During the year, there were 12,200 applications for employment in our active files. Positions for which we were asked to make recommendations numbered 11,563; 12,153 interviews were arranged; 6,899 placements were effected. The increase in employment for women, great as it was, was not sufficient to balance the diminished supply of available men, and an over-all decrease from the year before is to be noted equal to 10 percent in candidate registration, 9 percent in placements. A 7 percent increase in earnings is indicative of higher salaries paid to students and graduates during the past year.

In men's employment consistent decreases are shown from the previous year in registration, in positions offered, and in positions filled. The number of full-time positions offered was 37 percent lower, of part-time positions, 15 percent lower; positions filled number 47 percent fewer for graduates, 22 percent fewer for students.

For women, there was a great increase in every part of the placement

TABLE 1

RECORD OF PLACEMENTS, 1940–43

	Registration for Employment		*Positions Offered*		*Referrals*		*Positions Filled*		
	1942–43	*1941–42*	*1942–43*	*1941–42*	*1942–43*	*1941–42*	*1942–43*	*1941–42*	*1940–41*
Graduate Placement									
Men	1,243	1,567	1,076	1,721	1,505	2,925	148	279	370
Women	2,934	2,765	2,468	975	1,904	1,177	447	291	240
Teaching . . .	2,097	2,571	837	905	920	947	186	196	133
Total	6,274	6,903	4,381	3,601	4,329	5,049	781	766	743
Student Placement									
Men									
Summer . . .	1,101	1,573	1,246	1,651	1,386	2,778	879	1,250	973
School Year .	1,352	1,665	2,836	3,160	2,972	3,895	2,315	2,886	3,200
Total . . .	2,453	3,238	4,082	4,811	4,358	6,673	3,194	4,136	4,173
Women									
Summer . . .	1,550	1,579	859	795	1,129	1,082	839	771	704
School Year .	1,923	1,967	2,241	1,911	2,316	2,218	2,085	1,897	1,623
Total . . .	3,473	3,546	3,100	2,706	3,445	3,300	2,924	2,668	2,327
Grand Total .	12,200	13,687	11,563	11,118	12,132	15,022	6,899	7,570	7,243

activity. In the number of full-time vacancies reported to the bureau the increase over the year before reached 153 percent; in part-time and temporary jobs available for students the figure was 15 percent higher. The high total of 447 placements of women in full-time positions is 53 percent over last year and is greater than the combined placements of both men and women three years ago, in 1940. Student employment increased by 10 percent.

Teacher placement experienced a small decrease of 7 percent in vacancies listed, and of 5 percent in positions filled, although there was a 14 percent increase in total earnings.

Reported earnings of our students and graduates from employment secured through the bureau during the year under review were, as noted above, 7 percent higher than for the previous year. There was a decrease

of 42 percent for men graduates, while increases are recorded of 44 percent for women graduates, of 37 percent for women students, and of 14 percent for teachers. It was not possible, because of shifting student population, sudden departures, and impracticability of following up the men through service addresses, to obtain accurate record of student earnings for men, but it is presumed that there was probably a proportionate decrease from the previous year, following the decrease in number of placements. The reported earnings in all fields reached a total of $1,725,452.17, which, when a conservative estimate for men's student employment is added, brings the total to a figure approaching two million dollars—$1,949,710.40. This sum is double the earnings from positions secured through the bureau five years ago.

On June 4, 1942, the various armed forces of the United States concluded an agreement which set up the Joint Army-Navy-Marine Corps-Coast Guard College Procurement Committee, the purpose of which was to effect enlistments of college students in the Reserves of the Army and Navy in a coöperative manner, taking into account the relative needs of the separate branches and of war industry. Mr. William A. Hance, who had already been acting as liaison officer for the separate branches, was named by the University to be the Armed Services Representative for Columbia, the liaison officer between the University and the Committee.

TABLE 2

EARNINGS THROUGH THE APPOINTMENTS OFFICE

	1942–43	*1941–42*
Graduate Placement		
Men	$ 342,478.00	$ 590,836.00
Women	781,698.04	434,329.16
Teaching	390,007.38	342,693.00
Total	$1,514,183.42	$1,367,858.16
Student Placement		
Men	$ 224,262.23[a]	$ 287,515.68
Women	211,264.75	154,814.11
Total	$ 435,526.98	$ 442,329.79
Grand Total	$1,949,710.40	$1,810,187.95

[a] NOTE: Estimate is 22 percent less than last year.

Programs for college men included the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Army Air Corps Enlisted Reserve, Classes V-1, V-5, and V-7 in the Naval Reserve, the Marines Corps Candidates Class for Commission, and the Signal Corps Enlisted Reserve. Columbia College, which contained the greatest potential group of enlistees in the University, adopted a policy of advising students to enlist if they were eligible to do so. It was believed that students could in this manner serve the best interests of the country at war. In addition, an announcement of the War Manpower Board stating that "every able-bodied male student . . . was destined for the armed forces" seemed to preclude the possibility of deferments for more than a very limited number of college students.

Enlistments were started in the various programs during the summer months. Columbia made an excellent record, particularly for the Army Air Corps, the Marine Corps, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and at the time enlistments were closed by presidential proclamation early in December, 1942, a total of 1,149 students, including 974 in Columbia College, had been enlisted in one or another of the reserve plans. In the College, 67.8 percent of the senior class were enlisted, 71.3 percent of the junior class, 56 percent of the sophomore class, and 37.3 percent of the freshman class. The lower percentages for the freshman and sophomore years were due chiefly to the fact that many students were below the eligible age for enlistment.

Because there appeared toward the end of the Winter Term a likelihood that War Department plans for student reserves might not proceed on schedule, enlisted students were urged to register for the Spring Term and continue with their college programs as far as possible. As it eventuated, the Army Air Corps enlistees, the first to be called, left in February and March. The majority of the Enlisted Reserve Corps who had expected to be summoned in February were not called until May 8 and 10. Many of them were thus permitted to complete the semester's work, and some to obtain their degrees, when it had appeared originally that this would not be possible. At the same time, however, the students were expecting call at any moment, and many found it impossible to concentrate upon their studies and withdrew from the University so that they might be called to active duty in advance of the official order.

The responsibilities of this phase of the Appointments Office activities

involved keeping a multitude of special records, providing the Army and Navy with reports on students, and handling preliminary details for the V–12 and Army Specialized Training programs.

The spirit of the students who had to undergo a long period of confusion and uncertainty cannot be too highly commended. It is a satisfaction that reports from many of them who are at present on active duty indicate that a majority have been assigned to duties for which they are qualified and which they find interesting. The local Army and Navy authorities handled the difficult situation in a most commendable manner, and sincere thanks are due Lieutenant Colonel E. N. Baldwin of the Army, Lieutenant Commanders John R. Caples and H. Tatnall Brown, Jr., and Lieutenant D. K. Walker of the Navy, and Lieutenant Sonderbank of the Marine Corps, for their understanding, courteous, and coöperative efforts in making as smooth as possible the way to solution of the many problems involved.

The need for scientific and technically trained men increased in intensity during this war year; the greatest number of requests for graduates made to the bureau was for chemists, physicists, and engineers. Next in demand were accountants, statisticians, and economists, a large number of calls in these fields coming from government offices. Of the 148 men placed by the bureau, 55 were chemists and 52 were engineers. The predominance of placements in these two categories reflects, of course, in addition to the demand, the other side of the picture, the manpower available for placement. While students in engineering and science received deferment from military duty to complete their training and enter war industry, relatively small numbers of men, those classified in 4–F under the selective service system, were permitted to continue their studies in other sections of the University—the College, the Schools of Business, Law, and Journalism, and the Graduate Faculties—and upon graduation were candidates for placement. It is notable that only two physicists were placed; there had been only two on our files available for placement. The demand has continued to be so great that there seem to be no physicists now actually available; they are engaged long before completion of their studies for industrial research and development and for continued advanced research in the universities on war contracts. During this year also restrictions were placed, through presidential orders

issued in October, 1942, and again in April, 1943, on workers seeking to transfer from employment rated essential to the war effort, and it was a relatively small number of alumni who were not "frozen" in essential jobs. The active file of applicants in the second half of the year was reduced correspondingly when numbers on our lists had to be removed to inactive status.

In the College most of the upperclassmen were preparing for training in medicine or engineering. The few seniors not in these two groups upon graduation almost at once found suitable employment. Also the small numbers of men in the School of Business and the School of Journalism who were available for placement soon became located.

In order to offer to Army and Navy authorities and to war industries the greatest possible assistance in securing urgently needed technical personnel for positions of advanced responsibility, the Columbia Engineering Schools Alumni Association, through its Committee on Employment, in the middle of the year undertook a survey of graduates of the Schools of Engineering. In December, 1942, questionnaires on employment status were mailed to 1,800 graduates of classes since 1917. The forms were returned to the Appointments Office which carried on from there to bring qualifications of available men to the attention of recruitment officers.

Through this means, 235 engineering graduates were added to our active files early in 1943, and data concerning them were immediately supplied to Navy and Army procurement officers and to the Civil Service Commission, which was searching for qualified men for civilian posts in the government. The University's willingness and efforts to coöperate in locating technical men for the war program were much appreciated. Also, throughout the spring, as industrial representatives visited the campus to recruit seniors, opportunity was presented to bring the records of these alumni to their attention, and numerous recommendations were made upon specific inquiries to many other of the country's large war industries and research organizations.

When the President's second "hold the line" order in April affected the usefulness of the records, a second follow-up questionnaire was sent to classes graduated since 1925. Although 162 alumni in this group con-

sidered that they might be available for greater service, it was soon apparent through repeated test inquiries that most could not actually obtain release from important war work in which they were already engaged. Although not much further use can now be made of the records, the survey served its intended purpose. It also brought out interesting facts about the graduates of our Engineering Schools—for one, that the great body of our qualified engineers not serving in the armed forces are, and have been from early in the war effort, employed in essential war work.

The record shows that of the seventy-one seniors in engineering graduated under the accelerated program in January, 1943, ten went immediately into the armed services, three continued in graduate study, and forty-three were placed in industry. An unreported fifteen can doubtless be accounted for as having made connections independently or as having later joined one of the services.

A fortunate circumstance which developed out of the decision to coordinate civilian classes with the Navy V–12 schedule left the next group of engineers, who were to be graduated in October, 1943, free from classes from the end of the Spring Term, May 15, to the beginning of the Navy schedule, July 5. The seven weeks recess was utilized as a period for tryout engagements by most of the men and a score or more war industries, which offered opportunities to get acquainted in a realistic experience four months before the real jobs were to begin, adding so much manpower also to war production forces.

In late March, industrial companies had started recruitment of the October, 1943, class. During the six weeks period before the end of the term, thirty-six representatives of industry called at Alumni House to interview these seniors, and by the beginning of their last term in July, practically all the students had received definite offers of employment upon graduation, many receiving half a dozen or more.

Starting salary rates have continued to rise sharply. For candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science to be graduated in October, 1943, salaries offered during the spring months were 20 to 30 percent higher than those for the class graduated in January, 1943, and 60 to 70 percent higher than those for the June, 1940, class.

For graduates holding the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of

Philosophy there was a corresponding increase; the prevailing rate of annual salary for graduates holding the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in chemistry is now from $3,600 to $4,200.

Again this year many seniors in the School of Law entered the armed forces. In the February class twenty-five men are so listed. Of the remaining eighteen graduates, sixteen were placed in law firms or legal departments of other organizations; two entered business. The small class in June graduated six who were placed in the law, three who joined the Army.

As the war goes forward and young men are increasingly called into service, the number of students in the School continues to diminish. This seems to predict a post-war situation where a formerly noted surplus of graduates in the law will have been absorbed, and a new and possibly acute need develop. Good future prospects for able students in this field are foreseen.

Following the University's change-over to a war basis, the departure of numbers of students to the services and enlistments in student reserve programs, with the resultant low registration of civilian students, applications for student employment dropped 24 percent below last year. In almost the same degree—22 percent—student placements dropped, giving evidence of the close relationship this year to labor supply. Nevertheless, despite the rather large falling off, placements totaled over three thousand. It can be confidently stated that there was no financial need of students which was not quickly met.

The accompanying Table 3 shows that the student agencies enjoyed a successful year's operations, employing 254 men for total net earnings of $18,327.95. While the number of students working in the agencies was only slightly greater than last year, total earnings showed a substantial increase of approximately 30 percent.

It is with regret that we find that the abnormal conditions on the campus at the inauguration of the Navy V–12 program, and the extremely limited number of civilian students available to carry on the competitions which develop experienced managers, point to the necessity for suspension soon of these student activities for the duration of the war. Resumption of their operation is planned as soon as conditions permit. In the period following demobilization, when large numbers of men return

TABLE 3

STUDENT AGENCY EARNINGS, 1942–43

Student Agency	*Number of Students Participating*	*Earnings*
Baker Field Agencies		
Program Sales	77	$1,308.05
Refreshment Stands	110	4,342.86
Souvenirs	30	1,730.14
Bard Hall Agency	4	1,170.81
Blotter Agency	1	291.17
Blue Book Agency	2	315.00
Laundry Agency	17	8,286.00
Sales Agency	13	883.92
Total	254	$18,327.95

to the University to complete their interrupted education, these student enterprises will provide a welcome source of needed financial aid.

There is no need to point out that this is a peak period for women's professional advancement. It has become ever more evident, as the war has progressed and developed grave manpower shortages, that there are practically no limitations for women, particularly college-trained women, who see the opportunity and acknowledge the obligation to put their talents to work alongside men in the professions, in industry and government and business, and in the armed forces, for the successful prosecution of the war. What is striking is that they have proved adequate so quickly in so many previously untried fields. Thought provoking also is the changed open attitude discernible toward women's potential abilities, which has been followed often by pleased, if somewhat surprised, acceptance.

Requests for women graduates made to the Appointments Office numbered 2,468, a figure which does not take into account group requests such as are now frequently received, where one company will ask for several, sometimes ten or twenty or one hundred, chemists or engineers at one time. These openings for women were in a wide variety of fields including transportation, manufacturing, banking and investments, insurance, engineering, publishing, art, labor relations, personnel, mer-

chandising, government agencies, and public utilities. There was even one in farm management.

Because this has been an unusual year in women's employment more detailed records of placement made by the bureau are given in Table 4, to show what fields our women are entering and what work they perform. Significantly large figures show that almost a quarter of the placements (105) were in the University; another approximate 25 percent (113) were in business; 85 women were placed in industry, and 71 in government positions. Besides the customary openings in secretarial, stenographic, clerical, and accounting work, 67 placements were made of engineering and technically trained women—45 writers, 25 personnel officials, 19 statisticians and financial workers, 18 economics and research workers, and 14 translators. Also 30 dental hygienists were placed through the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. The largest individual salary reported was $5,600, for a director of the research division of a social organization devoted to war work. The largest average salary in the various fields was $2,800, in personnel.

Special mention should be made of the opportunity offered women through the Engineering, Science, Management, and War Training Courses, given in coöperation with the United States Office of Education, to prepare for technical war jobs in a short period of intensive training in the Schools of Engineering and Business. Mr. A. Dexter Hinckley, institutional representative for administering the program at Columbia, has already presented an excellent, detailed report of the accomplishments of the year. Of particular interest was the Grumman Aircraft Company program developed jointly with the University which offered Engineering Aide courses at the University and a course, Aircraft Structural Layout, conducted at the Grumman plant on Long Island by a member of the Columbia staff. A final check shows that 143 young women who completed the Engineering Aide course were employed by the Grumman Company between August, 1942, and June, 1943. The interviewing of candidates for both courses was done at Columbia.

Engineering, Science, Management, and War Training Courses in topographic drafting, military cartography, and photogrammetry open to women were given specifically for preparation for war jobs in the government, and most of the students completing the courses went di-

TABLE 4

WOMEN'S GRADUATE PLACEMENT

1942–43

Fields of Employment		*Types of Positions*	
Industries	85	Accounting	11
Chemical	2	Chemistry	7
Aircraft	16	Clerical	56
Radio	2	Dental hygiene	30
Steel	6	Economic research	18
Manufacturing	29	Editorial and rewrite	20
Mining and smelting	3	Engineering and technical	67
Electric	11	Executive and administrative	12
Automobile	3	Finance	5
Telephone	3	Magazine writing	5
Oil	10	Mathematics	4
Business and Professions	113	Personnel	25
Real estate	1	Physics	1
Accounting	4	Production planning	4
Insurance	6	Psychology	6
Merchandising	7	Publicity	3
Engineering	7	Radio writing	3
Broadcasting	8	Recreational	3
Air transportation	6	Reporter – news	17
Publishing	51	Secretarial	69
Banking	11	Selling and sales promotion	6
Finance and brokerage	9	Shop assembly work	2
Shipping	2	Statistics	14
Legal	1	Stenography and typing	45
Government	71	Translating	14
War Research Division	22		
Consular	3	Total	447
War Department: Army-Navy	20		
Censorship	12		
Civil Service	5		
Other	9		
Educational and Social	63		
Campus	105		
Other	10		
Total	447		

rectly into government service. Other courses offered for women were in metallographic laboratory practice, mechanical drafting, and electrical principles and measurements. Courses in statistics, transportation con-

trol, and specialized traffic administration were given in the School of Business.

Table 5 shows the component parts which make up the list of 2,934 applicants registered this year. The greatest number of women are from our graduate schools; this figure, 1,147, has been broken down to indicate the study majors of the larger groups: psychology, 123; English, 116; romance languages, 85; personnel and guidance, 76; economics, 67; history, 62; biological sciences, 52; chemistry, 51; mathematics and statistics, 50. It should be noted that 673 are not Columbia applicants. One half of these are qualified stenographers and secretaries, always very much in demand. Although at all times precedence is given to our students and graduates, we have thus augmented our lists with other women asking our assistance in locating positions, in order to serve the University, as well as outside employers, to the fullest extent possible with qualified candidates; also out of courtesy to other colleges with whom there is a cordial reciprocal understanding, and not least, from the desire to help other applicants when we are in a position to do so.

From the foregoing it can be divined what a complicated procedure the counseling of women and selection for placement in the growing diversity of fields has come to be. To appraise the problem it must be kept in mind that a good many of the fields are relatively new to women, that the general knowledge among women of employment opportunities possible and of the qualifications required for them is still comparatively slight. It is not unusual for an applicant to come into the bureau asking to be informed of what opportunities exist in the entire wide field of occupations.

Trends in employment for women students followed rather closely those for graduates in this period of rapid expansion, and figures everywhere show increases over last year except in the number of applicants, which remained at the same level. There were approximately thirty-five hundred women registered for part-time employment, three thousand positions filled. About one thousand of the placements were within the University, which underlines a circumstance not generally realized—that our placement bureau is, in not a small part, also an employment office for the University and locates candidates for a rather large variety of positions on the campus, both academic and nonacademic. Extra time and

TABLE 5

REGISTRATION FOR WOMEN'S GRADUATE PLACEMENT

1942–43

Graduate Schools		1,147
Barnard College		259
School of Business		173
School of Journalism		105
Secretarial Course in University Extension		74
ESMWT		180
University Extension		323
Non-Columbia		673
Degrees from other colleges	281	
Referred by Faculty	105	
Wives or relatives of students, Navy men, Faculty	69	
Others	218	
Total		2,934

effort have been required to recruit persons with suitable qualifications from outside sources—other colleges in the city, high schools, agencies.

In the registration figure of 3,473 are included 729 women, or 21 percent, who are not Columbia students. Of these, 179 were students from other colleges, 140 were members of the University office staffs, 102 were wives of Faculty members and students, and 75 were wives of Army and Navy men stationed at the University. Miscellaneous other sources account for the remaining 233. Of the 2,744 Columbia registrants, approximately one half were graduate students.

One additional comment on the constituency of the candidate list may be interesting. Of the total registration, 622 women (18 percent) were over forty years of age, and in this group 5 were over seventy years, 27 were between sixty and seventy years, 63 were between fifty and sixty years. Many of these older women were kept busy filling the increased demands for persons to help with children. One venerable lady of seventy-eight years of age won commendation as an excellent tutor and editorial writer.

The largest number of positions filled was in the general classification

of clerical worker, where there were 515. The other large groups follow with typists, 461; mother's helpers, 417; secretary-stenographers, 278; tutors, 190; sales clerks, 186; library assistants, 92. The remaining types of jobs cover a wide span from abstractor to writer, including such war-connotated titles as coder and air-raid control officer, such diverse occupations as barmaid in a summer resort hotel and church organist.

Wage scales for our women students have shown the effects of present labor-market conditions, and hourly rates were raised in practically all occupations, as much as from 15 percent to 100 percent in some cases. The year's reported earnings by students from employment secured through the Appointments Office showed the marked increase of 37 percent over last year.

The adoption of plans for military programs in the colleges brought heavy teacher-staffing problems, and the Appointments Office was in a position to help in locating suitably qualified instructors. Something of the extent of the new needs for teachers is suggested in the fact that 440 institutions were utilized for Army or Navy training programs, many of them being assigned units of both arms of the service; at the same time their civilian programs continued, with reduced numbers of men, of course, but with registrations of women generally above normal. Out of this grew increased needs for teachers of English, history, and modern languages to care for the new registrants and unprecedented demands for teachers of physics, chemistry, and mathematics, subjects required in large quantity in the military curricula. Recent requests from contract colleges have called for instructors capable of handling elementary classes in some science in addition to other courses. Candidates whose majors are subjects in little demand are now strengthening their science backgrounds by "refresher courses." Also, in modern language departments a special need developed for natives of foreign countries or for particularly well-qualified Americans as "informants" to drill in the spoken language of those countries.

As the lists of the colleges selected for training programs were made available in the spring, our assistance was offered to the institutions in their search for teachers to meet the new and enlarged needs, and wide and appreciative response was received.

Further special opportunities for our teacher registrants were the En-

gineering, Science, Management, and War Training Courses. Frequently instructors already engaged full time on civilian programs add one or more of these classes to their teaching schedules, feeling that thus they make a certain contribution to the war effort. What might be termed the "regular" demand for teachers from other colleges and universities and the preparatory schools, of course, continued. In all, the calls for English, modern languages, and the sciences far surpassed in number the requests for other subjects.

Statistical Tables 6 and 7 present data for the year in the field of teacher placement. Of the total of 186 placements made, 154 were full-time appointments, 31 part-time, and one Summer Session; 153 were in eighty-one colleges and universities, 21 in seventeen preparatory schools, 7 in five military schools, and 5 in five other institutions. While the great majority of placements were in the New York metropolitan area, the location in which our graduates started their new assignments ranged over the entire country, from Maine to Texas and from Washington to Georgia, including, in all, twenty-five states. And continuing what has become almost an Appointments Office tradition, one placement was made in a foreign country—this year at Robert College in Turkey.

During the year a survey was made of students who had attended the graduate schools of the University during the four-year period from 1939 to 1943 and who at the time of entering upon graduate study had expressed an interest in teaching as a profession. This survey produced some interesting data on the present occupational status of the group and also proved a source of new registrants with potential qualifications for some of the increased needs for teachers. The file of 1,658 teacher candidates of this period already registered with the bureau supplied a considerable amount of the information desired, and to 662 graduates in whom we were particularly interested but who had not enrolled questionnaires were sent. In the latter group, response was received from 190 men and women. On the basis of a total number of 1,848 graduates in this special group, 50 percent of the men and 53 percent of the women are now engaged in teaching; 21 percent of the men are in the armed forces; 10 percent of the men and 8 percent of the women have temporarily given up teaching to accept positions in government bureaus directly connected with the war effort.

TABLE 6

TEACHER PLACEMENTS

1942–43

	Full Time	*Part Time*	*Summer Session*	*Total*
College and University (Including War and Navy Department Programs)	126	26	1	153
Preparatory schools	19	2	..	21
Military institutions	7	..	..	7
Others	2	3	..	5
Totals	154	31	1	186

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY TEACHER PLACEMENTS

Rank	*Number*	*Salary Range (Exclusive of Part-time Appointments)*
Department head	1	$2,500
Program supervisor	1	4,500
Professor	6	3,000—5,200
Associate Professor	6	1,800—3,500
Assistant Professor	18	1,800—5,400
Instructor	92	1,000—5,000[a]
Lecturer	4	2,800
Tutor	18	900—2,400
Assistant	3	1,000
Fellow	4	600—1,600
Total	153	

[a] 92 instructors — full-time salaries

2 (in physics)	$4,500—5,000
11	3,000—4,000
46	2,000—2,900
24	1,000—1,900

The program for the usual vocational conferences last year, adjusted to serve the changed situation on the campus and the needs of the time, was confined to two meetings on the general topic of College Women and the War. The evening of February 17 was devoted to a discussion of the Armed Services and Nursing, and the meeting on February 24, to Civil Service and Business and Industry.

TABLE 7

TEACHING POSITIONS FILLED

1942–43

English	24	Psychology and sociology	1
English and speech	1	Psychology and education	1
Speech and drama	2	Philosophy	1
Mathematics	15	Law	1
Mathematics and history	1	Statistics	5
Mathematics and physics	2	Accounting	2
Physics	7	Commercial subjects	2
Chemistry	2	Geography	1
Spanish	14	Bacteriology, botany, biology, zoölogy	6
French	6	Engineering drawing	4
Spanish and French	7	Meteorology	1
Spanish and Portuguese	2	Anatomy	1
German	8	Hygiene and sanitation	1
Italian	5	Music	1
Other modern language combinations	2	Art	1
Latin combined with English, Spanish, or Greek	3	Photography	2
History	11	Combinations of English with social studies, music, algebra, psychology, athletics	6
Political science	6	Elementary and high school subjects	1
Economics	12	Voluntary service educational classes	2
Combinations of economics with political science, government, history	3	Naval indoctrination	1
Sociology	2		
Social studies	1	Total	186
Psychology	9		

Given under the joint auspices of the School of Business Committee on Employment, of the Appointments Office, and this year also of the Occupation Bureau of Barnard College, the details of organization and promotion of the conferences were carried out, in coöperation with a staff committee, by student committees representing the schools participating.

The speakers on the panel on February 17 were: Captain Helen H. Woods, WAC; Lieutenant Elizabeth Reynard, WAVES, assistant director, in charge of training; Lieutenant (j.g.) Dorothy M. Beckwith, in charge of the SPARS division of the Naval Officer Procurement Office,

3rd Naval District; Miss Katherine Faville, chairman of the Committee on Recruitment of Student Nurses, National Nursing Council for War Service.

For the second meeting the panel speakers were: Mrs. Jane Clark Carey, Principal Training Specialist, United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; Miss Helen M. Hosp, American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Robert F. Moore, director of personnel, Division of War Research, Columbia University; Dr. Dawson Hales, associate recruiting specialist, 2nd District, United States Civil Service Commission, New York City.

The fine coöperation of the above-named representatives of the armed forces and other organizations, who gave much time and energy to present information about their services to our student body, was greatly appreciated, and their talks were enthusiastically received by a large group of Barnard and Columbia students who attended the conferences.

With the rapid development of the war leading to eventual ending of hostilities, the re-employment of returned service men and women has become recognized as the number one post-war problem to be faced and planned for now. It is fortunate that demobilization is likely to be gradual—with respect to the men and women on active duty with the armed forces, the students in the reserve programs, and the workers in war industries—for the problem is of great complexity. The bureau's program in the future will be weighted heavily with re-placement of men and women graduates in business and industrial and teaching positions, redevelopment of jobs for students, and added counseling in every phase, due to changed economic and social conditions and changed abilities and outlook of the men and women coming back to us. A start on plans has already been made, and, to measure part of the problem, questionnaires have been sent to Columbia men and women in the armed forces to obtain preliminary data on their employment and educational interests and plans. We are impressed with the opportunity, which the very seriousness of the problems presents, to perform a service of large value through the fulfillment of our responsibilities in this important field of employment.

The placement officers on the staff during this unusually interesting year continued with a few adjustments in assignments and with one major loss. At the beginning of the last quarter of the year, Mr. William

A. Hance, who had joined our forces the previous year, was appointed Assistant to the Dean of Columbia College and left the Appointments Office on April 1. Although his time with us was comparatively short, we miss his exceptionally able services and his stimulating cheerful personality.

Mr. Hance retained the title of Faculty Military Adviser and carried over to the Dean's office the counseling of undergraduates. The remaining responsibility for military information for men, which involved mostly graduate counseling regarding commissions in the armed forces, was assumed by the Acting Secretary of Appointments, who also took over men's graduate placement. Miss Leonora McClure carried on most of the men's student employment.

With the large increase in employment for women, the placing of women graduates eventually became too heavy for one person to handle. Miss Ruth Callan, who is in charge of women's graduate placement, in February relinquished certain clearly defined sections—namely, placement for graduates of the Schools of Business and Journalism and of the secretarial course in University Extension—and these were turned over to Miss Ethel Callan, who added them to her regular assignment of women's student placement.

As in the past, Miss Margaret Morgan continued in charge of teacher placement.

There would be scattered throughout these pages, if a complete report were made, the names of officers and Faculty members of the University who have been part of our operating forces through their many contributions of time and effort to further the work we are all engaged in, the satisfactory placement of our students and graduates. The list is long of those to whom our thanks are due. Particularly, the officers and Faculty of the Engineering Schools and of the Department of Chemistry gave much attention to repeated meetings with company representatives for the discussion of prospective graduates and their suitability to the opportunities offered by the separate companies. They have my personal deep gratitude for their aid, without which we could not have carried on effectively the placement program for seniors in engineering and for prospective graduates with the doctorate in chemistry. Likewise, the invaluable assistance of the deans of the various other schools, and of many other executive and

administrative officers and Faculty members who gave us the benefit of their advice and suggestions, is most gratefully acknowledged.

Before closing the record for the year I should like to express admiration for the way the bureau's placement staff addressed themselves to the new tasks and complications of the year and for their fine achievements in the fields of their individual responsibilities, and to give cordial recognition to the members of the clerical staff for their devoted assistance under continually increasing pressure of work.

Mr. Robert F. Moore, although still on leave, and despite his crowded days in the war assignment to which he is at present devoted, has kept close to our problems in student personnel. He has just rounded out two years as president of the Eastern College Personnel Officers Association and has served as secretary-treasurer of the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations. Although his loss to the office continues to be a hardship, happily it is alleviated this year by his presence for counsel within reach on the campus.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY A. WEGENER
Acting Secretary of Appointments

June 30, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Registrar

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

AND FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1943

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943
AND FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Registrar of the University, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1943, and for the Summer Session of 1943.

During the year beginning July 1, 1942, there were enrolled at Columbia University 22,920 resident students as compared with 27,324 in the year preceding. The enrollment under each of the main divisions is shown as follows:

Division	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools	5,720	7,404	13,124
University Extension	1,562	2,370	3,932
Summer Session, 1942	3,698	5,557	9,255
Total	10,980	15,331	26,311

There were among these divisions 3,391 duplications of which 3,337 represented students of the Summer Session who returned to the University in the Winter or Spring Sessions following.

With 9,255 in the Summer Session, 14,007 in the Winter Session, and 12,191 in the Spring Session, the aggregate session-registrations numbered 35,453.

Nine hundred and seventy-nine not included above received instruction as nonresident students in University Extension as follows: 513 in special courses and 466 in extramural courses.

In the division consisting of undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools 6,290, or 47.78 percent, were residents of Greater New York; and 270, or 2.05 percent, were from foreign countries. Throughout the University students came from every state of the Union and the District of Columbia, from five territories, and from fifty-eight foreign countries.

During the academic year, 3,942 individuals received 3,956 University degrees and diplomas in course, 3,846 completing courses leading to one or more degrees, exclusive of 28 degrees awarded as of dates prior to 1942–43.

Within the Corporation, exclusive of the Medical Center, 3,464 resident courses were conducted with aggregate attendance of 66,045 as follows:

Division	*Number of Courses*	*Aggregate Attendance*
Undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools	1,619	32,810
University Extension	774	11,506
Summer Session, 1942[a]	1,071	21,729
Total	3,464	66,045

[a] Includes courses offered at Teachers College and at Union Theological Seminary.

Office Staff 1942–43

Nancy D. Baines (Mrs.)
Gertrude Cooke (Resigned)
Lillian A. Denby (Mrs.)
Madeline E. Dignus (Assistant to the Registrar, School of Dental and Oral Surgery)
Gertrude H. Finan (Mrs.)
Frank Gaffney (Left for armed service)
Grace Grant
Dorothy Griffin (Mrs.)
Jessie Grof
Mae F. Hoffman (Mrs.)
Jean Jaeckel (Mrs.)
Margaret E. Kappus (Mrs.) (Assistant to the Registrar, School of Medicine)
Iva Kempton
Dorothy Kiefer
Gladys M. Lindsay
Mary Marsh
Constance R. O'Neill
Frederick Orr
Margaret Polsten (Mrs.) (Resigned)
Beatrice Y. Richards (Mrs.)
Grace M. Schubert
Madeline Scully
Elsie Seay (Resigned)
Mary B. Timm
Florence Van Veen
Donald P. Whitaker
Martha M. Wylie

The usual statistical material is presented in the following tables showing enrollment, class attendance, degrees conferred, geographical distribution, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD J. GRANT,
Registrar

September 30, 1943

TABLE 1

REGISTRATION IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN ALL FACULTIES DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1942–43

I. *Resident Students*

Faculties	*First Year*	*Second Year*	*Third Year*	*Fourth Year*	*Noncandidate*	*Graduate*	*Total*	*New Students*	*Percentage of New Students*
Undergraduate Students									
Columbia College	761	562	354	254	4	.....	1,935	821	41.26
(Professional Option Seniors)[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(55)	.....	.....
Barnard College	282	238	253	210	56	.....	1,039	401	38.56
(Professional Option Seniors)[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)		
University Undergraduates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	34	45.33
Bard College	48	56	25	13	4	.....	146	56	38.36
Total Undergraduates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3,195*	*1,312*	*40.36*
(Professional Option Seniors)[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(56)		
Graduate and Professional Students									
Graduate Faculties[b]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,665	1,665	641	38.50
Law	84	69	55	.....	4	2	214	65	30.37
Medicine	233	126	119	118	3	.....	599	266	44.41
Nursing	132	100	82	18	.....	.....	332	132	39.76
Engineering	91	71	14	.....	67	44	287	64	22.30
Architecture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	48	23	47.92
Journalism	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	48	57	57	100.00
Business	55	61	.....	.....	55	79	250	118	47.20
School of Dental and Oral Surgery	102	49	50	53	14	.....	268	105	39.18
Dental Hygiene	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	25	100.00
Library Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	41	296	122	41.22
Optometry	21	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	21	41.18
Teachers College[c]	.....	.....	.....	1,236	166	3,063	4,465	1,602	35.88
Pharmacy	43	45	54	41	86	3	272	119	43.75
New York School of Social Work[d]	.....	.....	.....	.....	581	559	1,140	441	38.68
Total Graduate and Professional Students							*9,969*	*3,801*	*38.13*
Deduct duplicates[e]							40		
Total Undergraduate, Graduate, and Professional Students							*13,124*		
University Extension at the University							3,932	2,492	63.38
Total							*17,056*		
Deduct duplicates							54		
Net Total, Winter and Spring Sessions							*17,002*		
Summer Session, 1942							9,255	3,060	33.06
Total							*26,257*		
Deduct duplicates (see Table 4)							3,337		
Grand Net Total, Winter, Spring, and Summer Sessions							*22,920*		

II. *Nonresident Students in University Extension*

Students in extramural courses given with or without academic credit	466
Students in special courses given without academic credit	513
Total	*979*

[a] Seniors exercising a professional option at the University are included only in the totals of the respective professional schools, as follows:

	Barnard College	*Columbia College*
Architecture	..	1
Business	..	1
Dentistry	..	5
Engineering	..	21
Law	1	19
Medicine	..	8
Total	*1*	*55*

There are, besides, 25 Columbia College seniors exercising such option at professional schools elsewhere, as follows: Albany Medical College, 2; Cornell University Medical College, 2; Harvard University Medical School, 1; Long Island College of Medicine, 7; New York Medical College, 6; New York University College of Medicine, 6; University of Buffalo School of Medicine, 1.

Also 1 Columbia College senior, included in the total 1,935, exercising option at Union Theological Seminary.

Also 1 Barnard College senior: New York University School of Law.

[b] The total, 1,665, does not include 293 candidates for a higher degree enrolled in the Summer Session only.

[c] Does not include 2,473 candidates for a higher degree enrolled in the Summer Session only.

[d] The total, 1,140, includes registrations between October 1, 1942, and June 15, 1943.

[e] Students who transferred at midyear from one school of the University to another.

TABLE 2

REGISTRATION OF RESIDENT STUDENTS BY SESSIONS, 1942–43

Faculties	*1942 Summer Session Accelerated Courses*	*1942 Summer Session (Regular)*	*Winter Session*	*Spring Session*	*Gross Totals*
Undergraduate Students					
Columbia College	....	547	1,752	1,592	3,891
Barnard College	....	171	992	932	2,095
University Undergraduates	....	22	63	60	145
Bard College	98	....	139	96	333
Graduate and Professional Students					
Graduate Faculties	....	575	1,397	1,225	3,197
Law	151	....	191	126	468
Medicine	448	....	473	591	1,512
Nursing	....	....	330	291	621
Engineering	234	....	271	152	657
Architecture	....	6	47	40	93
Journalism	....	....	55	52	107
Business	....	60	209	200	469
Dental and Oral Surgery					
Dentistry	203	....	216	263	682
Dental Hygiene	....	....	25	23	48
Library Service	....	268	265	218	751
Optometry	....	....	49	42	91
Teachers College	....	4,543	3,414	3,223	11,180
Pharmacy	19	....	247	179	445
New York School of Social Work	....	....	935	694	1,629
University Extension	....	....	2,937	2,192	5,129
Summer Session (Nonmatriculated)	....	1,910	....	....	1,910
Gross Totals	*1,153*	*8,102*	*14,007*	*12,191*	*35,453*

Duplicate Registrations	12,533
Net Total for the Year	*22,920*

TABLE 3

PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE SUMMER SESSION AND UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Year	*Men*	*Percent*	*Women*	*Percent*	*Total*
1933–34	7,735	50.02	7,730	49.98	15,465
1934–35	8,158	49.32	8,382	50.68	16,540
1935–36	8,018	48.50	8,513	51.50	16,531
1936–37	8,215	47.65	9,029	52.35	17,244
1937–38	8,274	47.54	9,132	52.46	17,406
1938–39	8,401	48.05	9,084	51.95	17,485
1939–40	8,032	48.65	8,479	51.35	16,511
1940–41	8,093	47.93	8,791	52.07	16,884
1941–42	7,183	47.12	8,061	52.88	15,244
1942–43	5,720	43.58	7,404	56.42	13,124

TABLE 3A

PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, 1942–43 EXCLUSIVE OF STUDENTS IN SPECIAL COURSES

	Men	*Percent*	*Women*	*Percent*	*Total*
Resident	1,562	39.73	2,370	60.27	3,932
Extramural	27	5.79	439	94.21	466
Total	*1,589*	*36.13*	*2,809*	*63.87*	*4,398*

Matriculated students taking courses in University Extension are not included in the above.

TABLE 4

DUPLICATE REGISTRATIONS BETWEEN SUMMER SESSION OF 1942 AND THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1942–43

I. *Students of Summer Session Who Returned in Winter or Spring Session of 1942–43*

School or Faculty to Which They Returned	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
From the Regular Summer Session, 1942			
Architecture	5	3	8
Barnard College	.....	163	163
Business	38	24	62
Columbia College	507	.....	507
Engineering	3	.....	3
Graduate Faculties	213	127	340
Journalism	2	.....	2
Law	4	.....	4
Library Service	19	61	80
New York School of Social Work	1	1	2
Nursing	.....	5	5
Optometry	4	1	5
Pharmacy	4	5	9
Teachers College	190	722	912
University Extension	68	103	171
University Undergraduate	13	11	24
Total	*1,071*	*1,226*	*2,297*
From the Accelerated Courses in the Summer Session, 1942			
Bard College	79	.....	79
Dentistry	201	2	203
Engineering	181	.....	181
Law	102	11	113
Medicine	420	26	446
Pharmacy	18	.....	18
Total	*1,001*	*39*	*1,040*
Grand Total	*2,072*	*1,265*	*3,337*

II. *Matriculated Graduate Students of Summer Session 1942 Who Did or Did Not Return in Winter or Spring Session of 1942–43*

Faculties	*Returned*	*Did Not Return*	*Total*
Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science	280	293	573
Teachers College	514	2,473	2,987
Total	*794*	*2,766*	*3,560*

TABLE 5

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

Department	*First Year*	*Second Year*	*Third Year*	*Non-Candidate*	*Graduate*	*Total*
Chemical Engineering	32	24	10	11	9	86
Civil Engineering	11	7	..	24	5	47
Electrical Engineering	12	11	..	11	7	41
Industrial Engineering	4	5	..	5	..	14
Mechanical Engineering	28	15	3	14	9	69
Metallurgy	3	7	..	1	..	11
Mineral Dressing	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mining	1	2	1	1	4	9
Undesignated	..	..	..	..	9	9
Total	*91*	*71*	*14*	*67*	*44*	*287*

Total includes 21 Columbia College seniors exercising a professional option.

TABLE 6

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS CONFERRED 1942–43

Degree	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Degrees Conferred in Course			
Bachelor of Architecture	3	....	3
Bachelor of Arts (Columbia College)	273	....	273
Bachelor of Arts (Barnard College)	....	201	201
Bachelor of Arts (Bard College)	20	....	20
Bachelor of Laws	57	4	61
Bachelor of Science (Business)	30	27	57
Bachelor of Science (Engineering)	70	....	70
Bachelor of Science (Library Service)	34	110	144
Bachelor of Science (Nursing)	....	35	35
Bachelor of Science (Optometry)	26	1	27
Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy)	32	4	36
Bachelor of Science (Teachers College)	38	317	355
Bachelor of Science (University Course)	17	9	26
Chemical Engineer	12	....	12
Doctor of Dental Surgery	52	1	53
Doctor of Education	41	17	58
Doctor of Medical Science	8	....	8
Doctor of Medicine	88	8	96
Doctor of Philosophy	129	39	168
Doctor of the Science of Law	1	....	1
Master of Arts (Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science)	97	147	244
Master of Arts (Teachers College)	271	1,266	1,537
Master of Arts (Theology)	6	4	10
Master of Laws	1	1	2
Master of Science (Architecture)	1	....	1
Master of Science (Business)	16	2	18
Master of Science (Engineering)	18	....	18
Master of Science (Journalism)	14	33	47
Master of Science (Library Service)	3	16	19
Master of Science (Public Health)	13	5	18
Master of Science (Social Work)	42	186	228
Master of Science (Teachers College)	....	11	11
Total	*1,413*	*2,444*	*3,857*
Deduct duplicates[a]	8	3	11
Total Individuals Receiving Degrees in Course	*1,405*	*2,441*	*3,846*
Certificates and Diplomas Granted in Course			
Certificate in Accounting (University Extension)	1	1	2
Certificate of Attendance in Military Government and Administration (Navy)	3	....	3
Certificate in Dental Hygiene	....	23	23
Certificate in Laboratory Technology (Pharmacy)	1	....	1
Certificate in Library Service	....	1	1
Certificate in Military Government and Administration (Navy)	26	....	26
Certificate of Proficiency in Orthodontics	4	....	4
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (Business)	....	1	1
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (University Extension)	....	17	17
Professional Diplomas (Teachers College)	7	14	21
Total	*42*	*57*	*99*
Total Degrees and Diplomas Granted in Course	*1,455*	*2,501*	*3,956*
Deduct duplicates[a] and[b]	9	5	14
Total Individuals Receiving Degrees and Diplomas in Course	*1,446*	*2,496*	*3,942*
Honorary Degrees			
Doctor of Laws	8	....	8
Doctor of Letters	1	1	2
Doctor of Sacred Theology	1	....	1
Doctor of Science	2	....	2
Total	*12*	*1*	*13*

[a] Distributed as follows: A.B. (Columbia College) and B.S. (Engineering), 3 men; B.S. (Engineering) and M.S. (Engineering), 2 men; B.S. (Engineering) and Chemical Engineer, 2 men; B.S. (Teachers College) and A.M. (Teachers College), 1 man and 3 women.

[b] In addition to those noted in footnote [a] (8 men and 3 women, total 11), the following duplications occur: A.M. (Teachers College) and Teachers College Diploma, 1 man and 2 women, total 3.

ADDENDA

Degrees Awarded in 1942–43 as of Dates Prior Thereto

Degree	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Bachelor of Arts (Barnard College)	....	4	4
Bachelor of Arts (Columbia College)	13	....	13
Bachelor of Science (Business)	2	....	2
Bachelor of Science (Teachers College)	1	2	3
Bachelor of Science (University Course)	....	1	1
Master of Arts (Teachers College)	1	2	3
Master of Science (Architecture)	1	....	1
Master of Science (Public Health)	1	....	1
Total	*19*	*9*	*28*

TABLE 7

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS (EXCLUDING STUDENTS IN EXTRAMURAL AND SPECIAL COURSES IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION) 1942–43

Residence	*Columbia College*	*Law*	*Medicine*	*Engineering*	*Architecture*	*Journalism*	*Business*	*Dentistry*	*Dental Hygiene*	*Graduate Faculties*	*University Undergraduates*	*Library Service*	*Optometry*	*Barnard College*	*Teachers College*	*Pharmacy*	*Bard College*	*Nursing*	*New York School of Social Work*	*Total*	*University Extension Resident*	*Summer Session 1943 (Regular)*
UNITED STATES																						
North Atlantic Division (87.62 percent)[a]	*1,837*	*197*	*468*	*260*	*38*	*30*	*214*	*265*	*25*	*1,404*	*71*	*253*	*50*	*937*	*3,745*	*261*	*131*	*298*	*1,050*	*11,534*	*3,590*	*4,549*
Connecticut	40	3	37	2	1	2	4	5	8	34	1	8	1	32	181	1	8	23	40	431	89	197
Maine	2	....	4	1	....	....	1	5	....	6	....	....	....	2	11	...	1	1	1	35	4	30
Massachusetts	36	2	41	....	....	5	2	5	2	24	1	6	....	22	48	2	23	17	11	247	33	144
New Hampshire	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	2	....	5	7	...	2	5	1	34	3	19
New Jersey	216	17	88	41	5	3	26	17	1	148	13	39	4	113	631	23	9	73	108	1,575	496	620
New York	1,509	169	277	211	32	19	179	229	12	1,145	54	190	43	737	2,723	232	86	143	875	8,865	2,888	3,156
Pennsylvania	28	4	15	5	....	1	2	1	1	29	1	7	2	18	118	3	1	32	10	278	63	339
Rhode Island	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	5	1	1	....	3	13	...	...	2	3	37	8	19
Vermont	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	5	13	...	1	2	1	32	6	25
New York City (47.78 percent)[a]	*1,137*	*136*	*184*	*151*	*24*	*17*	*157*	*190*	*8*	*970*	*46*	*144*	*35*	*508*	*1,592*	*201*	*33*	*24*	*733*	*6,290*	*1,393*	*2,084*
South Atlantic Division (3.19 percent)[a]	*17*	*3*	*28*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*5*	*1*	....	*46*	....	*8*	....	*24*	*244*	*2*	*4*	*13*	*19*	*420*	*47*	*885*
Delaware	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	14	...	2	...	1	22	2	16
District of Columbia	3	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	1	....	2	10	...	1	2	2	33	7	79
Florida	2	1	8	....	....	....	2	....	....	5	....	....	....	2	12	...	1	2	2	37	8	81
Georgia	5	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	2	14	...	...	2	....	35	4	47
Maryland	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	4	23	...	...	1	2	42	7	114
North Carolina	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	2	....	2	33	...	...	2	5	54	6	181
South Carolina	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	16	1	...	...	2	26	3	62
Virginia	1	1	5	....	1	1	2	....	....	7	....	....	....	3	115	1	...	4	2	143	6	230
West Virginia	2	....	3	....	....	2	1	1	....	4	....	3	....	2	7	...	...	...	3	28	4	75
South Central Division (1.48 percent)[a]	*16*	*5*	*21*	*1*	....	*2*	*2*	....	....	*20*	....	*5*	....	*16*	*81*	*2*	...	*3*	*21*	*195*	*25*	*306*
Alabama	1	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	8	...	...	...	3	22	1	41

TABLE 7—(*Continued*)

Residence	*Columbia College*	*Law*	*Medicine*	*Engineering*	*Architecture*	*Journalism*	*Business*	*Dentistry*	*Dental Hygiene*	*Graduate Faculties*	*University Undergraduates*	*Library Service*	*Optometry*	*Barnard College*	*Teachers College*	*Pharmacy*	*Bard College*	*Nursing*	*New York School of Social Work*	*Total*	*University Extension Resident*	*Summer Session 1943 (Regular)*
Arkansas	4	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	2	14	3	10
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	4	3	....	....	1	3	20	2	35
Louisiana	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	12	....	....	1	3	22	1	35
Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	5	1	19
Oklahoma	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	11	1	....	....	....	16	3	31
Tennessee	5	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	2	14	....	....	....	....	27	4	55
Texas	4	2	7	....	....	2	1	....	....	8	....	1	....	6	27	1	....	....	10	69	10	80
North Central Division (3.77 percent)[a]	*32*	*7*	*41*	*9*	*1*	*4*	*6*	*1*	....	*88*	*3*	*22*	....	*34*	*202*	*1*	*7*	*15*	*23*	*496*	*58*	*801*
Illinois	1	1	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	2	....	3	27	....	1	3	1	71	11	101
Indiana	2	1	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	4	1	1	....	2	8	....	....	1	1	26	6	74
Iowa	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	4	....	1	16	....	....	1	3	40	4	55
Kansas	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	10	....	1	....	....	15	4	51
Michigan	3	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	10	....	1	....	5	23	....	1	2	3	52	7	78
Minnesota	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	4	....	2	....	3	16	....	....	....	3	33	6	34
Missouri	4	1	3	2	....	....	2	....	....	8	1	2	....	4	23	....	....	....	1	51	6	145
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	2	19	1	21
North Dakota	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	2	9	....	9
Ohio	18	4	13	5	....	2	....	1	....	18	....	6	....	9	50	....	4	6	3	139	9	192
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	7	1	3
Wisconsin	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	1	....	4	12	1	....	1	4	34	3	38
Western Division (1.49 percent)[a]	*12*	*1*	*30*	*1*	*1*	*8*	....	*1*	....	*32*	....	*2*	....	*10*	*73*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*18*	*196*	*19*	*112*
Arizona	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	7	....	....	....	2	15	1	8
California	2	1	7	....	1	4	....	1	....	19	....	....	....	3	25	2	1	....	10	76	9	52
Colorado	7	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	1	17	1	17
Idaho	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	8	2	5
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	5	....	7
Nevada	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
New Mexico	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	7	....	1
Oregon	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	10	3	9

Utah			6							1					3		1	1		12	1	7
Washington	1		4	1		2				4				2	21			1	2	38	2	3
Wyoming			1							1				1	2					5		3
Insular and Noncontiguous Territories (0.40 percent)[a]	*6*		*6*	*3*	*1*					*7*			*1*	*8*	*18*	*1*			*2*	*53*	*7*	*36*
Alaska																						
Canal Zone			1											1	1					3		1
Hawaiian Islands				1						2				2	7				1	13	4	11
Puerto Rico	5		5	2	1					5			1	3	10	1			1	34	3	23
Virgin Islands	1													2						3		1
Total United States	*1,920*	*213*	*594*	*275*	*42*	*48*	*227*	*263*	*25*	*1,597*	*74*	*290*	*51*	*1,029*	*4,363*	*269*	*144*	*332*	*1,133*	*12,894*	*3,746*	*6,689*
FOREIGN COUNTRIES																						
Afghanistan															2					2		
Argentina				1			1							1						3	2	1
Australia																					1	
Austria																					10	
Bermuda																						2
Bolivia						1				1										2		1
Brazil			1				1			2		1		1	2					8	2	6
British Guiana																						1
British West Africa						2									4					6		
British West Indies	2																			2		3
Bulgaria															2					2		
Canada	1					1	2			18	1	1		2	27				1	54	8	112
Chile				1			2			1					5					9	2	5
China	2			2		3	3			16		1		1	20	2			2	52	14	15
Colombia			1	1	1					1					1					5	7	2
Costa Rica	1													1					1	3		1
Cuba	1				1		2			1				1	6				1	13	3	35
Czechoslovakia																					12	
Denmark																					1	
Dominican Republic	1				1															2	2	1
Ecuador					1	1														2	1	
Egypt										1					2					3		
El Salvador			1														1			2		
Estonia																					1	
Finland																					1	
France										2				1						3	13	
Germany																					9	
Great Britain	2		1							2									1	6	16	
Greece										2						1				3	6	
Guatemala																					1	2
Haiti				1			1			1		1			13					17	1	5
Iceland		1								1					1					3		

TABLE 7—(*Continued*)

Residence	Columbia College	Law	Medicine	Engineering	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	Dental Hygiene	Graduate Faculties	University Undergraduates	Library Service	Optometry	Barnard College	Teachers College	Pharmacy	Bard College	Nursing	New York School of Social Work	Total	University Extension Resident	Summer Session 1948 (Regular)
India						1				1					5					7	1	1
Iran																					1	
Iraq							1													1	2	1
Italy																					8	
Jamaica	1																			1		
Japan																					2	1
Libya																					1	
Mexico				1						1		1		2						5	3	2
Netherlands																					13	
Netherlands Guiana	1																			1		
Netherlands West Indies																						1
Newfoundland																						1
Nigeria							1			1										2		1
Norway																					1	
Palestine										1									1	2	1	2
Panama	2						1					1			2					6	3	2
Paraguay							1								1					2	1	
Peru	1				1										2					4	5	
Philippine Commonwealth							2			2					5					9		
Poland							1			1										2	10	
Spain										1										1		
Straits Settlement										1										1		
Switzerland							2			1										3		
Thailand										8										8		
Turkey				5			1			1										7	2	2
Union of South Africa							1													1		
Uruguay																	1			1		
U.S.S.R. (Russia)																					19	12

Venezuela			1												2				3	2	
Yugoslavia					1														1	3	
Total Foreign Countries (2.05 percent)[a]	*15*	*1*	*5*	*12*	*6*	*9*	*23*			*68*	*1*	*6*		*10*	*102*	*3*	*2*		*7*	*270*	*186*	*218*
Grand Total	*1,935*	*214*	*599*	*287*	*48*	*57*	*250*	*268*	*25*	*1,665*	*75*	*296*	*51*	*1,039*	*4,465*	*272*	*146*	*332*	*1,140*	*13,164*	*3,932*	*6,907*
Duplicates																				40[b]		
Grand Total (Net)																				*13,124*	*3,932*	*6,907*

[a] Exclusive of University Extension and of Summer Session.
[b] Transfers at midyear within the University.

TABLE 7A

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS FROM THE SEVERAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS, EXCLUSIVE OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AND OF SUMMER SESSION

Division	*1933–34*	*1934–35*	*1935–36*	*1936–37*	*1937–38*	*1938–39*	*1939–40*	*1940–41*	*1941–42*	*1942–43*
North Atlantic Division	86.82	85.27	84.80	83.95	83.35	83.69	83.53	84.28	84.68	87.62
South Atlantic Division	2.71	2.86	2.85	3.23	3.14	3.08	3.07	3.16	3.04	3.19
South Central Division	1.80	2.04	2.08	2.02	2.16	2.04	2.06	1.89	1.78	1.48
North Central Division	4.95	5.69	5.88	6.25	6.49	6.17	6.00	5.70	5.40	3.77
Western Division	1.53	1.84	2.12	2.25	2.39	2.27	2.50	2.28	2.10	1.49
Insular Territories	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.22	0.30	0.38	0.52	0.47	0.40
Foreign Countries	1.93	2.02	2.02	2.03	2.25	2.45	2.46	2.17	2.53	2.05
New York City	48.08	47.14	46.41	44.97	44.85	44.18	44.24	44.83	46.32	47.78
Out of Town	51.92	52.86	53.59	55.03	55.15	55.82	55.76	55.17	53.68	52.22

TABLE 8

AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE IN ALL COURSES, 1942–43 (EXCLUSIVE OF COURSES IN THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY, SUMMER SESSION, UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, TEACHERS COLLEGE, BARNARD COLLEGE, COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, BARD COLLEGE, AND THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK)

Department	*Number of Half-Year Courses*	*Number of Registrations*
Agriculture	1	3
Anthropology	25	184
Architecture		
Architecture	35	289
Drawing and painting	7	65
Sculpture	2	14
Astronomy	3	22
Navigation	1	68
Botany	23	95
Business		
Accounting	25	355
Advertising	6	42
Banking	12	150
Economics	23	291
Finance	7	139
Geography	8	62
Industrial relations	7	28
Insurance	6	27
Law	1	34
Marketing	12	183
Statistics	6	151
Stenography and typewriting	4	26
Transportation	5	51
Chemical Engineering	33	385
Chemistry	77	2,069
Chinese	9	43
Civil Engineering	31	321
Colloquium	4	75
Contemporary Civilization	8	1,397
Drafting	10	617
East European Languages		
Altaic	2	6
Polish	2	8
Russian	13	42
Slavonic	3	7
Economics	51	751
Electrical Engineering	26	316
English and Comparative Literature		
Comparative literature	17	279
English	85	924
Fine Arts and Archaeology		
Archaeology	2	6
Fine arts	22	114
Geography	2	97
Geology	47	327
Germanic Languages		
Dutch	1	3
German	42	283
Gothic	1	1
Greek and Latin		
Classical civilization	4	28
Classical philology	2	4
Greek	14	38
Latin	17	50
History	86	960
Humanities	2	1,333
Indo-Iranian and Comparative Linguistics		
Comparative linguistics	3	5
Indo-Iranian	6	10
Industrial Engineering	11	98
Japanese	8	42
Journalism	12	576
Law	47	1,191
Library Service		
Book arts	6	115
Library service	53	1,020
Mathematics	34	1,563

TABLE 8—(*Continued*)

Department	*Number of Half-Year Courses*	*Number of Registrations*
Mechanical Engineering	30	667
Mining and Metallurgy		
Metallurgy	7	72
Mineral dressing	6	16
Mining	14	42
Music	40	377
Oriental Civilization	2	17
Philosophy	44	439
Physical Education		
Hygiene	2	631
Physical education	6	2,769
Physics		
Mechanics	3	153
Optometry	19	378
Physics	50	1,585
Psychology	28	714
Public Law and Government		
Government	27	444
Public administration	6	87
Public law	12	61
Religion	2	19
Romance Languages		
Celtic	2	2
French	57	543
Italian	11	26
Romance philology	10	70
Spanish	23	293
Science	3	124
Semitic Languages		
Akkadian	2	4
Arabic	9	37
Egyptian	2	2
Hebrew	3	8
Semitic	4	12
Syrian	2	4
Turkish	2	6
Social Science		
Sociology	32	448
Statistics	17	234
Theoretical Engineering Chemistry	3	100
Zoölogy	27	309
Miscellaneous Courses		
Engineering	1	60
International administration	93	2,174
Total	*1,619*	*32,810*

TABLE 9

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRIMARY REGISTRATION

Primary Registration	*University Classes*	*Extra-mural*	*Special*	*Total*
Architecture	15	.....	...	15
Barnard College	24	.....	...	24
Business	190	.....	...	190
Columbia College	628	.....	...	628
Dental and Oral Surgery	1	.....	...	1
Engineering	78	.....	...	78
Graduate Faculties	404	.....	...	404
Journalism	40	.....	...	40
Library Service	35	.....	...	35
New York School of Social Work	21	.....	...	21
Optometry	20	.....	...	20
Pharmacy	20	.....	...	20
Teachers College	476	.....	...	476
University Undergraduate	72	.....	...	72
University Extension	3,932	466	513	4,911
Total	*5,956*	*466*	*513*	*6,935*

TABLE 10

AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE IN COURSES IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, RESIDENT AND EXTRAMURAL, 1942–43

Courses	Number of Half-Year Courses		Number of Registrations	
	Resident	Extramural	Resident	Extramural
Acting technique	4	..	47	
Albanian	2	..	2	
Anthropology	15	..	111	
Architecture	15	..	74	
Astronomy	6	..	71	
Biology				
Occupational therapy biology	1	..	26	
Book arts	2	..	43	
Botany	3	..	42	
Business				
Accounting	25	..	362	
Advertising	11	..	152	
Agriculture	2	..	8	
Banking	2	..	14	
Bookkeeping	2	..	26	
English (business)	6	..	129	
Finance	4	..	29	
Industrial relations	3	..	310	
Law	4	..	41	
Marketing	7	..	59	
Office procedure	7	..	68	
Printing practice	2	..	30	
Real estate	2	..	36	
Salesmanship	4	..	27	
Stenography	21	..	271	
Stenotypy	2	..	14	
Typewriting	13	..	180	
Celtic	2	..	5	
Chemical engineering	2	..	25	
Chemistry	19	..	376	
Chinese	4	..	24	
Civil engineering	2	..	8	
Clinical subjects	2	..	32	
Clothing	1	..	1	
Commercial art	2	..	16	
Comparative literature	11	..	130	
Czechoslovak	2	..	5	
Drafting	16	..	191	
Dramatic arts	8	..	64	
Drawing	15	..	110	
Drawing and painting	4	..	11	
Life drawing	4	..	15	
Economics	8	..	215	
Education	..	16		447
Electrical engineering	6	..	67	
Engineering	2	..	39	
English	43	2	1,299	22
Fine arts	7	..	38	
Occupational therapy fine arts	10	..	160	
Finnish	1	..	1	
French	17	..	273	
General philology	3	..	66	
Geography	9	..	141	
Geology	5	..	31	
German	14	..	188	
Government	5	..	82	
Greek	4	..	13	
History	17	3	306	37
Hungarian	1	..	2	
Indo-Iranian	2	..	18	
Industrial engineering	5	..	57	
Italian	13	..	67	
Japanese	3	..	68	
Laboratory technology	7	..	11	
Landscape architecture	19	..	83	

TABLE 10—(*Continued*)

Courses	Number of Half-Year Courses		Number of Registrations	
	Resident	Extra-mural	Resident	Extra-mural
Latin	8	..	30	
Law	3	..	34	
Library service	5	..	58	
Mathematics	25	..	484	
Mechanical engineering	1	..	7	
Medical records	2	..	11	
Medical terminology	1	..	14	
Modern Greek	6	..	20	
Modern Persian	1	..	4	
Motion pictures	2	..	16	
Music	33	..	212	
Neurology	1	..	15	
Nursing	1	3	1	52
Nutrition	2	..	24	
Occupational therapy	7	..	111	
Painting	11	..	74	
Pharmacy	1	..	1	
Philosophy	3	..	184	
Physical training	2	..	11	
Physical therapy	1	..	4	
Physics	11	..	224	
Physiology	3	..	64	
Polish	4	..	27	
Portuguese	6	..	54	
Professional writing	26	..	507	
Psychiatry	1	..	16	
Psychology	34	..	852	
Radio	4	..	81	
Rumanian	1	..	1	
Russian	9	..	102	
Sculpture	11	..	46	
Sociology	11	..	169	
Spanish	31	..	890	
Speech	12	..	387	
Statistics	7	..	109	
Teachers College fine arts	4	1	5	10
Teachers College hygiene	2	..	8	
Teachers College textiles	1	..	1	
Textiles	10	..	154	
Yugoslav	1	..	1	
Zoölogy	4	..	78	
Total	*774*	*25*	*11,506*	*568*

TABLE 11

STUDENTS IN SPECIAL COURSES IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES

Courses	Winter Session Only	Spring Session Only	Both Sessions	Total
Chemical engineering	5	...	...	5
Dentistry	53	53	1	107
French	6	9	8	23
Medicine	157	111	17	285
Persian	...	5	...	5
Protective Obscurement	31	33	...	64
Spanish	18	...	6	24
Total	*270*	*211*	*32*	*513*

TABLE 12

SUMMER SESSION 1943

Classification	Men	Women	Total	Percentage	
				Men	Women
A. TOTAL ENROLLMENT	*1,382*	*5,525*	*6,907*	20.01	79.99
B. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED AS OLD AND NEW					
Previously registered (61.26 percent)	863	3,368	4,231	20.40	79.60
New (38.74 percent)	519	2,157	2,676	19.39	80.61
Total	*1,382*	*5,525*	*6,907*		
C. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FACULTIES					
I. Nonmatriculated (24.85 percent)	505	1,211	1,716		
II. Matriculated (74.69 percent)	859	4,300	5,159		
Columbia College A.B.	115	..	115		
University Undergraduates B.S.	7	11	18		
Architecture B. Arch.	1	..	1		
Barnard College A.B.	..	271	271		
Barnard College unclassified	..	199	199		
Business B.S.	13	27	40		
Business M.S.	11	9	20		
Business unclassified	2	2	4		
Engineering B.S.	2	..	2		
Library Service B.S.	14	88	102		
Library Service M.S.	1	36	37		
Library Service certificate	..	2	2		
Library Service unclassified	1	31	32		
New York School of Social Work M.S.	..	2	2		
Pharmacy B.S.	5	1	6		
Graduate Faculties					
A.M.					
Political Science	40	44	84		
Philosophy	35	99	134		
Pure Science	20	24	44		
Ph.D.					
Political Science	29	17	46		
Philosophy	36	46	82		
Pure Science	54	13	67		
Education	50	89	139		
Business	4	..	4		
Teachers College					
B.S.	32	537	569		
A.M.	205	1,921	2,126		
M.S.	..	1	1		
Ed.D.	73	86	159		
Unclassified	109	744	853		
III. Visiting Scholars (0.46 percent)	18	14	32		
Total I, II, and III	*1,382*	*5,525*	*6,907*		

TABLE 12—(*Continued*)

Classification	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
D. Students Classified According to Teaching Position			
I. Not engaged in teaching (44.36 percent)	766	2,298	3,064
II. Engaged in teaching (55.64 percent)	616	3,227	3,843
Elementary schools	49	1,081	1,130
Secondary schools	223	1,068	1,291
Higher educational institutions	144	250	394
Normal schools	9	27	36
Principals	55	99	154
Assistant principals	3	14	17
Supervisors	5	56	61
State supervisors	1	1	2
Superintendents	15	2	17
Assistant superintendents	2	..	2
Special teachers	..	3	3
Private school teachers	30	54	84
Private kindergarten teachers	..	1	1
Kindergarten teachers	..	96	96
Librarians	16	176	192
Vocational schools	6	8	14
Business schools	2	3	5
Hospitals and nurses' training schools	..	47	47
Private teachers	3	28	31
Institutes	2	17	19
College deans	2	21	23
College presidents	2	..	2
Registrars	..	2	2
Bursar	..	1	1
Directors of religious education	1	2	3
Nursery schools	..	25	25
Y.W.C.A. instructors	..	2	2
Y.M.H.A. instructor	1	..	1
State departments of education	3	..	3
Substitute teachers	2	25	27
Directors of music education	2	..	2
School nurses	..	17	17
Rehabilitation agents	5	1	6
Preschool supervisors	..	3	3
School administrators	..	2	2
Guidance director	..	1	1
Extension director	1	..	1
Director of elementary education	1	..	1
Director of school libraries	..	1	1
School home visitors	..	2	2
Assistant school administrators	3	..	3
Teachers (not specified)	28	91	119
Totals I and II	*1,382*	*5,525*	*6,907*
E. Students Classified According to Residence (See Table 7)			

TABLE 12—(*Continued*)

Subjects	*Number of Courses*	*Number of Registrations*
F. Aggregate Attendance in Courses		
Accounting	10	70
Advertising	2	21
Agriculture	5	21
Anatomy	2	3
Anthropology	4	129
Arabic	2	8
Astronomy	4	19
Banking	7	49
Biochemistry	2	10
Biology	4	95
Book arts	3	52
Botany	4	38
Chemistry	26	355
Teachers College chemistry	3	86
Christian ethics	4	112
Church history	1	13
Classical civilization	1	1
Clothing	3	76
Comparative literature	3	74
Cookery	6	110
Doctoral candidate	1	24
Drafting	5	54
Dramatic arts	1	9
Drawing and painting	2	33
Economics	20	337
Education	329	7,370
English	39	721
Teachers College English	1	93
Family economics	4	35
Finance	2	16
Fine arts	6	40
Teachers College fine arts	23	481
French	20	163
General philology	1	16
Geography	11	119
Teachers College geography	3	75
Geology	7	32
German	15	133
Government	6	175
Greek	3	9
Health education	4	15
History	19	489
Teachers College history	5	147
Home management	2	19
Household engineering	2	58
Hygiene	5	96
Institution management	9	128
Italian	6	30
Japanese	6	47
Labor relations	5	68
Latin	4	19
Law	1	13
Library service	36	485
Machine shorthand	1	4
Marketing	2	18
Mathematics	20	274
Morse code	2	13
Music	12	98
Teachers College music	35	453
New Testament	2	53
Nursing	10	188
Nutrition	3	73
Old Testament	1	44
Philosophy	7	163
Philosophy of religion	2	48
Physical education	18	270
Physics	16	215
Physiology	3	17

TABLE 12—(*Continued*)

Subjects	*Number of Courses*	*Number of Registrations*
Polish	2	8
Portuguese	2	17
Practical theology	1	37
Professional writing	5	107
Psychology	17	376
Radio	1	12
Recreation	2	5
Religious education	10	203
Russian	6	60
Sculpture	1	22
Service	1	11
Social science	1	50
Social work	1	1
Sociology	6	128
Spanish	18	356
Speech	6	108
Teachers College speech	5	143
Statistics	4	57
Stenography	6	60
Textiles	1	23
Transportation	2	16
Typewriting	5	90
Youth center	1	9
Zoölogy	6	83
Total	*943*	*16,804*

In addition to the foregoing tables which are published annually, the statistical material listed below is maintained by the office of the Registrar and will be supplied on request to those interested:

Major interest of students registered for higher degrees, exclusive of the Summer Session.

Major interest of recipients of higher degrees 1942–43, exclusive of the Master's degree in Teachers College and Union Theological Seminary, and the Doctor's degree in pharmacy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY

1942–1943

AT THE INSTALLATIONS

Of Everett Needham Case as President of Colgate University, Hamilton, New York (September 24, 1942): Dean Herbert Edwin Hawkes; W. Randolph Burgess, Ph.D.

Of Harry Noble Wright as President of The College of the City of New York, New York City (September 30, 1942): Dean Herbert Edwin Hawkes; Professor Harry James Carman.

Of John Nelson Russell Score as President of Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas (October 6, 1942): Robert B. Cousins, Jr., LL.B.

Of Charles Edwin Schofield as President of Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas (October 20, 1942): Harry Wilbur Stanley, A.B.

Of Gregg M. Sinclair as President of The University of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H. (October 21, 1942): James R. Judd, M.D.

Of Monroe Green Everett as President of Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas (October 21, 1942): Frederic G. Oppenheimer, M.D.

Of Alvin Robert Keppel as President of Catawba College, Salisbury, North Carolina (October 24, 1942): John Rainey Ashe, M.D.

Of Harmon Lowman as President of Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Texas (October 24, 1942): Victoria Frels, A.M.

Of Charles Albert Anderson as President of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (November 12, 1942): Arthur C. Deamer, A.M.

Of Jean Alonzo Curran as President of Long Island College of Medicine, Brooklyn, New York (November 19, 1942): Professor Aura E. Severinghaus.

Of Joseph Warren Broyles as President of West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, West Virginia (November 19, 1942): Wallace B. Fleming, Ph.D.

AT THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Of the Fiftieth Anniversary of The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina (October 4–5, 1942): Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve.

Of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the School of Engineering of Manhattan College, New York City (October 14, 1942): Professor James Kip Finch.

Of the Centennial Celebration of Villanova College, Villanova, Pennsylvania (May 3, 1943): George F. Blewett, LL.B.

At the Seventy-eighth Convocation of the University of the State of New York and Inauguration of the President of the University and Commissioner of Education, Albany, New York (October 16, 1942): Dean Herbert Edwin Hawkes.

At the Conference of the Association of American Colleges, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (October 29, 1942): Dean Herbert Edwin Hawkes; Dean Joseph W. Barker.



Columbia University
in the City of New York

Report of the Treasurer

June 30, 1943

New York

1943

REPORT

To the Trustees of Columbia University of the City of New York

The Treasurer makes the following report of the financial affairs of the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1943.

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INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT (GENERAL FUNDS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1943

INCOME

From Students:		
Fees (see page 9)	$2,528,410.73	
Residence Halls (see page 57)	35,324.69	
Dining Halls (see page 57)	7,733.99	
Other Income	23,837.83	
		$2,595,307.24
From Endowments:		
Rents (Net) (see page 8)	$3,749,728.31	
Income of Special Endowments (see page 8)	1,367,691.59	
		$5,117,419.90
From Other Properties—Rents—(Net)		3,707.09
From Investments, etc. (see page 8)		36,562.53
From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes		641,799.46
From Allied Corporations (see page 9)		1,595,800.22
From Institute of Arts and Sciences		30,834.92
From American Institute of Banking		26,257.00
From School of Dental and Oral Surgery Clinics		107,090.54
From Civil Engineering Testing Laboratory and Fire Testing Station		4,369.83
From Department of Buildings and Grounds (see page 9)		63,041.12
From Miscellaneous Sources		52,047.32
Total Income		$10,274,237.17

EXPENSES

Educational Administration and Instruction		$7,018,267.62	
Buildings and Grounds—Maintenance (see page 28)		944,247.94	
Library (see page 31)		472,157.10	
Business Administration of the Corporation:			
Salaries, Office Expenses, etc. (see page 32)	$202,514.93		
Insurance on Academic Buildings (Fire and Liability) (see page 32)	66,881.93		
		269,396.86	
Retiring and Widows' Allowances (see page 33)		441,405.81	
Student Aid (see page 41)		436,565.54	
Annuities (see page 42)		57,008.33	
Special Appropriations—Schedule J (see page 42)		128,143.28	
Interest on Corporate Debt (Net) (see page 43)		106,122.22	
Total Expenses			$9,873,314.70
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenses before providing for Amortization of Loan of 1941			$400,922.47
Deduct: Amount Provided for Amortization of Loan of 1941			398,493.48
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenses after providing for Amortization of Loan of 1941			$2,428.99

NOTE—In the year ended June 30, 1943, the University transferred to the following reserve accounts the entire amount received in the year as reimbursement of indirect costs of government contracts, less certain costs and expenses chargeable directly thereto:

Reserve for Depreciation	$119,353.24
Reserve for Estimated Costs and Expenses Relating to Termination of Government Contracts	792,606.64
	$911,959.88

INCOME OF THE CORPORATION—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1943

	From Students			From Other Sources		Total
	Fees		Other Income			
From Students:						
Morningside Heights:						
University Fees	$77,092.37					
Graduation Fees	37,543.33					
Entrance, Late and Deficiency Examination Fees	10,752.00					
Tuition Fees	1,035,942.53					
		$1,161,330.23				$1,161,330.23
Summer Session:						
University Fees	56,833.00					
Tuition Fees $681,362.05						
Less Teachers College, Union Theological Seminary, Barnard College, College of Pharmacy and New York School of Social Work Proportions 422,433.37	258,928.68					
Privileges of Late Registration	759.00					
		316,520.68				316,520.68
University Extension:						
University Fees	25,580.00					
Tuition Fees	428,156.01					
Physical Examinations in Occupational Therapy	105.00					
Institute of Arts and Sciences				$30,834.92		
American Institute of Banking				26,257.00		
					$57.091.92	
Degree, Examination and Late Fees	180.00					
		454,021.01				511,112.93

Training in International Administration:						
Tuition Fees		52,549.47				
Other Income					29,347.88	81,897.35
Medical School:						
University Fees	14,265.00					
Tuition Fees	306,542.64					
Tuition Fees—Army Training Courses	32,311.15					
Graduation Fees	2,450.00					
Deficiency and Late Examination Fees	33.00					
		355,601.79				355,601.79
School of Nursing:						
University Fees	7,580.00					
Tuition Fees	26,350.00					
Late Fees	18.00					
Graduation Fees	720.00					
		34,668.00				34,668.00
School of Dental and Oral Surgery:						
University Fees	6,040.00					
Tuition Fees	134,217.33					
Deficiency and Late Examination Fees	66.00					
Graduation Fees	1,060.00					
Oral Hygiene:						
University Fees	490.00					
Tuition Fees	9,120.00					
Graduation Fees	230.00					
Deficiency and Late Examination Fees	24.00					
Graduate Courses:						
University Fees	190.00					
Tuition Fees	2,233.22					
Graduation Fees	40.00					
Late Fees	9.00					
		153,719.55				153,719.55
Miscellaneous			22,918.24			22,918.24

	From Students		From Other Sources		Total
	Fees	Other Income			
Material Furnished Students		$919.59			$919.59
Residence Halls		35,324.69			35,324.69
Dining Halls		7,733.99			7,733.99
From Endowment:					
Rents:					
Upper Estate (Net)			$3,709,913.94		
Lower Estate (Net)			39,814.37		
				$3,749,728.31	3,749,728.31
From Income of Special Endowments:					
For Specific Purposes			908,063.58		
For General Purposes			459,628.01		
				1,367,691.59	1,367,691.59
From Other Properties—Rent, etc.—(Net)				3,707.09	3,707.09
From Investments, etc.:					
Interest:					
On General Investments			836.89		
On Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes			25,298.88		
On Notes Receivable			10,426.76		
				36,562.53	36,562.53
From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes				641,799.46	641,799.46
From Payments by Allied Corporations:					
For Salaries and Annuities:					
Barnard College			433,028.40		

Carnegie Foundation				154,908.68		
Presbyterian Hospital				204,595.51		
Teachers College				558,980.07		
Bard College				50,078.23		
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital				67,952.30		
Babies Hospital				63,994.15		
Neurological Institute				62,262.88		
					1,595,800.22	1,595,800.22
School of Dental and Oral Surgery:						
Teaching and Service Clinics (including infirmary)					107,090.54	107,090.54
Civil Engineering:						
Receipts from Testing Laboratory				12,191.48		
Less: Transfer to Fund				7,821.65		
					4,369.83	4,369.83
Department of Buildings and Grounds:						
Barnard College for Heat, Light and Power				17,331.18		
Income from Tennis Courts				1,894.75		
Telephone Charges				41,940.19		
Heating University Houses				1,875.00		
					63,041.12	63,041.12
From Miscellaneous Sources:						
Various					22,699.44	22,699.44
		$2,528,410.73	$66,896.51		$7,678,929.93	10,274,237.17
			$2,595,307.24			

EXPENSES—EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
GENERAL UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries	$354,132.14	.....	$277,667.82	$22,114.32	$54,350.00
Departmental Appropriation	9,212.20	.....	9,212.20	.....	.....
Deans' Appropriations	3,099.79	.....	3,099.79	.....	.....
Alumni Records	3,150.00	.....	3,150.00	.....	.....
Clerk's Office Sundries	413.09	.....	413.09	.....	.....
President's Emergency Fund	8,235.41	.....	7,714.80	100.61	420.00
President's Fund	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....
Printing	49,000.00	.....	48,500.00	500.00	.....
Public Ceremonies	7,047.47	.....	7,047.47	.....	.....
Social Club Kindergarten Class for Faculty Children	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Student Activities, King's Crown	9,633.15	.....	9,618.70	14.45	.....
University Representation	3,128.24	.....	3,108.24	.....	20.00
Off Campus Accommodation	588.00	.....	588.00	.....	.....
Expenditures from Beaumont Trust Gift	2,505.27	.....	.....	.....	2,505.27
Expenditures from Earl Hall Rehabilitation Fund	92.01	.....	.....	.....	92.01
Expenditures from Class of 1901 Fund	43.67	.....	.....	43.67	.....
Expenditures from Columbiana Gift	39.22	.....	.....	.....	39.22
Expenditures from Howard Fund	12.00	.....	.....	12.00	.....
Expenditures from Committee of the Board of Visitors to the School of Law Gift	201.85	.....	.....	.....	201.85
Expenditures from Anonymous Gifts	1,253.50	.....	.....	.....	1,253.50
Expenditures from Cutting Gift	1,190.00	.....	.....	.....	1,190.00
Expenditures from Watson Gift	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00

Expenditures from Randolph Gift	5,266.09				5,266.09
Expenditures from Tremaine Fund	20.27			20.27	
Expenditures from Studies in History, Economics and Public Law Fund	248.30			248.30	
Public Information	1,400.00		1,400.00		
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR					
Salaries	62,094.99		55,894.99		6,200.00
Conduct of Examinations	3,422.62		3,422.62		
Departmental Appropriation	6,977.25		6,977.25		
Diplomas	4,036.83		4,036.83		
ADVISER TO GRADUATE WOMEN STUDENTS					
Salaries	1,755.00		1,755.00		
Departmental Appropriation	469.91		469.91		
OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS					
Salaries	18,273.75		18,273.75		
Departmental Appropriation	3,664.50		3,664.50		
Traveling Expenses	239.80		239.80		
OFFICE OF STUDENT APPOINTMENTS					
Salaries	19,668.13		19,668.13		
Departmental Appropriation	3,105.51		2,967.93	126.83	10.75
Emergency Assistance to Students	2,425.86		2,425.86		
OFFICE OF ALUMNI FEDERATION					
Departmental Appropriation	5,194.36			194.36	5,000.00
UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICER					
Salaries	54,247.50		44,098.39	5,499.11	4,650.00
Departmental Appropriation	6,763.46		2,723.46		4,040.00
PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH					
Special Publication Fund	20,000.00		20,000.00		

	Expenditures	Depart-mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Fund for Research	$10,667.49		$10,267.01	$400.48	
Phoenix Fund	9.088.77			9,088.77	
Research in the Social Sciences	6,363.00		635.88		$5,727.12
Research in the Humanities	199.30		199.30		
Research in Bio-Physics	5,224.86			5,224.86	
Evolution of Russian Bolshevism 1917–1941	2,000.00				2,000.00
Radio Research	16,772.43				16,772.43
Study of Theory of Public Utility Rates	416.66				416.66
Study of Economic Aspects of Public Finance	4,291.99				4,291.99
		$749,975.64			
MAISON FRANCAISE					
Salaries	1,700.00		1,517.50	182.50	
Departmental Appropriation	924.44		924.44		
Library	1,130.03		1,130.03		
		3,754.47			
CASA ITALIANA					
Salaries	3,384.00		3,077.75	306.25	
Promotion of Italian Studies and Publications	456.67				456.67
Departmental Appropriation	463.61		463.61		
		4,304.28			
DEUTSCHES HAUS					
Maintenance		2,130.29	397.71	652.36	1,080.22
HISPANIC INSTITUTE					
Maintenance		3,027.62	2,500.00		527.62

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS					
Salaries	8,677.01				8,677.01
Departmental Appropriation	1,059.86				1,059.86
Research	1,950.00				1,950.00
		11,686.87			
ANTHROPOLOGY					
Salaries	32,283.32		23,900.00	1,083.32	7,300.00
Departmental Appropriation	481.72		481.72		
Research	6,503.47		4,575.00		1,928.47
		39,268.51			
ARCHITECTURE					
Salaries	40,861.35		38,837.85	1,500.00	523.50
Departmental Appropriation	2,214.20		2,214.20		
Maintenance of Nevis, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.	10,051.35		9,904.22	114.26	32.87
Dean's Fund	392.67		392.67		
Town Planning	296.79				296.79
Children's Museum	338.03		338.03		
Research	1,621.29				1,621.29
		55,775.68			
ASTRONOMY					
Salaries	9,429.44		9,429.44		
Departmental Appropriation	362.54		362.54		
		9,791.98			
BOTANY					
Salaries	35,348.52		24,916.57		10,431.95
Departmental Appropriation	2,632.29		2,632.29		
Gardener	1,900.00		1,900.00		
Research	4,859.03				4,859.03
Experimental Planting at Nevis	599.48		599.48		
		45,339.32			
BUSINESS (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries	133,610.71		105,294.42	28,316.29	
Departmental Appropriation	1,882.91		75.00	1,745.47	62.44
Research	1,828.57				1,828.57
		137,322.19			

	Expenditures	Depart mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
CHEMISTRY					
Salaries	$119,382.20	.....	$88,173.80	$6,808.40	$24,400.00
Assistance	31,307.34	.....	31,307.34	.....	.....
Equipment and Supplies	5,554.05	.....	2,971.55	2,582.50	.....
Laboratory Costs	31,800.00	.....	31,800.00	.....	.....
Research	40,258.03	.....	.....	.....	40,258.03
Departmental Appropriation	6,174.01	.....	6,174.01	.....	.....
		$234,475.63			
CHINESE AND JAPANESE					
Salaries	21,624.94	.....	9,232.94	7,092.00	5,300.00
Japanese Studies	2,782.96	.....	.....	.....	2,782.96
Departmental Appropriation	655.21	.....	121.58	.....	533.63
		25,063.11			
EAST EUROPEAN LANGUAGES					
Salaries	11,200.00	.....	11,200.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation	620.63	.....	45.63	.....	575.00
		11,820.63			
ECONOMICS					
Salaries	118,064.54	.....	101,464.54	.....	16,600.00
Departmental Appropriation	670.93	.....	670.93	.....	.....
Research	4,717.25	.....	.....	.....	4,717.25
		123,452.72			
ENGINEERING (SCHOOL OF) ADMINISTRATION					
Supplies and Apparatus	7,771.54	.....	811.35	495.54	6,464.65
For Research	3,253.83	.....	.....	.....	3,253.83
Camp Columbia	9,796.94	.....	5,793.56	.....	4,003.38

Accelerated Program	40,450.52		40,450.52		
		61,272.83			
ENGINEERING (CHEMICAL)					
Salaries	49,125.00		44,625.00	4,500.00	
Laboratory Servants	5,205.83		5,205.83		
Departmental Appropriation	3,856.97		3,274.06	582.91	
Research	3,514.21				3,514.21
		61,702.01			
ENGINEERING (CIVIL)					
Salaries	32,483.50		32,483.50		
Departmental Appropriation	1,301.71		1,301.71		
Research	2,166.87			1,405.31	761.56
Research Laboratories	4,369.83		4,369.83		
Laboratory Appropriation	3,526.09		3,526.09		
		43,848.00			
ENGINEERING (ELECTRICAL)					
Salaries	30,808.85		29,995.54		813.31
Departmental Appropriation	3,332.35		3,123.68		208.67
		34,141.20			
ENGINEERING DRAFTING					
Salaries	10,798.73		10,798.73		
Departmental Appropriation	671.68		671.68		
		11,470.41			
ENGINEERING (INDUSTRIAL)					
Salaries	16,000.00		16,000.00		
Departmental Appropriation	194.36		194.36		
		16,194.36			
ENGINEERING (MECHANICAL)					
Salaries	50,119.81		50,119.81		
Departmental Appropriation	1,525.00		1,525.00		
		51,644.81			
ENGINEERING (MINING AND METALLURGY)					
Salaries	44,550.95		44,550.95		
Departmental Appropriation	2,888.26		2,888.26		
		47,439.21			

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE					
Salaries	$195,397.07	.....	$137,003.57	$6,343.50	$52,050.00
Departmental Appropriation	587.64	.....	587.64	.....	.....
Dramatic Museum	666.95	.....	.....	666.95	.....
		$196,651.66			
FINE ARTS AND ARCHAEOLOGY					
Salaries	44,952.89	.....	30,002.89	2,650.00	12,300.00
Departmental Appropriation	803.09	.....	803.09	.....	.....
		45,755.98			
GEOLOGY					
Salaries	69,923.34	.....	57,273.34	3,650.00	9,000.00
Departmental Appropriation	2,799.09	.....	2,799.09	.....	.....
Summer Field Work	416.38	.....	416.38	.....	.....
Equipment	121.39	.....	.....	121.39	.....
Grinding Laboratory	169.42	.....	.....	.....	169.42
Research	49.00	.....	.....	.....	49.00
		73,478.62			
GERMANIC LANGUAGES					
Salaries	58,000.00	.....	39,677.60	730.00	17,592.40
Departmental Appropriation	177.83	.....	118.46	59.37	.....
		58,177.83			
GREEK AND LATIN					
Salaries	36,700.00	.....	25,100.00	.....	11,600.00
Greek:American School at Athens	250.00	.....	250.00	.....	.....
Latin:American School at Rome	25.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation	24.55	.....	.....	24.55	.....
		36,999.55			

HISTORY					
Salaries	136,938.28		99,781.62	13,375.00	23,781.66
Departmental Appropriation	959.35		959.35		
Research	3,039.70			2,696.20	343.50
History of Columbia University	5,300.00		5,300.00		
		146,237.33			
INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES					
Salaries		7,500.00	6,952.50	547.50	
JOURNALISM					
Salaries	39,524.92		35,064.68	4,460.24	
Departmental Appropriation	4,033.80		783.80	3,250.00	
Traveling Expenses	483.09		483.09		
Classroom Printing and Independent Journal	1,157.26		95.20	1,062.06	
Chinese Graduate School in Chungking, China	9,350.46				9,350.46
		54,549.53			
LAW SCHOOL					
Salaries	141,709.63		133,884.63	7,825.00	
Departmental Appropriation	823.99		823.99		
Legislative Drafting Research Fund	1,960.52			1,960.52	
Plus and Minus Examinations	79.85		79.85		
Subvention to Columbia Law Review	499.93		499.93		
Moot Courts	92.60		92.60		
Mimeograph Office	5,340.89		5,340.89		
Research	2,757.70			211.19	2,546.51
Dean's Fund	319.84		319.84		
		153,584.95			
LIBRARY SERVICE (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries	72,989.54		64,877.84	8,111.70	
Departmental Appropriation	3,894.80		1,317.31		2,577.49
		76,884.34			
MATHEMATICS					
Salaries	62,666.00		44,766.00		17,900.00
Departmental Appropriation	126.26		125.51		.75
		62,792.26			

	Expenditures	Depart-mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
MUSIC					
Salaries	$43,380.64		$27,860.64	$12,520.00	$3,000.00
Departmental Appropriation	2,530.18		2,530.18		
Undergraduate Music	3,950.84		3,667.31		283.53
Promotion of American Music	11,287.20			11,287.20	
		$61,148.86			
PHILOSOPHY					
Salaries	79,383.28		41,672.84	14,460.44	23,250.00
Departmental Appropriation	200.86		200.86		
Work in Religion	2,310.14			2,310.14	
		81,894.28			
PHYSICAL EDUCATION					
Salaries	74,525.84		45,111.31	1,114.53	28,300.00
Departmental Appropriation	2,759.66		2,759.66		
Care of Swimming Pool	1,275.50		1,275.50		
Use of Tennis Courts	625.00		625.00		
		79,186.00			
ATHLETICS					
Cost of Conducting Intercollegiate Athletics		74,936.71	74,004.86	931.85	
PHYSICS					
Salaries	94,960.91		88,797.55		6,163.36
Departmental Appropriation	6,695.47		6,695.47		
		101,656.38			
PSYCHOLOGY					
Salaries	51,429.17		26,616.67	3,650.00	21,162.50
Assistance	2,000.00		2,000.00		

Departmental Appropriation	1,442.44		1,442.44		
Research	510.11				510.11
Preparation of Index	22.38				22.38
		55,404.10			
PUBLIC LAW AND GOVERNMENT					
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS					
Salaries	33,200.00		24,200.00		9,000.00
PUBLIC LAW					
Salaries	44,425.59		31,390.78	6,234.81	6,800.00
Departmental Appropriation	285.10		285.10		
		77,910.69			
RELIGION					
Salaries	15,310.00		5,007.58	8,502.42	1,800.00
Chapel Services	5,330.57		2,350.00	2,980.57	
Chapel Music	1,810.35		1,772.03	38.32	
Religious Work	45.28			36.50	8.78
Chapel Choir	5,780.53			5,780.53	
		28,276.73			
ROMANCE LANGUAGES					
Salaries	161,740.28		112,940.28	6,000.00	42,800.00
Departmental Appropriation	282.57		282.57		
Bibliographical Assistance and Materials	3,500.00		3,500.00		
Publications	300.00				300.00
		165,822.85			
SEMITIC LANGUAGES					
Salaries	10,000.00		9,327.49	672.51	
Departmental Appropriation	21.00		21.00		
American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem	100.00		100.00		
		10,121.00			
SOCIOLOGY					
Salaries	56,475.06		35,713.76	11,844.56	8,916.74
Departmental Appropriation	359.94		359.94		
Equipment	596.88		496.88		100.00
		57,431.88			

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
ZOOLOGY					
Salaries	$91,587.81		$58,014.42	$3,160.90	$30,412.49
Departmental Appropriation	5,003.37		5,003.37		
Marine Table, Wood's Hole	450.00		253.42	196.58	
Research	2,611.56			190.71	2,420.85
		$99,652.74			
SUMMER SESSION					
Administration and Instruction		207,070.00	207,070.00		
PROGRAM OF TRAINING IN INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION					
Instruction	23,217.50		20,205.00		3,012.50
Administration	18,190.51		17,313.26		877.25
Maintenance of Buildings	11,038.78		11,038.78		
Grants in Aid	3,784.71		3,784.71		
		56,231.50			
INTENSIVE LANGUAGE COURSES		11,885.11	3,089.31		8,795.80
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION					
Administration and Instruction	357,347.92		357,347.92		
Institute of Arts and Sciences	41,186.90		41,186.90		
American Institute of Banking	25,757.00		25,757.00		
Printing and Postage	18,372.29		18,372.29		
Departmental	19,382.96		19,382.96		
		462,047.07			

Medical School

ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries	18,615.58		18,301.68	313.90	
Dean's Appropriation	421.10		421.10		
Alcohol	1,471.61		1,471.61		
Care of Animals	4,148.70		4,000.00		148.70
Departmental Appropriation	3,714.78		3,709.78		5.00
Student Health	4,559.50		4,559.50		
Post Graduate Studies	5,791.66				5,791.66
Hospital Instruction	420.00			420.00	
Research	90.25				90.25
Diagnostic Laboratory	439.56		439.56		
Army Training Courses	29,333.31		29,333.31		
		69,006.05			
ANATOMY					
Salaries	85,116.06		83,841.06	1,275.00	
Departmental Appropriation	8,055.02		8,055.02		
Research	10,841.39				10,841.39
		104,012.47			
NEUROANATOMY					
Salaries	8,643.00		8,643.00		
Departmental Appropriation	867.36		867.36		
		9,510.36			
BACTERIOLOGY					
Salaries	73,649.15		54,389.15	10,940.00	8,320.00
Departmental Appropriation	12,123.89		11,323.89		800.00
Research	19,685.94				19,685.94
		105,458.98			
BIOCHEMISTRY					
Salaries	62,441.70		50,412.72	2,828.98	9,200.00
Departmental Appropriation	6,473.81		6,473.81		
Research	48,869.67				48,869.67
		117,785.18			

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
DERMATOLOGY					
Salaries	$22,374.90	.....	$21,774.90	$600.00	.....
Departmental Appropriation	2,462.53	.....	2,462.53	.....	.....
Research	16,970.99	.....	.....	.....	$16,970.99
		$41,808.42			
ELECTROPHORESIS LABORATORY					
Salaries	5,987.50	.....	5,875.00	.....	112.50
Supplies	996.97	.....	996.97	.....	.....
Research	15.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00
		6,999.47			
NEUROLOGY					
Salaries	66,811.91	.....	16,610.25	54.75	50,146.91
Departmental Appropriation	14,017.24	.....	1,874.71	.....	12,142.53
Research	53,124.17	.....	.....	1,428.00	51,696.17
		133,953.32			
NEUROPATHOLOGY					
Salaries	11,058.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	9,558.00
Departmental Appropriation	823.71	.....	.....	.....	823.71
		11,881.71			
NURSING					
Salaries	57,310.90	.....	3,806.28	.....	53,504.62
Physical Examinations	1,095.00	.....	1,095.00	.....	.....
General Duty Nursing	9,035.38	.....	9,035.38	.....	.....
Clerical and Laboratory Supplies	4,651.72	.....	.....	.....	4,651.72
Student Recreation	365.59	.....	365.59	.....	.....
Public Health Nursing	1,125.00	.....	1,125.00	.....	.....
		73,583.59			

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY					
Salaries	37,060.59		31,170.59	3,000.00	2,890.00
Departmental Appropriation	1,624.65		1,624.65		
Pathologist and Pathological Equipment	8,857.16		8,857.16		
Bacteriologist and Bacteriological Equipment	1,754.49		1,754.49		
Equipment and Supplies	816.44		816.44		
Research	7,113.16				7,113.16
		57,226.49			
OPHTHALMOLOGY					
Salaries	69,393.03		5,453.97	8,646.47	55,292.59
Departmental Appropriation	1,370.62		1,370.62		
Research	4,486.25				4,486.25
Supplies	8,849.96			3,640.57	5,209.39
		84,099.86			
OTO-LARYNGOLOGY					
Salaries	4,894.71		4,094.71		800.00
Departmental Appropriation	663.96		544.75		119.21
Research	2,454.45		714.45		1,740.00
		8,013.12			
PATHOLOGY					
Salaries	76,748.28		41,355.80	30,092.48	5,300.00
Departmental Appropriation	8,677.76			7,397.80	1,279.96
Research	10,224.80				10,224.80
		95,650.84			
PEDIATRICS					
Salaries	80,993.82		23,056.28	650.00	57,287.54
Departmental Appropriation	8,347.99		2,355.99		5,992.00
Research	7,983.32				7,983.32
		97,325.13			
PHARMACOLOGY					
Salaries	23,714.39		23,714.39		
Departmental Appropriation	3,529.42		3,529.42		

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Research	$4,575.21				$4,575.21
		$31,819.02			
PHYSIOLOGY					
Salaries	44,408.44		$2,466.67	$41,941.77	
Departmental Appropriation	9,126.87			9,126.87	
Research	3,328.80			8.00	3,320.80
		56,864.11			
MEDICINE					
Salaries	141,634.90		78,772.13	44,535.46	18,327.31
Departmental Appropriation (Bellevue Hospital)	395.17		194.42	200.75	
Departmental Appropriation	8,948.60			4,858.60	4,090.00
Research	77,251.59				77,251 59
Tropical Diseases	1,450.00		1,450 00		
		229,680.26			
PSYCHIATRY					
Salaries	24,493.74		24,493.74		
Departmental Appropriation	700.00		700.00		
Research	15,040.14				15,040.14
		40,233.88			
RADIOLOGY					
Salaries	1,900.00		900.00	1,000.00	
RADIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY					
Salaries	10,356.67			7,556.67	2,800.00
Departmental Appropriation	4,700.27			1,696.27	3,004.00
		16,956.94			

SURGERY					
Salaries	153,050.47		42,601.72	72,629.19	37,819.56
Departmental Appropriation	11,354.53		10,854.53		500.00
Research	21,918.56			2,800.00	19,118.56
		186,323.56			
UROLOGY					
Salaries	6,760.52		6,760.52		
Departmental Appropriation	350.03		350.03		
Research	10.00			10.00	
		7,120.55			
De LAMAR INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH					
Salaries	58,101.21			58,101.21	
Departmental Appropriation	5,075.78			5,075.78	
Research	75.00				75.00
		63,251.99			
INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH					
Salaries	26,907.31			26,907.31	
Departmental Appropriation	2,526.73			2,516.73	10.00
Research	1,014.13				1,014.13
Supplies	15.16			15.16	
		30,463.33			
TROPICAL MEDICINE (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries	20,933.30		7,433.30	13,500.00	
Research	6,500.00		1,000.00	5,500.00	
		27,433.30			
PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY					
Photographer	2,280.64			2,280.64	
Supplies	1,035.77			1,035.77	
		3,316.41			
SLOANE HOSPITAL AND VANDERBILT CLINIC OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE					
Payments toward Operation and Maintenance		70,000.00	70,000.00		

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries	$249,607.49	.....	$246,704.92	$2,902.57	.....
Dean's Appropriation	440.06	.....	440.06	.....	.....
Equipment and Supplies	35,953.17	.....	35,953.17	.....	.....
Research	5,008.75	.....	.....	.....	$5,008.75
Student Health	679.75	.....	679.75	.....	.....
Accelerated Program	7,165.86	.....	7,165.86	.....	.....
		$298,855.08			
NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL Salaries	.....	62,160.64	.....	.....	62,160.64
TEACHERS COLLEGE Salaries	.....	501,616.39	.....	.....	501,616.39
BARD COLLEGE Salaries	.....	47,667.45	.....	.....	47,667.45
		$7,018,267.62	$4,490,008.39	$626,099.58	$1,902,159.65

EXPENSES—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS					
Salaries	$12,400.00		$12,400.00		
Wages	211,192.52		211,192.52		
Heat, Light and Power	147,765.64		135,353.03	$12,412.61	
Gas	1,493.43		1,493.43		
Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds	182,896.32		166,596.32	16,300.00	
Water	25,412.40		25,412.40		
Telephone Service	64,633.27		64,633.27		
Maintenance of Faculty House	7,029.65		6,482.05	547.60	
Maintenance of Hispanic Institute	296.65		296.65		
Maintenance of South Hall	68,443.71		68,443.71		
Renovations and Improvements	2,000.00		2,000.00		
Maintenance of Deutsches Haus	508.79		508.79		
Maintenance of Maison Francaise	473.80		473.80		
Industrial Relations Counsellors	3,374.50		3,374.50		
Maintenance of Brander Matthews Hall	1,706.94		1,706.94		
Retroactive Wage Adjustment	29,177.32		29,177.32		
		$758,804.94			
BAKER FIELD AND BOAT HOUSES					
Maintenance	17,282.38		17,230.98	51.40	
Boat Houses	1,814.74		1,814.74		
		19,097.12			
MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS					
Salaries	6,500.00		6,500.00		
Wages	64,626.17		64,626.17		

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Steam and Refrigeration	$28,435.79		$28,435.79		
Gas	1,113.80		1,113.80		
Maintenance	18,958.79		16,558.79	$2,400.00	
Supplies	10,447.89		10,447.89		
Electricity	12,906.14		12,906.14		
Maintenance of Ophthalmology Laboratories	2,200.00				$2,200.00
Retroactive Wage Adjustment	3,963.08		3,963.08		
		$149,151.66			
Maintenance of West 59th Street Property	16,474.80		16,474.80		
Retroactive Wage Adjustment	719.42		719.42		
		17,194.22			
		$944,247.94	$910,336.33	$31,711.61	$2,200.00

EXPENSES—LIBRARY

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
LIBRARY					
Salaries	$241,423.37		$235,109.96	$2,713.41	$3,600.00
Sunday Opening	2,380.08		2,380.08		
		$243,803.45			
AVERY LIBRARY					
Salaries	10,966.56		10,966.56		
Purchase of Books	2,152.87		566.67	1,586.20	
Binding	1,147.46		1,147.46		
		14,266.89			
BUSINESS (SCHOOL OF) READING ROOM					
Salaries	14,877.22		14,877.22		
Books and Binding	5,698.77		5,474.05		224.72
		20,575.99			
ENGINEERING LIBRARY					
Salaries	8,796.80		8,796.80		
Books and Binding	3,602.63		3,602.63		
		12,399.43			
JOURNALISM LIBRARY					
Salaries	8,121.25			8,121.25	
Books and Binding	1,466.97			1,466.97	
Newspapers	478.98			478.98	
		10,067.20			
LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY					
Salaries	25,885.91		25,885.91		
Books and Binding	17,763.38		5,704.07	12,009.31	50.00
		43,649.29			

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
LIBRARY SERVICE (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries	$9,388.00		$9,388.00		
Books and Binding	2,417.52		2,417.52		
		$11,805.52			
MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARY					
Salaries	17,215.00		17,215.00		
Books and Binding	9,641.83		9,641.83		
Draper Library	30.20			$30.20	
Grosvenor Library	34.89			34.89	
Huber Library	88.61			88.61	
Jacobi Library	44.04			44.04	
E. G. Janeway Library	1,202.38			1,202.38	
Phi Delta Epsilon	12.73				$12.73
Webster Library	278.05				278.05
Weinstein Library	8.78			8.78	
Jarcho	37.10				37.10
		28,593.61			
CATALOGUING CHINESE AND JAPANESE COLLECTION		943.25			943.25
BOOKS AND SERIALS		25,491.69	25,491.69		
PURCHASES FROM SPECIAL FUNDS					
Art Professorship	1,000.00			1,000.00	
Barnard Library	2,524.71			2,524.71	
Class of 1898	180.00			180.00	
Cotheal (Alexander)	442.62			442.62	
Currier	13.25			13.25	

Dean Lung	1,500.00			1,500.00	
Johnston	56.74			56.74	
Loeb	215.60			215.60	
Miller, (N.J.)	277.84			277.84	
Paterno	78.75			78.75	
Reckford	39.38			39.38	
Recsinger (Hugo)	2.40			2.40	
Schiermerhorn	333.52			333.52	
Schurz	5.80			5.80	
Wolfram	84.78			84.78	
		6,755.39			
PURCHASES FROM GIFTS					
Books and Serials	55.00				55.00
De Haas	50.00				50.00
Epstean	6.28				6.28
Rockefeller Foundation	1,390.70				1,390.70
Smith	37.05				37.05
		1,539.03			
PHOTOGRAPH DIVISION		8,232.78	8,232.78		
BINDING		22,048.44	22,048.44		
EMERGENCIES		1,809.57	1,809.57		
SUPPLIES		10,145.86	9,845.86	150.00	150.00
LENDING SERVICE		7,029.71	7,029.71		
PURCHASE OF SELIGMAN COLLECTION		2,000.00			2,000.00
EQUIPMENT		1,000.00	1,000.00		
		$472,157.10	$428,631.81	$34,690.41	$8,834.88

EXPENSES—BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Salaries	$86,180.33		$66,180.33	$10,000.00	$10,000.00
Extraordinary Legal Expenses	82.85		82.85		
Treasurer's Office Sundries	2,000.00		2,000.00		
Auditing Accounts	6,500.00		6,500.00		
Special Corporation Expenses	10,468.15		5,167.65	5,300.50	
Office Rent	4,500.00		4,500.00		
116th Street Tunnels—Franchises	843.45		843.45		
Amsterdam Avenue Tunnel Franchise	504.27		504.27		
Legal Expenses	5,000.00		5,000.00		
		$116,079.05			
Camp Columbia Taxes		510.96	510.96		
Office of the Bursar:					
Clerical Assistance	50,485.38		50,485.38		
Departmental Appropriation	8,856.73		8,856.73		
Business Machines	2,151.80		2,151.80		
		61,493.91			
Office of the Purchasing Agent:					
Assistance and Supplies	24,356.01		24,356.01		
Testing Fund	75.00		75.00		
		24,431.01			
Insurance		66,881.93	66,881.93		
		$269,396.86	$244,096.36	$15,300.50	$10,000.00

EXPENSES—RETIRING AND WIDOWS' ALLOWANCES

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Retiring Allowances		$225,401.64	$88,562.76	$3,399.24	$133,439.64
Widows' Allowances		48,977.13	8,216.67	1,380.29	39,380.17
Payment to Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association		167,027.04	120,462.82		46,564.22
		$441,405.81	$217,242.25	$4,779.53	$219,384.03

EXPENSES—STUDENT AID

FELLOWSHIPS					
Adams Publication	$1,841.26			$1,841.26	
Anderson (Arthur)	250.00				$250.00
American Council of Learned Societies	580.00				580.00
Baier (Victor) Music	766.50			766.50	
Bridgham	930.75			930.75	
Cutting (W. Bayard)	3,000.00			3,000.00	
Drisler (Classical Philology)	1,500.00		$1,500.00		
DuPont	166.74				166.74
Ellis	3,200.00			3,200.00	
Evans (Traveling)	1,500.00			1,500.00	
Ferguson	500.00			500.00	

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Gilder (R. W.) (Political Science)	$1,843.25			$1,843.25	
Hopkinson Laboratories	1,800.00				$1,800.00
Kendall (Edward Hale) (Architecture)	555.00			555.00	
Lydig	1,700.00			1,700.00	
Marshall	1,000.00				1,000.00
Mitchell (William) (Letters of Science)	365.00			365.00	
Mosenthal	547.50			547.50	
National Lead Company	250.00				250.00
Roberts (Lydia C.)	6,416.64			6,416.64	
Schurz	1,200.00			1,200.00	
University	27,300.00		$27,300.00		
		$57,212.64			
SCHOLARSHIPS					
Alexander (Arthur D.)	400.00				400.00
Aldrich (James Herman) (College)	182.50			182.50	
Alma Mater (College)	730.00			730.00	
Alumni (College)	120.00			120.00	
Aldridge	760.00			760.00	
Anonymous (School of Business)	500.00				500.00
Bangs (Law)	255.00			255.00	
Barker (Music)	1,058.50			1,058.50	
Barstow (Frederic D.)	115.50			115.50	
Barstow (W. S.)	915.35			915.35	
Beck (College)	73.00			73.00	
Beck Prize (Law)	292.00			292.00	
Brooklyn (Barnard College)	1,800.00		1,800.00		
Brooklyn (College)	1,700.00		1,700.00		

Burgess (Annie P.) (College)	182.50		182.50	
Burgess (Daniel M.) (College)	182.50		182.50	
Business Alumni	57.81		57.81	
Butler (Richard)	219.00		219.00	
Campbell (College)	219.00		219.00	
Casa Italiana	150.00			150.00
Class of 1848 (College)	365.00		365.00	
Class of 1884	146.00		146.00	
Class of 1885, School of Mines	517.12		517.12	
Class of 1887 (Mines)	352.50		352.50	
Class of 1892 (Rooms in Residence Halls)	526.05		526.05	
Class of 1896 (College, Applied Science or Architecture)	660.65		660.65	
Class of 1904 (College)	501.15		501.15	
Class of 1907	260.00		260.00	
Class of 1908	197.43			197.43
Class of 1911	164.25		164.25	
Class of 1913	200.00		200.00	
Class of 1915	500.00			500.00
Class of 1916	200.00		200.00	
Class of 1917 (College and Journalism)	166.25		166.25	
Class of 1920 (Decennial) (Rooms in Residence Halls)	164.25		164.25	
Class of 1921	100.00		100.00	
Class of 1924	175.54			175.54
Class of 1925	120.00			120.00
Collins (Perry McDonough) (College)	19,980.77		19,980.77	
Columbia College	688.50			688.50
Columbia Scholastic Press	300.00		300.00	
Columbia University Club	2,735.80			2,735.80
Curtis (University)	750.00	750.00		
Cushman	450.00			450.00
Davis (Edwin F.)	292.00		292.00	
Dean's Emergency Fund	991.08			991.08
Dean's Fund	103.52			103.52
Deller	400.00			400.00

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
De Witt (Law)	$562.10			$562.10	
Diario De La Marina	720.00				$720.00
Dibblee (Ezra Reed) (Law)	262.50			262.50	
Dibblee (Frances M.)	262.50			262.50	
Doherty	100.00				100.00
Edson	182.50			182.50	
Ellis (George Adams)	360.00			360.00	
Evans (College)	730.00			730.00	
Faculty	26,374.65		$26,374.65		
Fund in Aid of Deserving Students	84,582.10		80,726.85	3,775.25	80.00
Garibaldi	450.00			450.00	
Gibson (College)	365.00			365.00	
Gladney	185.35			185.35	
Hall (George Henry) (College)	529.25			529.25	
Hand (Ellen King) Memorial	91.75			91.75	
Hayden	9,400.00				9,400.00
Hitchcock (Journalism)	1,000.00				1,000.00
Hopkins (Mary D.)	80.00				80.00
Horn (College)	456.25			456.25	
Horn (Engineering)	275.00			275.00	
Huber (College)	91.75			91.75	
Jouet	182.50			182.50	
Killough (Walter H. D.) For International Peace	525.00			525.00	
Killough (College)	1,298.75			1,298.75	
Lahey	183.00			183.00	
MacMahon (Journalism)	219.00			219.00	
Mason	365.00			365.00	

Mayer (Ralph Edward) (Engineering)	400.00		400.00	
McClymonds (Louis K.) (College)	500.48		500.48	
Mitchel (John P.)	2,044.02		2,044.02	
Moffat (College)	73.00		73.00	
Muir	1,317.00		1,317.00	
Murtha	182.50		182.50	
New York State Library Association	695.29			695.29
New York State Scholarships	20,300.00			20,300.00
Perkins (History or Economics)	346.87		346.87	
Phillips (Journalism)	730.00		730.00	
Phillipson (Brainerd F.) (Engineering)	458.53		458.53	
Plummer (Mary Wright) Scholarship	274.71		274.71	
Pope	381.25			381.25
Prentis	1,375.00			1,375.00
President's Scholarship	2,093.75	2,093.75		
President's University	1,125.00	1,125.00		
Professors (Sons of)	12,830.45	12,830.45		
Pulitzer Scholars	13,792.50	13,792.50		
Pulitzer Scholarship	11,417.16		11,417.16	
Pulitzer Scholarships	250.00			250.00
Residence Halls Graduate	16,594.50	16,594.50		
Ritchie	165.18		165.18	
Rogers	103.55		103.55	
Sackett (Henry W.) (Journalism)	438.00		438.00	
Sanderson (Library Service)	300.00			300.00
Sandham (Anna M.) (Barnard College)	365.00		365.00	
Saunders (Alex) (College or Engineering)	438.00		438.00	
Saunders (Leslie M.) (College)	219.00		219.00	
Schermerhorn (College)	182.50		182.50	
Schluter	556.00			556.00
School of Architecture Scholarship	155.00			155.00
Scranton	491.70		491.70	
Society for Promotion of Religion and Learning (College)	1,900.00	1,900.00		
State Aid for Blind Pupils	450.00			450.00

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Stuart (College)	$169.00			$169.00	
Student Aid (College)	2,641.50		$2,641.50		
Summer Session	730.50		730.50		
Todd	300.00			300.00	
Townsend	182.50			182.50	
Turner (Charles Wesley) (College)	262.72			262.72	
Vanderpoel	760.00			760.00	
Van Sinderen (Howard) (Law)	365.00			365.00	
Wheeler (H. A.) (Applied Science)	219.00			219.00	
Wheeler (John Visscher) (College)	438.00			438.00	
Woodworth (Florence)	300.00				$300.00
Wyer	300.00				300.00
		$271,368.63			
PRIZES AND MEDALS					
Anonymous (Auditing Laboratory)	50.00				50.00
Bearns Prize	900.00			900.00	
Bearns Prize (For Administration)	250.00			250.00	
Bjorkwall Prize	57.30			57.30	
Brainard (Edward Sutliff) (College)	43.80			43.80	
Cabot (Maria Moors) Prize	9,261.53			5,165.68	4,095.85
Chandler Medal	306.59			306.59	
Class of 1912	109.50			109.50	
Curtis Medal	65.00			65.00	
Darling (Mechanical Engineering)	53.50			53.50	
Deutscher Verein	50.00			50.00	
Earle	75.25			75.25	
Elsberg (Albert Marion) Prize (Modern History)	50.00			50.00	

Field (Otis W.) Prize (College)	109.50			109.50	
Fox (College)	20.48			20.48	
Green (Albert Asher) Prize (College)	36.50			36.50	
Haughton	256.50			256.50	
Jones (Adam Leroy)	40.15			40.15	
Loubat Prize	1,850.00			1,850.00	
Michaelis Prize (College)	36.50			36.50	
Montgomery (Robert H.) Prize (School of Business)	73.37			73.37	
Newberry Prize	234.31			234.31	
Philolexian Centennial Prize	75.00			75.00	
Philolexian Prize	60.80			60.80	
Pulitzer Prizes	13,500.00			13,500.00	
Pulitzer Prizes (For Administration)	6,948.87			6,948.87	
Rhodes Prize	50.00			50.00	
Rolker (Charles M. Jr.) Prize (College)	36.50			36.50	
Rosoff	25.00				25.00
Toppan Prize	210.00			210.00	
Van Am Prize	150.00			150.00	
Van Amringe Mathematical Prize (College)	200.00			200.00	
Van Buren (John Dash Jr.) Prize (Mathematics: College)	200.75			200.75	
Van Rensselaer (English Verse)	50.00			50.00	
Vernon (Susan Huntington)	17.42			17.42	
Woodberry	116.80			116.80	
Woodbridge	300.00			300.00	
		35,870.92			
FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL					
Anonymous Scholarships	2,050.00			2,050.00	
Anonymous Scholarships	12,250.25				12,250.25
George and Charlie Scholarship	255.00			255.00	
Blumenthal (George Jr.) Scholarships	916.66			916.66	
Clark (Alonzo) Scholarship	625.00			625.00	
Class of 1912	383.66			383.66	
Dennett (Scholarships)	7,820.26			7,820.26	

	Expenditures	Depart-mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Dental and Oral Surgery Scholarship	$1,950.03				$1,950.03
Dental Columbian Prize	25.00				25.00
Devendorf (David M.) Scholarship	283.00			$283.00	
Doughty (Francis E.) Scholarship	346.40			346.40	
Du Bois (Dr. Abram) Fellowship	657.00			657.00	
Eichner Scholarship	462.59			462.59	
Gies Fellowship	339.99			339.99	
Harsen Scholarships	1,393.32			1,393.32	
Hartley (Frank) Scholarship	239.76			239.76	
Hemingway (W. H.) Scholarship	2,378.48			2,378.48	
Holt Fellowship	600.00			600.00	
Huber (Francis) Scholarship	225.00			225.00	
Huber (Viola B.) Scholarship	166.67			166.67	
Jacobi (Abraham) Scholarship	799.99			799.99	
James (Walter Belknap) Fellowship	912.52			912.52	
Janeway Prize	36.50			36.50	
Kellogg Foundation Scholarships	15,441.58				15,441.58
Markoe (Scholarships)	365.00			365.00	
McAneny (Marjorie) Scholarship	212.50			212.50	
Meierhof Prize	36.50			36.50	
Research Fellowship	4,249.98		$3,000.00	1,249.98	
Residence Hall Scholarships	9,943.36		9,943.36		
Rockefeller Foundation	1,200.00				1,200.00
Smith Prize	247.00			247.00	
Special Scholarship	1,300.00				1,300.00

Special Scholarships in Public Health	2,602.50	.....	.....	2,602.50	.....
Stevens Prize	208.05	.....	.....	208.05	.....
Student Aid-Nursing	950.00	.....	.....	.....	950.00
Van Woert Scholarship	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....
Watson (Dr. William Perry) Prize	189.80	.....	.....	189.80	.....
		72,113.35			
		$436,565.54	$204,803.06	$146,573.62	$85,188.86

EXPENSES—ANNUITIES

	Expenditures	Depart-mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Anonymous Fund for Department of Metallurgy	$5,000.00			$5,000.00	
Anonymous Fund for Department of Physics	9,000.00			9,000.00	
Anonymous Fund for Student Aid	4,251.25			4,251.25	
Frederic D. Barstow Fund	1,726.03			1,726.03	
W. S. Barstow Fund	5,178.08			5,178.08	
John W. Burgess Fund	600.00		$600.00		
William Campbell Fellowship Fund	6,357.60			6,357.60	
Edward R. Carpentier Fund	2,700.00			2,700.00	
H. W. Carpentier Fund	7,500.00		7,500.00		
Carlton C. Curtis Fund	2,211.45			2,211.45	
Henry Krumb Fund	1,125.00			1,125.00	
Hall J. How Fund	1,287.21			1,287.21	
Stanwood Cockey Lodge Foundation	3,471.68			3,471.68	
Harriet S. Phillips Fund	4,702.03			4,702.03	
Schuyler Fiske Seager Fund	1,148.00			1,148.00	
Shepherd Foundation	750.00			750.00	
	$57,008.33		$8,100.00	$48,908.33	

EXPENSES—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

President's Reserve Fund	$8,524.15		$8,524.15		
Retiring Allowance Reserve Fund	119,619.13		110,926.87		$8,692.26
	$128,143.28		$119,451.02		$8,692.26

INTEREST ACCOUNT

INTEREST PAID:		
On Current Loans	$47,648.68	
On Loan of 1941, Less $20,000.00 charged to Sloane Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic Maintenance Account	58,473.54	
		$106,122.22

EXPENSES—SUMMARY

	Total	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes	From Allied Corporations
Educational Administration and Instruction	$7,018,267.62	$4,490,008.39	$626,099.58	$1,902,159.65	
Buildings and Grounds	944,247.94	910,336.33	31,711.61	2,200.00	
Library	472,157.10	428,631.81	34,690.41	8,834.88	
Business Administration	269,396.86	244,096.36	15,300.50	10,000.00	
Retiring and Widows' Allowances	441,405.81	217,242.25	4,779.53	219,384.03	
Student Aid	436,565.54	204,803.06	146,573.62	85,188.86	
Annuities	57,008.33	8,100.00	48,908.33		
Special Appropriations	128,143.28	119,451.02		8,692.26	
Interst	106,122.22	106,122.22			
	$9,873,314.70	$6,728,791.44	$908,063.58	$2,236,459.68	
Transferred from Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes				1,595,800.22	1,595,800.22
				$640,659.46	
Transferred from Income of Special Endowments and Gifts		$460,768.01			
Altschul (Benjamin)			$105.39		
Alumni Federation of Columbia University			4,626.29		
Alumni War Bonus			1,307.15		
Burgess (John W.)			3,650.00		
Carpentier (H. W.)			88,801.08		
Class of 1892			32.40		
Class of 1893			37.97		
Class of 1897			352.40		
Class of 1902			620.50		
Class of 1912			134.39		
Class of 1914			325.58		

Eno (Amos F.)			253,114.50		
Fire Insurance			1,825.00		
Gregory (Henry Elsworth)			2,561.59		
Kennedy (John Stewart)			42,616.43		
Killough for Economics			1,000.00		
Killough for English			1,000.00		
Pell (Mary B.)			25,576.88		
Reussner (Ella)			1,987.63		
Van Cortlandt (Robert B.)			29,866.47		
Year End Club			86.36		
Anonymous Gift				1,140.00	
	$9,873,314.70	$6,268,023.43	$1,367,691.59	$641,799.46	$1,595,800.22

STUDENT LOAN FUNDS

	Principal at June 30, 1942	Additions	Principal at June 30, 1943	Loans	Balance
SPECIAL LOAN FUNDS					
Alumni of The School of Architecture	$1,210.50		$1,210.50		$1,210.50
Alumni of The College of Physicians and Surgeons	3,129.32	$2,059.28	5,188.60	$ 944.75	4,243.85
Benedict	45.00		45.00	45.00	
Bertuch (Frederick)	30,727.39	900.95	31,628.34	21,337.55	10,290.79
Bishop (Cortlandt F.)	665.71	4.00	669.71	115.00	554.71
Blumenthal (George, Jr.)	58,659.20	2,438.10	61,097.30	37,241.56	23,855.74
Class of 1879, School of Mines	6,330.46	169.72	6,500.18	2,004.74	4,495.44
Class of 1886	652.18		652.18		652.18
Class of 1887, School of Mines	18,517.99	679.57	19,197.56	13,424.05	5,773.51
Class of 1901	14,446.72	303.65	14,750.37	9,570.27	5,180.10
Class of 1904	354.43		354.43		354.43
Class of 1906, Physicians and Surgeons	4,280.43	160.10	4,440.53	605.00	3,835.53
Class of 1908	1,160.64		1,160.64	131.30	1,029.34
Class of 1910	1,004.40		1,004.40	187.00	817.40
Class of 1914, War Memorial	1,357.38	29.34	1,386.72	532.94	853.78
Class of 1916	1,215.97	7.99	1,223.96		1,223.96
Clyde (Mrs. Ethel and Miss Edith)	4,196.37	55.74	4,252.11	2,399.54	1,852.57
Collins (Perry McDonough)	6,303.76	170.97	6,474.73	3,785.63	2,689.10
Dolphin	462.17		462.17		462.17
Engineering School	2,693.37	51.69	2,745.06	300.00	2,445.06
Gies (William J.)	8,048.08		8,048.08		8,048.08
Graham (Newton)	19,629.52	432.85	20,062.37	12,666.77	7,395.60
Homes (Henry F.)	6,085.80	168.68	6,254.48	4,392.59	1,861.89
Huber (Frederick W.)	117.17		117.17		117.17
Kearney (Phil)	2,834.73	13.00	2,847.73	557.00	2,290.73
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation (Public Health)	5,200.00		5,200.00		5,200.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation (Dental School)	8,000.00	3.54	8,003.54	4,909.57	3,093.97

Knapp	2,679.74	10.00	2,689.74	532.50	2,157.24
Koenig	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	10.00
Law School	81.36	.....	81.36	.....	81.36
Megrue (Roi Cooper) Emergency	6,609.50	493.32	7,102.82	3,559.90	3,542.92
Moore	200.00	.....	200.00	60.00	140.00
Payne (C. Q.)	4,293.01	35.70	4,328.71	958.00	3,370.71
Porter (David B. and Wife)	6,541.97	1,125.79	7,667.76	.....	7,667.76
Seth Low Junior College	1,081.86	41.29	1,123.15	360.00	763.15
School of Engineering (Harrington Scholarship)	545.50	.....	545.50	.....	545.50
Shoemaker (William Brock)	11,765.03	467.18	12,232.21	7,827.21	4,405.00
Stabler (Edward L.)	1,502.68	7.50	1,510.18	386.00	1,124.18
Students	44,272.86	5,994.57	50,267.43	28,975.41	21,292.02
University Extension	4,992.09	154.50	5,146.59	4,595.21	551.38
Wright (Palmer)	844.73	9.12	853.85	515.00	338.85
Total Special	$292,749.02	$15,988.14	$308,737.16	$162,919.49	$145,817.67
GENERAL LOAN FUNDS	$681,115.84	$11,330.52	$692,446.36	$334,808.84	$357,637.52
Total of Special and General Loan Funds	$973,864.86	$27,318.66	$1,001,183.52	$497,728.33	$503,455.19
Less Reserves	.....	.....	.....	96,669.38	
LOANS TO STUDENTS (Net)	.....	.....	.....	$401,058.95	

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1943

ASSETS		General Funds	Special Endowments and Funds	Total
Cash		$1,291,903.44	$551,892.59	$1,843,796.03
Notes Receivable	$19,668.75			
Mortgage Receivable—Bard College	334,717.17			
	$354,385.92			
Accounts Receivable—				
United States Government Agencies	$1,105,282.48			
Sundry	202,266.02			
Students (Gross)	59,547.77			
Arrears of Rent (See page 56)	124,905.41			
	$1,492,001.68			
Total Notes, Mortgage and Accounts	$1,846,387.60			
Less Reserves	193,285.05			
	$1,653,102.55	1,512,390.58	140,711.97	1,653,102.55
Inventories of Materials and Supplies		404,363.31	9,526.05	413,889.36
Loans to Students (Less Reserves: General Funds, $70,039.05; Special Endowments and Funds, $26,630.33) (See page 47)		264,769.79	136,289.16	401,058.95
Deferred Charges—Unexpired Insurance, etc.		96,808.14	63,822.78	160,630.92
Advances—				
Against Future Appropriations and Bequests		54,068.54		54,068.54
On Account of Income of Special Endowments and Gifts (See pages 72 and 101)			13,726.88	13,726.88
Investments of Deposits—Book Value (See Contra)		9,800.00	34,948.28	44,748.28
Securities Owned—Book Values (See page 116)				
Bonds	3,348,002.91			
Stocks	11,729,767.70			
Bonds and Mortgages	11,889,096.46			
Guaranteed and Participation Certificates and Miscellaneous	332,166.01			
	$27,299,033.08	1,273,810.17	26,025,222.91	27,299,033.08
Rental Property—				
*Upper Estate Land at 1935 Assessed Valuation	$28,230,310.76			
*Lower Estate Land at 1935 Assessed Valuation, $2,394,000., plus subsequent additions at cost	2,409,186.38			
Other Property, including buildings on Lower Estate Land, at Net Book Value General Funds (Less Reserve for Depreciation $206,422.67) (See page 126)	2,322,793.67			
Special Funds (Less Reserve for Depreciation $1,260,034.66) (See page 136)	16,424,455.37			
	$49,386,746.18	32,962,290.81	16,424,455.37	49,386,746.18
University Land, Buildings and Equipment, at Cost (See page 123)	$39,769,540.83			
Less Reserve for Depreciation	234,075.66	39,535,465.17		39,535,465.17
		$77,405,669.95	$43,400,595.99	$120,806,265.94
Loans—Due from other Funds			1,269,540.20	1,269,540.20
		$77,405,669.95	$44,670,136.19	$122,075,806.14

**Upper Estate Land at 1942-1943 Assessed Valuation $29,835,926.32.*
**Lower Estate Land at 1942–1943 Assessed Valuation $2,460,500.00*

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1943

LIABILITIES, RESERVES, FUNDS AND CAPITAL		General Funds	Special Endowments and Funds	Total
Accounts Payable		$468,213.60	$24,323.02	$492,536.62
Advances on Government Contracts, Less Amount Billed		2,088,990.22		2,088,990.22
Deposits—				
Students	$19,836.01			
Others (See Contra)	132,631.60			
	$152,467.61	64,517.24	87,950.37	152,467.61
Payments Received in Advance—				
Students' Fees	$110,049.72			
Prepaid Rents—Rental Properties	6,554.96			
	$116,604.68	110,082.22	6,522.46	116,604.68
Interest Payable Accrued		28,739.25	116.67	28,855.92
Deferred Credits		20,551.54		20,551.54
Mortgages Payable—				
Loan of 1941 (Secured by Mortgage on Upper Estate)	$3,775,960.27			
Rental Property, less $46,275.00 Deposited for Retirement of Mortgage	804,689.87			
Note Payable—Secured by Mortgage	100,000.00			
	$4.680,650.14	3,775,960.27	904,689.87	4,680,650.14
Sundry Reserves—				
Estimated Costs and Expenses Relating to Termination of Government Contracts	$792,606.64			
Amortization of Debt	227,008.29			
Requisitions Outstanding: Estimates	172,831.88			
Contingencies	14,192.80			
	$1,206,639.61	1,193,539.59	13,100.02	1,206,639.61
Unexpended Income of Special Endowments (See page 72)			1,315,703.06	1,315,703.06
Unexpended Gifts, and Receipts for Designated Purposes (See page 101)			890,925.68	890,925.68
Endowments—				
Special Endowments (See page 198)	$43,027,423.76			
Less Undistributed Losses	1,909,355.88		41,118,067.88	41,118,067.88
Student Loan Endowments (See page 47)			308,737.16	308,737.16
General Funds—				
Student Loan Funds (See page 47)	692,446.36			
Permanent Funds (See page 201)	30,653,723.87			
Amortization—Loan of 1941	2,084,039.73			
Capital Account	34,955,325.86	68,385,535.82		68,385,535.82
		$76,136,129.75	$44,670,136.19	$120,806,265.94
Loans—Due to other funds (See Contra)		1,269,540.20		1,269,540.20
		$77,405,669.95	$44,670,136.19	$122,075,806.14

DETAILED FUND BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1943

ASSETS		General Funds	Special Endowment Funds Principal	Special Endowment Funds Income	Gift Funds	Student Loan Funds	Invested in Plant	Total
Cash		$1,291,903.44	$166,399.21	$280,721.23	$73,779.64	$30,992.51		$1,843,796.03
Notes Receivable	$19,668.75							
Mortgages Receivable—Bard College	334,717.17							
	$354,385.92							
Accounts Receivable—								
United States Government Agencies	$1,105,282.48							
Sundry	202,266.02							
Students	59,547.77							
Arrears of Rent	124,905.41							
	$1,492,001.68							
Total Notes, Mortgage and Accounts	$1,846,387.60							
Less Reserves	193,285.05							
	$1,653,102.55	1,512,390.58	59,409.93	52,486.68	28,815.36			1,653,102.55
Inventories of Materials and Supplies		404,363.31		9,438.55	87.50			413,889.36
Loans to Students (Less Reserves: General Funds, $70,039.05; Student Loan Funds, $26,630.33)		264,769.79				136,289.16		401,058.95
Deferred Charges—Unexpired Insurance, Etc.		96,808.14	5,042.50	58,780.28				160,630.92
Advances Against Future Appropriations and Bequests		54,068.54						54,068.54
Advances to be Refunded				5,956.32	7,770.56			13,726.88
Investment of Deposits (See Contra)		9,800.00		34,948.28				44,748.28
Securities Owned—Book Values—								
Bonds	$3,348,002.91							
Stocks	11,729,767.70							
Bonds and Mortgages	11,889,096.46							
Guaranteed and Participation Certificates and Miscellaneous	332,166.01							
	$27,299,033.08	1,273,810.17	25,219,227.45	417,334.46	370,248.50	18,412.50		27,299,033.08
Rental Property—								
*Upper Estate Land at 1935 Assessed Valuation	$28,230,310.76							
*Lower Estate Land at 1935 Assessed Valuation, $2,394,000.00, Plus Subsequent Additions at Cost	2,409,186.38	30,639,497.14						30,639,497.14
Other Property Including Buildings on Lower Estate Land (Less Reserves for Depreciation—General Funds $206,422.67; Special Endowments $1,260,034.66)		2,322,793.67	16,405,673.05	1,000.00	17,782.32			18,747,249.04
University Land, Buildings and Equipment, at Cost Less Reserve for Depreciation							39,535,465.17	39,535,465.17
		$37,870,204.78	$41,855,752.14	$869,665.80	$498,483.88	$185,694.17	$39,535,465.17	$120,806,265.94
Loans—Due From Other Funds			184,654.86	561,314.18	400,528.17	123,042.99		1,269,540.20
		$37,870,204.78	$42,040,407.00	$1,421,979.98	$899,012.05	$308,737.16	$39,535,465.17	$122,075,806.14

**Upper Estate Land at 1942–1943 Assessed Valuation $29,835,926.32.*
**Lower Estate Land at 1942–1943 Assessed Valuation $2,460,500.00.*

LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUNDS		General Funds	Special Endowment Funds Principal	Special Endowment Funds Income	Gift Funds	Student Loan Funds	Invested in Plant	Total
Accounts Payable		$468,213.60	$17,281.56	$7,041.46				$492,536.62
Advances on Government Contracts, Less Amount Billed		2,088,990.22						2,088,990.22
Deposits—								
Students		19,836.01						19,836.01
Others (See Contra)		44,681.23	212.50	87,720.37	$17.50			132,631.60
Payment Received in Advance—								
Students' Fees		110,049.72						110,049.72
Prepaid Rents—Rental Properties		32.50		6,522.46				6,554.96
Interest Payable Accrued		28,739.25		116.67				28,855.92
Deferred Credits		20,551.54						20,551.54
Mortgages Payable—								
Loan of 1941	$3,775,960.27							
Rental Property, Less $46,275.00 Deposited for Retirement of Mortgage	804,689.87							
Note Payable—Secured by Mortgage	100,000.00							
	$4,680,650.14	3,775,960.27	904,689.87					4,680,650.14
Sundry Reserves—								
Estimated Costs and Expenses Relating to Termination of Government Contracts		792,606.64						792,606.64
Amortization of Debt		227,008.29						227,008.29
Requisitions Outstanding: Estimates		172,831.88						172,831.88
Contingencies		1,092.78	155.19	4,875.96	8,068.87			14,192.80
Unexpended Income of Special Endowments				1,315,703.06				1,315,703.06
Principal of Gifts					890,925.68			890,925.68
Principal of Special Endowments	$43,027,423.76							
Less Undistributed Losses	1,909,355.88		41,118,067.88					41,118,067.88
Student Loan Funds		692,446.36				$308,737.16		1,001,183.52
Plant Funds (Permanent)							$30,653,723.87	30,653,723.87
Amortization—Loan of 1941		2,084,039.73						2,084,039.73
*Capital		26,073,584.56					8,881,741.30	34,955,325.86
		$36,600,664.58	$42,040,407.00	$1,421,979.98	$899,012.05	$308,737.16	$39,535,465.17	$120,806,265.94
Loans—Due to Other Funds		1,269,540.20						1,269,540.20
		$37,870,204.78	$42,040,407.00	$1,421,979.98	$899,012.05	$308,737.16	$39,535,465.17	$122,075,806.14

*In preparing this Detailed Fund Balance Sheet, there has been subtracted from Capital account in General Funds a sufficient amount to balance the total invested in plant in excess of Permanent Plant Funds.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1943

Capital, June 30, 1942		$34,902,183.99
Add:		
Cancellation of Accrued Water Rents of Prior Years.	$38,350.50	
Unexpended Balance of Requisitions Outstanding at June 30, 1942	9,070.75	
Adjustment of Fees and Expenses Applicable to Prior Years (Net)	3,291.63	50,712.88
		$34,952,896.87
Add:		
Excess of Income over Expenses for the Year Ended June 30, 1943, After Providing for Amortization of Loan of 1941		2,428.99
		$34,955,325.86

New York, N.Y.
Boston, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
Syracuse, N.Y.
Buffalo, N.Y.
Kansas City, Mo.
San Francisco, Cal.

Scovell, Wellington & Company
Accountants and Auditors

New York, September 30, 1943

To the Board of Trustees,
Columbia University in the City of New York.

We have examined the balance sheets of Columbia University in the City of New York as at June 30, 1943, and the statements of income and expense and capital account for the fiscal year then ended, have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the University and, without making a detailed audit of the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the University and other supporting evidence by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate.

Securities are carried at cost less amortization of bond premiums, or market values at the dates of acquisition through gift. The University land, buildings and equipment are carried at cost, or assessed value at the dates of acquisition through gift. No depreciation has been provided except on equipment in the dining halls, and except for the transfer in 1943 of a portion of the reimbursement of indirect costs of government contracts as noted below.

The land holdings known as the Upper and Lower Estates are carried at 1935 City of New York assessed valuations plus subsequent additions at cost. In accordance with practices adopted in prior years, other rental properties of the University, including buildings on the Lower Estate, are carried on various bases, such as cost, cost plus carrying charges, assessed valuations or, in a few instances, appraised or nominal values. In providing for depreciation, the practice has not been consistent as between properties, and in general the provisions have not been adequate to amortize the costs of the properties over reasonable estimates of their useful lives.

For comparison with the budget there is included on the income and expense statement $ 398,493.48 for amortization of Loan of 1941, which, together with amounts provided in previous years, or a total of $ 2,084,039.73, will be restored to capital account when the Loan of 1941 is fully paid.

In the year ended June 30, 1943 the University transferred to the following reserve accounts the entire amount received and receivable for the year as reimbursement of indirect costs of government contracts, less certain costs and expenses chargeable directly thereto:

Reserves for Depreciation	$ 119,353.24
Reserve for Estimated Costs and Expenses Relating to Termination of Government Contracts	792,606.64
	$ 911,959.88

The corresponding total in the preceding fiscal year, $ 277,977.68, was included in the income statement as a deduction from total expenses.

All of the charges to government contracts, both the reimbursement of indirect costs noted above and the direct costs, are subject to change as a result of audit by the government and through renegotiation. There will undoubtedly be substantial costs and expenses incident to termination of government contracts, but we are unable to express an opinion as to what the total may be; neither can we determine what adjustments, if any, may result from government audit or renegotiation.

With the exceptions stated in the preceding paragraphs, the University has followed generally accepted accounting principles which have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year, except for the treatment of the reimbursement of the indirect costs of government contracts as above noted.

Subject to the explanations in the preceding paragraphs, in our opinion, the accompanying balance sheets and related statements of income and expense and capital account, present fairly the position of the University at June 30, 1943 and the results of its operations for the fiscal year then ended.

Sorrell Wellington Company

PAYMENTS BY ALLIED CORPORATIONS

(1) Salaries and Annuities Account Barnard College. Credited to the following Departments:		
General University Administration	$38,900.00	
Office of the Registrar	6,200.00	
Anthropology	5,500.00	
Botany	10,431.95	
Chemistry	23,100.00	
Economics	16,600.00	
English and Comparative Literature	51,000.00	
Fine Arts	12,300.00	
Geology	9,000.00	
Germanic Languages	16,000.00	
Greek and Latin	11,600.00	
History	17,450.00	
Mathematics	15,500.00	
Music	3,000.00	
Philosophy and Psychology	36,300.00	
Physical Education	28,300.00	
Physics	4,420.00	
Public Law	9,000.00	
Religion	1,800.00	
Romance Languages	40,800.00	
Sociology	6,750.00	
Zoology	29,600.00	
Library	3,600.00	
Business Administration	10,000.00	
Annuity Contributions	8,794.44	
Retiring Allowances	17,082.01	
		$433,028.40
(2) Salaries and Annuities Account Teachers College. Credited to the following Departments:		
General University Administration	15,450.00	
Education and Practical Arts	501,616.39	
Annuity Contributions	32,392.30	
Retiring Allowances	9,521.38	
		558,980.07
(3) Carnegie Foundation. Credited to the following:		
Retiring Allowances	115,528.51	
Widows' Allowances	39,380.17	
		154,908.68
(4) Presbyterian Hospital. Credited to the following:		
Laboratories	26,499.96	
Ophthalmology	60,326.98	
School of Nursing	48,347.86	
Annuity Contributions	1,491.78	
Scientific Research	67,628.93	
Radiology	300.00	
		204,595.51
(5) Bard College. Credited to the following:		
Salaries	47,667.45	
Annuity Contributions	2,410.78	
		50,078.23
(6) The New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Credited to the following:		
Salaries		67,952.30
(7) Babies Hospital. Credited to the following:		
Salaries		63,994.15
(8) Neurological Institute. Credited to the following:		
Salaries	60,787.96	
Annuity Contributions	1,474.92	
		62,262.88
		$1,595,800.22

ARREARS OF RENT, JUNE 30, 1943

RENTAL PROPERTIES

LOWER ESTATE

51 Barclay Street	$227.90	
53 Barclay Street	27.00	
65–7 Barclay Street	150.00	
69–73 Barclay Street	139.85	
83 Barclay Street	191.67	
239–43 Greenwich Street	131.77	
245–7 Greenwich Street	50.00	
253–9 Greenwich Street	980.60	
261–7 Greenwich Street	1,035.70	
68 Murray Street	197.40	
70 Murray Street	124.35	
72 Murray Street	105.25	
28–30 West Broadway	250.00	
40 West Broadway	60.00	
50 West Broadway	8.40	
52 West Broadway	687.50	
		$4.367.39

OTHER PROPERTIES

503–11 Broadway	123.01	
18 East 16th Street	864.19	
524–8 East 73rd Street	406.01	
115th Street and Amsterdam Avenue	1,246.14	
405–7 West 117th Street	19.50	
400 West 118 the Street	188.21	
		2,847.06

CARDOZO ESTATE

234 Rivington Street	244.77	
376 Sterling Place, Brooklyn	300.00	
224 East 7th Street	142.54	
		687.31

H. W. CARPENTIER ESTATE

90 Morningside Drive	695.25	
		695.25

DELAFIELD PROPERTY

171 East 107th Street	75.00	
		75.00

ENO ESTATE

1556–60 Broadway	65,835.64	
1680 Broadway	22,410.61	
1910 Broadway	150.00	
27 Coenties Slip	18.45	
36 Front Street	141.35	
136 MacDougal Street	54.50	
140 MacDougal Street	100.00	
5–7 Mercer Street	200.00	
40 Washington Square South	360.15	
50 Washington Square South	3,706.46	
19 South William Street	215.00	
456 West Broadway	20.00	
474–8 West Broadway	425.00	
13–15 West 60th Street	225.50	
44 West 64th Street	198.00	
46 West 64th Street	517.00	
423–31 West 120th Street	770.30	
		95,347.96

KNAPP ESTATE		
500 West 57th Street	$3,540.36	
		$3,540.36
PHOENIX ESTATE		
92 First Avenue	17.00	
94 First Avenue	31.00	
411 East 5th Street	36.66	
		84.66
POOL ACCOUNT		
21 Claremont Avenue	366.50	
29–35 Claremont Avenue	323.38	
39–41 Claremont Avenue	153.00	
70 Haven Avenue	468.25	
70 Morningside Drive and 400 West 118th Street	2,366.40	
460–64 Riverside Drive	1,487.01	
403 West 115th Street	1,684.86	
404 West 116th Street	883.91	
424–30 West 116th Street	536.33	
430 West 118th Street	2,057.06	
		10,326.70
RANDOLPH ESTATE		
558 East 158th Street	64.50	
		64.50
SCHIEFFELIN ESTATE		
624 Wythe Avenue	166.00	
		166.00
SPECIAL FUNDS—UNALLOCATED		
25 Claremont Avenue	338.35	
636 Eighth Avenue	1,001.25	
812 Eighth Avenue	1,083.64	
106–8 Fulton Street	1,097.83	
306 Lexington Avenue	303.00	
450 Riverside Drive	1,003.49	
136–40 West 23rd Street	417.50	
15–19 East 30th Street	216.00	
25–27 West 30th Street	100.00	
335 West 35th Street	975.66	
40–2 West 37th Street	116.00	
530–32 West 47th Street	50.50	
		6,703.22
		$124,905.41

RESIDENCE HALLS			
Income		$246,281.46	
Expense		210,956.77	
Net Income (See Page 5)			$35,324.69
DINING HALLS			
Income		$189,996.10	
Expense		182,262.11	
Net Income (See Page 5)			7,733.99
ATHLETICS			
INCOME			
General Athletics—			
Receipts	$16,687.68		
From University Appropriation	62,759.01		
		$79,446.69	
Football—Receipts		179,508.21	
		$258.954.90	
EXPENSE			
General Athletics	$79,446.69		
Football	190,754.06		
		$270,200.75	
SUMMARY			
Deficit From General Athletics		$62,759.01	
Deficit From Football		11,245.85	
Total Deficit from Athletics		$74,004.86	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
FOR GENERAL PURPOSES							
Altschul (Benjamin)			$105.39	$105.39	$105.39		
Alumni War Bonus			1,307.15	1,307.15	1,307.15		
Burgess (John W.)			3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00		
Carpentier (H. W.)			88,801.08	88,801.08	88,801.08		
Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories Fund		$6,800.59	2,295.02	9,095.61			$9,095.61
Class of 1897			352.40	352.40	352.40		
Class of 1902			620.50	620.50	620.50		
Class of 1912 College, Engineering and Architecture			134.39	134.39	134.39		
Class of 1917 College, Engineering and Journalism			242.78	242.78	166.25		76.53
Columbia University Permanent Alumni			4,626.29	4,626.29	4,626.29		
Eno (Amos F.)			263,114.50	263,114.50	263,114.50		
Fire Insurance			1,825.00	1,825.00	1,825.00		
Gregory (Henry Elsworth)			2,561.59	2,561.59	2,561.59		
Kennedy (John Stewart)			42,616.43	42,616.43	42,616.43		
Killough (Walter H. D.) for Economics			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Killough (Walter H. D.) for English Literature			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Krumb (Henry)		871.56	2,977.26	3,848.82	1,125.00		2,723.82
Pell (Mary B.)			25,576.88	25,576.88	25,576.88		
Reussner (Ella)			1,987.63	1,987.63	1,987.63		
Van Cortlandt (Robert B.)			29,866.47	29,866.47	29,866.47		
Year End Club			86.36	86.36	86.36		
FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES							
Adams (Ernest Kempton)		3,974.46	3,822.64	7,797.10	1,841.26		5,955.84
Aldrich (James Herman)			182.50	182.50	182.50		

Aldridge (Walter H.)		1,628.75	720.00	2,348.75	760.00		1,588.75
Alumni News Endowment		.75	.39	1.14			1.14
Alumni Scholarship		134.60	118.66	253.26	120.00		133.26
Anonymous for Church and Choral Music			3,686.50	3,686.50	3,686.50		
Anonymous for the Department of Metallurgy	2,547.22		3,650.00	1,102.78	5,000.00	3,897.22	
Anonymous for Department of Physics		14,202.28	13,393.88	27,596.16	9,000.00		18,596.16
Anonymous for School of Business		2.02	269.92	271.94			271.94
Anonymous for Student Aid			4,251.25	4,251.25	4,251.25		
Art Professorship			3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00		
Avery Architectural			1,825.00	1,825.00	1,556.32		268.68
Baier (Victor)			766.50	766.50	766.50		
Bangs (Francis Sedgwick)		353.50	219.00	572.50	255.00		317.50
Barker (Clarence) Musical			1,058.50	1,058.50	1,058.50		
Barker (Mary Perin)			554.97	554.97	(1) 554.97		
Barlow Medals		644.26	80.30	724.56			724.56
Barnard Fellowship		3,841.31	365.00	4,206.31			4,206.31
Barnard Library		487.50	2,768.52	3,256.02	(2) 2,594.71		661.31
Barnard (Margaret)			593.12	593.12	(3) 593.12		
Barstow (Frederic D.)		102.66	2,037.64	2,140.30	1,841.53		298.77
Barstow (W. S.)		777.77	5,243.89	6,021.66	6,093.43	71.77	
Bearns (Joseph H.)		722.63	788.01	1,510.64	1,150.00		360.64
Beck Prize		.03	292.00	292.03	292.00		.03
Beck Scholarship		3.00	73.00	76.00	73.00		3.00
Beekman (Gerard)			365.00	365.00	365.00		
Beer (Julius)		3,087.05	422.66	3,509.71			3,509.71
Bennett Prize		410.38	36.50	446.88			446.88
Bergh (Henry)		3,202.23	3,650.00	6,852.23	3,100.00		3,752.23
Bertuch (Frederick)		948.76	3,280.44	4,229.20	3,400.00		829.20
Bjorkwall (Charles H.) Prize			57.30	57.30	57.30		
Blumenthal Endowment		4,714.25	5,689.06	10,403.31	6,234.81		4,168.50
Boring Fellowship		737.91	226.30	964.21			964.21
Bouvier (W. Sergeant) Cup		15.67	36.50	52.17			52.17
Brainard (Edward Sutliff) Memorial			43.80	43.80	43.80		
Breevort—Eickemeyer Fellowship			24.33	24.33			24.33

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Bridgham (Samuel Willard)		$1,862.00	$930.75	$2,792.75	$930.75		$1,862.00
Britton (Nathaniel Lord and Elizabeth Gertrude)		1,472.50	877.04	2,349.54			2,349.54
Bronner (Harry) Scholarship		26.65	266.08	292.73			292.73
Bunner		885.89	73.00	958.89			958.89
Burgess (Annie P.) Scholarship			182.50	182.50	182.50		
Burgess (Daniel M.) Scholarship			182.50	182.50	182.50		
Burglary and Theft Insurance			5.35	5.35	(21) 5.35		
Business Alumni Scholarship		42.31	76.28	118.59	57.81		60.78
Butler (Nicholas Murray) Medal		1,239.58	109.50	1,349.08			1,349.08
Butler (Richard)			219.00	219.00	219.00		
Butler (Susanna Edwards Schuyler)		.50	100.11	100.61	100.61		
Cabot (Maria Moors)		5,987.30	8,292.00	14,279.30	5,415.68		8,863.62
Caldwell (Eugene Wilson)		355.85		355.85			355.85
Campbell Scholarship			219.00	219.00	219.00		
Campbell (William)		948.45	8,325.07	9,273.52	6,357.60		2,915.92
Cardozo (Benjamin N.)		21,288.40	11,592.67	32,881.07			32,881.07
Carnegie (Andrew)	$.80		2,737.50	2,736.70	2,736.70		
Carnegie Corporation Professorship	100.00		5,475.00	5,375.00	5,375.00		
Carnegie Corporation		2,984.17	547.50	3,531.67			3,531.67
Carpentier (Edward R.)			9,125.00	9,125.00	9,125.00		
Carpentier (James S.)		191.67	10,986.40	11,178.07	12,000.00	$821.93	
Casa Italiana Endowment			306.82	306.82	306.25		.57
Castner (Hamilton Young)			10,402.50	10,402.50	9,332.50		1,070.00
Center Fund			6,570.00	6,570.00	6,570.00		
Chamberlain (Joseph P.)		3,765.05	5,540.43	9,305.48	6,000.00		3,305.48
Chamberlain (Lydia C.)		3,203.27	26,500.00	29,703.27	(4) 10,972.60		18,730.67
Chandler (Charles Frederick)		1,036.65	273.75	1,310.40	306.59		1,003.81
Chanler Prize		97.30	40.15	137.45			137.45

Chapel Furnishing	.....	218.05	13.91	231.96	.....	.....	231.96
Chapel Music	.....	.....	38.32	38.32	38.32	.....	.....
Class of 1848 Scholarship	.....	.....	365.00	365.00	365.00	.....	.....
Class of 1869	.....	85.60	3.65	89.25	.....	.....	89.25
Class of 1881 Arts and Mines	.....	447.22	73.00	520.22	.....	.....	520.22
Class of 1884	.....	.....	146.00	146.00	146.00	.....	.....
Class of 1885 Mines	.....	3.13	515.56	518.69	517.12	.....	1.57
Class of 1886	.....	.....	84.32	84.32	.....	.....	84.32
Class of 1887 Mines	.....	60.50	292.00	352.50	352.50	.....	.....
Class of 1888 Arts and Mines	.....	193.20	14.60	207.80	.....	.....	207.80
Class of 1888 College and Engineering	.....	266.50	91.98	358.48	.....	.....	358.48
Class of 1889 Medal	.....	33.70	18.25	51.95	.....	.....	51.95
Class of 1892 Arts and Mines	.....	.....	558.45	558.45	558.45	.....	.....
Class of 1893 Memorial	.....	.....	37.97	37.97	37.97	.....	.....
Class of 1896 Arts and Mines	.....	76.65	660.65	737.30	660.65	.....	76.65
Class of 1898	.....	.....	232.01	232.01	180.00	.....	52.01
Class of 1899 College and Engineering	.....	25.19	9.12	34.31	.....	.....	34.31
Class of 1900 College and Engineering	.....	29.30	18.25	47.55	.....	.....	47.55
Class of 1901 College and Mines	.....	18.12	43.80	61.92	43.67	.....	18.25
Class of 1901 Decennial	.....	.....	51.10	51.10	.....	.....	51.10
Class of 1903	.....	.....	.28	.28	.....	.....	.28
Class of 1904	.....	25.81	662.84	688.65	501.15	.....	187.50
Class of 1905	.....	182.80	131.40	314.20	51.40	.....	262.80
Class of 1907 College and Engineering	.....	65.49	311.05	376.54	260.00	.....	116.54
Class of 1909	.....	553.78	36.50	590.28	.....	.....	590.28
Class of 1911	.....	.....	164.25	164.25	164.25	.....	.....
Class of 1912 Law	.....	65.93	54.75	120.68	109.50	.....	11.18
Class of 1913 Scholarship	200.00	.....	602.87	402.87	200.00	.....	202.87
Class of 1914 College and Engineering	.....	.....	325.58	325.58	325.58	.....	.....
Class of 1916 College and Engineering	.....	.75	200.75	201.50	200.00	.....	1.50
Class of 1916 Law Scholarship	.....	117.10	47.03	164.13	.....	.....	164.13
Class of 1917 College and Journalism	.....	1.09	165.89	166.98	.....	.....	166.98
Class of 1917 Engineering	.....	.45	.11	.56	.....	.....	.56
Class of 1920	.....	.....	164.25	164.25	164.25	.....	.....

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Class of 1921 Scholarship			$100.00	$100.00	$100.00		
Class of 1922		$124.35	33.40	157.75			$157.75
Class of 1924		42.28	14.93	57.21	(5) 57.21		
Class of 1926		67.81	15.95	83.76			83.76
Class of 1927			43.86	43.86	(6) 43.86		
Class of 1927 Library Endowment		28.03	6.17	34.20			34.20
Class of 1929			13.65	13.65			13.65
Class of 1930			25.73	25.73			25.73
Class of 1931		55.00	55.00	110.00			110.00
Class of 1932		28.30	5.16	33.46			33.46
Class of 1935		4.02	2.01	6.03			6.03
Cole			35.69	35.69			35.69
Collins (Perry McDonough)		407.52	20,659.00	21,066.52	19,980.77		1,085.75
Columbia Alumni in Memoriam		24.18	48.36	72.54	48.36		24.18
Columbia Alumni in Perpetuity		73.00	146.00	219.00	146.00		73.00
Columbia Hudson Fulton Prize		387.73	36.50	424.23			424.23
Columbia Scholastic Press Association		157.50	305.52	463.02	300.00		163.02
Columbiana Endowment		119.73	1,166.61	1,286.34	1,213.41		72.93
Columbia University Football Association			366.38	366.38	366.38		
Convers (E. B.)		173.43	3.65	177.08			177.08
Cotheal (Alexander I.)		410.21	621.41	1,031.62	442.62		589.00
Cowles (Justus A. B.)		.01	91.25	91.26	91.26		
Crosby (William O.)		57.84	62.05	119.89	79.25		40.64
Currier (Nathaniel)			1,825.00	1,825.00	13.25		1,811.75
Curtis (Carlton C.)		23,944.08	2,210.82	26,154.90	2,211.45		23,943.45
Curtis Fellowship		5,647.72	365.00	6,012.72			6,012.72
Curtis (George William)		248.99	47.45	296.44	65.00		231.44
Cutting (W. Bayard)		4,107.71	5,840.00	9,947.71	3,000.00		6,947.71

Cutting (W. Bayard, Jr.)			693.91	693.91	(7) 693.91		
Da Costa Professorship			3,160.90	3,160.90	3,160.90		
Darling (Edward A.)		186.22	39.05	225.27	53.50		171.77
Davis (Edwin F.)		183.10	333.97	517.07	475.10		41.97
Dean Lung Professorship		6,217.00	9,125.00	15,342.00	10,092.00		5,250.00
Deutscher Verein Prize		415.94	36.50	452.44	50.00		402.44
Deutsches Haus			652.36	652.36	652.36		
DeWitt (George G.)			562.10	562.10	562.10		
Dibblee (Ezra Reed and Frances M.)		789.09	450.41	1,239.50	525.00		714.50
Ditson (Alice M.)		12,124.34	18,023.38	30,147.72	12,787.20		17,360.52
Ditson (Charles H.)			3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00		
Donaldson (Mrs. John Wilcox)		23.01	91.25	114.26	114.26		
Drisler Classical		2,565.29	425.27	2,990.56	24.55		2,966.01
Dunning (William A.)		3,450.25	1,587.75	5,038.00	2,696.20		2,341.80
Dwight		357.47	53.29	410.76			410.76
Dyckman		731.75	419.75	1,151.50	190.71		960.79
Earle Prize		196.69	48.36	245.05	75.25		169.80
Eaton Professorship			3,650.00	3,650.00			3,650.00
Edson (Herman Aldrich)			182.50	182.50	182.50		
Eimer (August O.) Medal		335.40	36.50	371.90			371.90
Einstein		3,486.20	182.50	3,668.70			3,668 70
Ellis (George Adams) Scholarship		525.36	292.00	817.36	360.00		457.36
Ellis (George W.)		1,850.69	2,737.50	4,588.19	3,200.00		1,388.19
Elsberg (Albert Marion)		51.09	93.65	144.74	50.00		94.74
Emmons (Samuel Franklin)		704.90	611.38	1,316.28			1,316.28
Evans Fellowship		2,140.00	1,095.00	3,235.00	1,500.00		1,735.00
Evans (Henry) Scholarship		365.00	730.00	1,095.00	730.00		365.00
Faculty House Maintenance			547.60	547.60	547.60		
Ferguson (David W. and Ellen A.)		688.59	365.00	1,053.59	500.00		553.59
Field (Otis W.)			109.50	109.50	109.50		
Fine Arts Endowment			21,910.09	21,910.09	(8) 21,910.09		
Fox (Richard H.) Prize			20.48	20.48	20.48		
Friends of the Library		161.04	27.75	188.79			188.79
Garibaldi (Guiseppe)		128.61	365.00	493.61	450.00		43.61

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Garth Memorial		$1,393.07	$602.25	$1,995.32			$1,995.32
Gebhard Professorship			730.00	730.00	$730.00		
Geological Society of America		71.33	485.30	556.63	400.48		156.15
German Lecture		348.64	45.63	394.27	59.37		334.90
Gibson (William Henry)			365.00	365.00	365.00		
Gifford (Ralph Waldo)		18.62	4.75	23.37			23.37
Gilder (Richard Watson)		1,247.64	1,843.25	3,090.89	1,843.25		1,247.64
Gladney (Frank Y.)		64.21	178.85	243.06	185.35		57.71
Goldschmidt (Samuel Anthony)		2,190.00	1,095.00	3,285.00			3,285.00
Gottheil (Gustav)			672.51	672.51	672.51		
Gottsberger (Cornelius Heeney)		2,880.16	346.75	3,226.91			3,226.91
Gould (Edwin J.)			255.21	255.21	255.21		
Green Prize			36.50	36.50	36.50		
Hall (George Henry)			529.25	529.25	529.25		
Hamilton (John Church)			36.50	36.50			36.50
Hand (Ellen King)		108.48	182.50	290.98	91.75		199.23
Harriman (Reverend Orlando)			4,343.50	4,343.50	4,343.50		
Harris (Ellen C.)		273.77	6,083.35	6,357.12	5,616.20		740.92
Harrison (James Renwick) Scholarship		468.49	365.00	833.49			833.49
Haughton (Percy D.)		15.07	241.43	256.50	256.50		
Hawkes (Dean Herbert E.) Memorial			.20	.20			.20
Hepburn (A. Barton) Endowment		1,095.95	33,215.00	34,310.95	30,061.76		4,249.19
Hepburn (A. Barton) Professorship			5,475.00	5,475.00	5,475.00		
Hervey (William Addison)		638.23	131.77	770.00			770.00
Horn (James T.) Scholarship, College			456.25	456.25	456.25		
Horn (James T.) Scholarship, Engineering		380.43	273.75	654.18	275.00		379.18
How (Hall J.)		2,404.47	1,782.63	4,187.10	1,287.21		2,899.89
Howard (Bronson) Library			340.11	340.11	12.00		328.11

Huber (Frederick Jr.) Scholarship			182.50	182.50	91.75		90.75
Illig Medal		270.98	83.95	354.93			354.93
Indo-Iranian			547.50	547.50	547.50		
Instituto Hispanica Endowment		1,326.10	204.87	1,530.97	(9) 1,326.10		204.87
Instituto Hispanica Permanent		52.07	3.84	55.91			55.91
Intercollegiate Chess League			14.45	14.45	14.45		
Italian Societies Endowment			164.94	164.94	(10) 164.94		
Jackson (A. V. Williams) Fellowship		1,477.85	364.98	1,842.83			1,842.83
James (D. Willis)			3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00		
Jefferson Statue Maintenance		1,479.30	65.70	1,545.00			1,545.00
Johnston (Edward W. S.)		94.85	73.00	167.85	56.74		111.11
Jones (Adam Leroy) Memorial Prize		120.45	40.15	160.60	40.15		120.45
Jouet (Cavalier Hargrave) Scholarship		73.50	182.50	256.00	182.50		73.50
Kellett (Euretta J.)		28,468.25	7,746.94	36,215.19			36,215.19
Kemp (James F.)			730.00	730.00			730.00
Kemp (James Furman) Memorial		7,805.63	1,523.10	9,328.73			9,328.73
Kendall (Edward Hale)		3,388.28	1,261.43	4,649.71	555.00		4,094.71
Killough (James H.) Scholarship		2,303.67	1,490.78	3,794.45	(11) 1,517.01		2,277.44
Killough (Walter H. D.) for International Peace		1,294.63	1,750.84	3,045.47	1,025.00		2,020.47
Killough (Walter H. D.) for Scientific Research		9,864.47	875.42	10,739.89			10,739.89
Kunz (George F.)		78.29	54.75	133.04	42.14		90.90
Lahey Scholarship		.50	182.50	183.00	183.00		
Lasher (John K.)			36.50	36.50	36.50		
Law Library		1,946.20	263.41	2,209.61	9.31		2,200.30
Law Scholarship		8.02	3.83	11.85			11.85
Legislative Drafting Research		11,705.46	5,933.73	17,639.19	1,960.52		15,678.67
Libbey (Jonas M.)			7,911.89	7,911.89	7,911.89		
Lodge (Stanwood Cockey)			3,471.68	3,471.68	3,471.68		
Loeb (James)		758.35	188.90	947.25	215.60		731.65
Loubat		3,610.48	438.00	4,048.48	1,850.00		2,198.48
Loubat Professorship			3,650.00	3,650.00	1,083.32		2,566.68
Lydig Fellowship		2,286.66	1,460.00	3,746.66	1,700.00		2,046.66
MacMahon (Katherine)			219.00	219.00	219.00		
Maison Francaise			182.50	182.50	182.50		
Manners (Edwin)			109.50	109.50			109.50

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Marling (Alfred E.) Scholarship			$182.50	$182.50	$182.50		
Mason (William)			365.00	365.00	365.00		
Mathews Lectureship		$3,634.72	1,825.00	5,459.72	1,500.00		$3,959.72
Matthews (James Brander)		4,945.30	2,741.69	7,686.99	2,666.95		5,020.04
Mayer (Ralph Edward)			492.11	492.11	(22) 492.11		
McClymonds Scholarship		.90	1,001.93	1,002.83	500.48		502.35
McKim Fellowship		6,429.68	912.50	7,342.18			7,342.18
Mead (William Rutherford)	$13.66		3,610.57	3,596.91	3,374.32		222.59
Megrue (Roi Cooper)			365.00	365.00	(12) 365.00		
Megrue (Roi Cooper Scholarship)			255.50	255.50			255.50
Megrue (Stella Cooper) Scholarship		.25	255.50	255.75			255.75
Megrue (Stella Cooper) for Basketball			36.50	36.50	36.50		
Member of Class of 1885		154.06	38.33	192.39			192.39
Mergentime (James Henry)			58.40	58.40	58.40		
Michaelis (Dr. Alfred Moritz) Prize			36.50	36.50	36.50		
Miller (Nathan J.)		774.37	9,782.00	10,556.37	9,277.84		1,278.53
Mitchel (John Purroy) Memorial		522.68	2,323.91	2,846.59	2,044.02		802.57
Mitchell (William)			365.00	365.00	365.00		
Moffat Scholarship			73.00	73.00	73.00		
Montgomery (Robert H.) Prize			73.37	73.37	73.37		
Morris (Augustus Newbold)		2,377.00	456.25	2,833.25			2,833.25
Morrow (Dwight W.)			1,825.00	1,825.00	1,825.00		
Mosenthal Fellowship		1,504.89	273.75	1,778.64	547.50		1,231.14
Muir (Downie D.)		19.25	1,624.25	1,643.50	1,317.00		326.50
Murray (George W.)		3,247.45	912.50	4,159.95	211.19		3,948.76
Murtha (Thomas F.) Scholarship			182.50	182.50	182.50		
Newberry (John S.) Scholarship		51.81	182.50	234.31	234.31		
Niven (Robert Johnston)		1,791.67	7,300.00	9,091.67	5,500.00		3,591.67

Ochs (Adolph S.)		859.22	912.50	1,771.72	1,506.76		264.96
Ordronaux (John)			111.33	111.33			111.33
Parker			1,460.00	1,460.00	(13) 1,460.00		
Paterno Library Endowment		968.36	1,095.00	2,063.36	78.75		1,984.61
Peele (Robert)			109.20	109.20	(23) 109.20		
Perkins (Edward H., Jr.) Scholarship			547.50	547.50	346.87		200.63
Perkins Fellowship		501.98	208.05	710.03			710.03
Peters (William Richmond, Jr.)		850.91	2,427.25	3,278.16	1,405.31		1,872.85
Phillips (Harriet S.) for Barnard College			4,702.03	4,702.03	4,702.03		
Phillips (Harriet S.) for School of Journalism			730.00	730.00	730.00		
Phillipson (Brainerd F.) Scholarship		1.78	456.76	458.54	458.53		.01
Philolexian Centennial Washington Prize		537.62	36.50	574.12	75.00		499.12
Philolexian Prize		6.05	54.75	60.80	60.80		
Phoenix		28,201.19	31,384.81	59,586.00	14,313.63		45,272.37
Plummer (Mary Wright) Scholarship			274.71	274.71	274.71		
Porter			1,125.79	1,125.79	(14) 1,125.79		
Prentice			182.50	182.50	182.50		
President's House Furnishing and Equipment	364.32		1,062.77	698.45			698.45
Proudfit (Alexander Moncrief)		45.00	547.50	592.50			592.50
Psychology			3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00		
Pulitzer (Joseph) for School of Journalism		221.50	47,461.58	47,683.08	46,932.74		750.34
Pulitzer Prize		8,316.86	20,075.00	28,391.86	20,448.87		7,942.99
Pulitzer Scholarship		2,697.98	11,315.00	14,012.98	11,417.16		2,595.82
Raymond for Religious and Social Work		187.62	249.56	437.18	300.00		137.18
Raymond for University Medical Office			499.11	499.11	499.11		
Reckford (Louis J.)		257.09	91.25	348.34	39.38		308.96
Reisinger (Hugo)			182.50	182.50	2.40		180.10
Rhodes (F. B. F.)			125.30	125.30	(15) 125.30		
Ritchie (Peter C., Jr.)		3.27	161.92	165.19	165.18		.01
Rogers (Howard Malcolm)			197.10	197.10	103.55		93.55
Rolker (Charles M., Jr.)			36.50	36.50	36.50		
Romaine (Benjamin F.)		22.68	2.19	24.87			24.87
Ross (George)		545.15	2,610.59	3,155.74	1,114.53		2,041.21
Sackett (Henry W.)			438.00	438.00	438.00		

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Sandham (Anna M.)			$365.00	$365.00	$365.00		
Saunders (Alexander)			438.00	438.00	438.00		
Saunders (Leslie M.) Endowment			219.00	219.00	219.00		
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Endowment			6,796.41	6,796.41	6,796.41		
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Fellowship		$3,730.53	456.25	4,186.78			$4,186.78
Schermerhorn Scholarship			182.50	182.50	182.50		
Schermerhorn (William C.)		1,817.16	18,250.00	20,067.16	17,955.68		2,111.48
Schieffelin (Lucy Stella) for Musical Education		760.98	99.17	860.15	800.00		60.15
Schiff Fellowship		2,426.87	657.00	3,083.87			3,083.87
Schiff (Jacob H.) Endowment			3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00		
Scholarship Endowment			9.65	9.65	9.65		
Schurz (Carl) Fellowship		1,353.77	365.00	1,718.77	1,200.00		518.77
Schurz (Carl) Library		592.42	390.55	982.97	5.80		977.17
Scranton		572.51	435.45	1,007.96	491.70		516.26
Seager (Schuyler Fiske) No. 1	$3.57		971.66	968.09	923.00		45.09
Seager (Schuyler Fiske) No. 2		8,607.51	2,850.72	11,458.23	225.00		11,233.23
Seidl		464.00	438.00	902.00			902.00
Shaver (Mary M.) Scholarship			6.16	6.16			6.16
Shepherd Foundation		25,501.02	11,722.66	37,223.68	10,125.00		27,098.68
Shoemaker (William Brock)		3.45	365.00	368.45	(16) 309.33		59.12
Smyth (David W.)			730.00	730.00	730.00		
Social and Political Ethics Professorship		267.47	1,380.29	1,647.76	1,380.29		267.47
Stokes (Caroline Phelps)		90.00	730.00	820.00	730.00		90.00
Stross (Ludwig) Scholarship			36.50	36.50			36.50
Stuart Scholarship			219.00	219.00	169.00		50.00
Studies in History, Economics and Public Law	84.00		248.30	164.30	248.30	$84.00	
Thompson (William B.)		9,934.08	3,711.96	13,646.04	495.54		13,150.50
Todd (Henry Alfred) Prize		548.84	304.53	853.37	300.00		553.37

Toppan Prize		277.35	153.30	430.65	210.00		220.65
Townsend (Grace C.) Scholarship		71.08	182.50	253.58	182.50		71.08
Tremaine		3,770.82	17,552.98	21,323.80	9,020.27		12,303.53
Trowbridge Fellowship		665.64	492.75	1,158.39			1,158.39
Turner (Charles W.)		60.00	225.64	285.64	262.72		22.92
Tyndall Fellowship		4,785.89	419.75	5,205.64			5,205.64
University Publication		213.11	14.67	227.78			227.78
Van Am Prize		323.19	237.25	560.44	150.00		410.44
Van Amringe Mathematical		69.74	186.15	255.89	200.00		55.89
Van Amringe Memorial		280.29	18.25	298.54			298.54
Van Buren Mathematical			200.75	200.75	200.75		
Vanderpoel		1,508.33	912.50	2,420.83	760.00		1,660.83
Van Rensselaer (Mariana Griswold)		21.40	36.50	57.90	50.00		7.90
Van Sinderen (Howard)			365.00	365.00	365.00		
Van Valkenburgh		100.55	25.76	126.31			126.31
Vernon (Susan Huntington)			17.42	17.42	17.42		
Von Schrenk (Arnold)			28.29	28.29			28.29
Waring			3,650.00	3,650.00			3,650.00
Watson		2,015.47	562.53	2,578.00			2,578.00
Wendell Medal		30.45	27.33	57.78			57.78
Wheeler (H. A.) Scholarship			219.00	219.00	219.00		
Wheeler (John Visscher) Scholarship			438.00	438.00	438.00		
Willis (Henry Parker) Fellowship			167.32	167.32	(17) 167.32		
Wilson (Edmund B.)		942.93	365.00	1,307.93	196.58		1,111.35
Wolffram (Adeline)		102.20	109.50	211.70			211.70
Wolffram (Charles Berthold)		406.96	182.50	589.46	84.78		504.68
Woodberry Prize		58.40	58.40	116.80	116.80		
Woodbridge		980.01	772.78	1,752.79	1,300.00		452.79
Wright (Henry) Memorial		21.45	27.68	49.13	29.88		19.25
Special Investments Account Unassigned Income		412,479.09	80,930.17	493,409.26	5,300.50		488,108.76
MEDICAL SCHOOL							
Anonymous for Cancer Research		730.00	365.00	1,095.00			1,095.00

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Anonymous for Department of Medicine		$675.00	$7,300.00	$7,975.00	$5,450.00		$2,525.00
Anonymous for Scholarships in the College of P. & S.		1,352.98	1,825.00	3,177.98	2,050.00		1,127.98
Beekman (Gerard) Fellowship		640.85	781.71	1,422.56			1,422.56
Blumenthal (George, Jr.)		1,518.24	1,121.61	2,639.85	(18) 1,477.46		1,162.39
Bondy (Emil C.)		2,250.02	3,650.00	5,900.02	3,600.00		2,300.02
Borne (John E.)		2,937.12	9,224.66	12,161.78	9,500.00		2,661.78
Bull (William T.)		1,168.62	1,177.13	2,345.75	1,300.00		1,045.75
Carnegie Corporation for Graduate Medical Instruction and Research		50.00	1,825.00	1,875.00	1,875.00		
Carpenter (Clarence)		1,460.00	730.00	2,190.00			2,190.00
Carpentier (R. S.)			3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00		
Carter (Herbert S.)		7,121.65	693.50	7,815.15			7,815.15
Cartwright Lectureship			407.79	407.79	(19) 407.79		
Clark Scholarship		233.27	556.63	789.90	625.00		164.90
Class of 1899 Scholarship		572.48	182.50	754.98			754.98
Class of 1912		2,359.63	281.46	2,641.09	383.66		2,257.43
Class of 1928		17.73	6.64	24.37			24.37
Class of 1933		13.53	2.45	15.98			15.98
Cock (Thomas F., M. D.)		533.82	41.06	574.88			574.88
Crocker (George)		92,633.08	54,214.92	146,848.00	46,324.71		100,523.29
Delafield Professorship		4,468.74	7,610.18	12,078.92	8,500.00		3,578.92
De Lamar (Joseph R.)	$5,066.48		198,866.82	193,800.34	173,071.58		20,728.76
Dennett (Horace)		7,379.02	6,343.70	13,722.72	7,820.26		5,902.46
Dental Columbian Scholarship		6.34	6.22	12.56			12.56
Devendorf (David M.)		72.00	237.25	309.25	283.00		26.25
Doughty (Francis, M. D.)		186.91	365.00	551.91	346.40		205.51
Draper Library		7.41	73.00	80.41	30.20		50.21
Du Bois (Dr. Abram)			657.00	657.00	657.00		

Eichner (Joseph Herman & Hannah) Research		313.02	313.02	626.04			626.04
Eichner (Joseph Herman & Hannah) Scholarship		245.17	469.53	714.70	462.59		252.11
Ewell (Ella Marie) Medal		85.92	36.50	122.42			122.42
Faulkner (Edward Daniels)		73.91	36.50	110.41			110.41
George & Charlie Scholarship		63.89	259.96	323.85	255.00		68.85
Gies (William J.)		377.40	1,176.23	1,553.63	(20) 1,553.63		
Griffiths (William E.)		1,774.55	1,065.28	2,839.83	420.00		2,419.83
Grosvenor (Robert) Memorial		43.32	91.25	134.57	34.89		99.68
Harkness Funds		6,225.00	101,082.42	107,307.42	94,426.39		12,881.03
Harkness (Edward S.) for Surgery	875.00		21,900.00	21,025.00	17,187.50		3,837.50
Harsen Scholarship		461.88	1,146.10	1,607.98	1,393.32		214.66
Hartley (Frank)		269.00	219.00	488.00	239.76		248.24
Hays (Walter) Memorial			36.50	36.50	36.50		
Hemingway Scholarship			1,432.58	1,432.58	2,378.48	945.90	
Holt (L. Emmett)		2,286.00	894.25	3,180.25	600.00		2,580.25
Huber (Francis) Scholarship		140.00	182.50	322.50	225.00		97.50
Huber (Joseph & Christina)		16.77	182.50	199.27	88.61		110.66
Huber (Viola B.) Scholarship		182.50	182.50	365.00	166.67		198.33
Jacobi (Abraham) Library		130.31	183.41	313.72	44.04		269.68
Jacobi (Abraham) Scholarship		510.00	730.00	1,240.00	799.99		440.01
James (Walter Belknap)		.04	1,825.00	1,825.04	912.52		912.52
Janeway (E. G.)		244.61	976.38	1,220.99	1,202.38		18.61
Janeway Prize			36.50	36.50	36.50		
Knapp Memorial		44,743.75	23,078.32	67,822.07	12,287.04		55,535.03
Koplik		3,326.25	547.50	3,873.75			3,873.75
Lee		1,700.16	1,095.00	2,795.16			2,795.16
Markoe (Francis Hartman)		183.33	365.00	548.33	365.00		183.33
McAneny (Marjorie)		124.84	182.50	307.34	212.50		94.84
Medical School Equipment Fund		1,333.73	800.41	2,134.14			2,134.14
Meierhof (Dr. Harold Lee)			36.50	36.50	36.50		
Miller (Guy B.)			365.00	365.00	365.00		
Openhym		13,496.34	3,271.33	16,767.67			16,767.67
Ottmann (Madeleine L.)		197.93	1,825.00	2,022.93	1,428.00		594.93
Pierre (Charles and Lillian)		293.90	365.00	658.90	10.00		648.90

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Proudfit (Maria McLean)		$1,085.52	$547.50	$1,633.02			$1,633.02
Robinson (Meyer B.)			18.25	18.25	$18.25		
School of Dental and Oral Surgery Endowment	$6.76		2,773.83	2,767.07	2,902.57	$135.50	
Simon			313.90	313.90	313.90		
Smith Prize		1,701.73	189.80	1,891.53	247.00		1,644.53
Stevens Prize		2,586.57	69.35	2,655.92	208.05		2,447.87
Swift Memorial		1,702.61	293.83	1,996.44	8.00		1,988.44
Tilney (Frederick)		142.32	1,241.00	1,383.32			1,383.32
Tucker (Ervin Alden)		7,885.32	1,825.00	9,710.32			9,710.32
Van Praag (L. A.)		3,046.53	292.00	3,338.53			3,338.53
Van Woert Scholarship		4.93	45.07	50.00	50.00		
Watson (Dr. William Perry)			189.80	189.80	189.80		
Weinstein (Alexander)		8.40	29.20	37.60	8.78		28.82
Wheelock (George G.)		400.80	186.15	586.95			586.95
	$9,261.81	$1,042,650.78	$1,680,002.58	$2,713,391.55	$1,403,644.81	$5,956.32	$1,315,703.06
			Less Transfers		35,953.22		
					$1,367,691.59		

INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS—NOTES

TRANSFERS

(1) To Principal Mary Perin Barker Fund	$554.97
(2) To Barnard Medal Gift	70.00
(3) To Barnard Library Fund	593.12
(4) Refund to Donor	4,555.96
(5) To Class of 1924 Dormitory Room Gift	57.21
(6) To Principal Class of 1927 Fund	43.86
(7) To Principal W. Bayard Cutting Jr. Fellowship Fund	693.91
(8) To Principal Fine Arts Endowment Fund	21,910.09
(9) To Hispanic Institute Gift—General Account	1,326.10
(10) To Principal Italian Societies Endowment Fund	164.94
(11) To Special Gift for Aid to Students	218.26
(12) To Megrue Loan Fund	365.00
(13) To Parker Gift	1,460.00
(14) To Porter Loan Fund	1,125.79
(15) To Principal F. B. F. Rhodes Scholarship Fund	75.30
(16) To Shoemaker Loan Fund	182.50
(17) To Principal Henry Parker Willis Fellowship Fund	167.32
(18) To Blumenthal Loan Fund	560.80
(19) To Principal Cartwright Lectureship Fund	407.79
(20) To Principal Wm. J. Gies Fellowship Fund	1,213.64
(21) To Principal Burglary and Theft Insurance Fund	5.35
(22) To Principal Ralph Edward Mayer Fund	92.11
(23) To Principal Robert Peele Fund	109.20
	$35,953.22

GIFTS AND RECEIPTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Accounting Department Gift		$45.00		$45.00	$45.00		
Accountancy Publicity Gift		461.42		461.42	14.71		$446.71
Allen Gift for Special Purposes		2,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00
Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. Fellowship Gift		750.00		750.00	500.00		250.00
Alumni Club of Puerto Rico Gift		100.00		100.00			100.00
Alumni Federation of Columbia University Gift			$21,361.35	21,361.35	(1) 21,361.35		
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for Cataloguing of Chinese and Japanese Collections	$343.65		1,286.90	943.25	943.25		
American Council of Learned Societies Fellowship Gift			580.00	580.00	580.00		
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for Foreign Studies		238.46	10,340.30	10,578.76	10,578.76		
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for Research in Anthropology			1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00		
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for Revolving Fund for Purchase of Materials and Incidentals for work in Persian		153.79		153.79	128.47		25.32
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for work in Implementation of Persian		1,000.00		1,000.00	(2) 1,000.00		
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for Awards in the Study of Egyptian, Arabic and Turkish		279.80		279.80	(3) 279.80		
American Cyanamid Company Gift		6.18		6.18			6.18
American Friends of Greece Gift for Studies of Master Plans for Reconstruction of Greek Cities			805.50	805.50	800.65		4.85

American Jewish Committee Gift for Research in History	.....	250.04	.....	250.04	.....	.....	250.04
American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles Gift for Chemical Research	.....	776.75	.....	776.75	.....	.....	776.75
American Palestine Music Association for Research in Jewish Music	.....	15.80	50.27	66.07	.....	.....	66.07
American Philosophical Society Gift for Purchase of Equipment, Materials, etc. for the Construction of an Electrophoresis Apparatus	.....	161.40	.....	161.40	152.26	.....	9.14
American Philosophical Society Gift for Research in Anthropology	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	.....	.....
American Philosophical Society Gift—Department of History	.....	1,070.82	200.00	1,270.82	343.50	.....	927.32
American Society of Civil Engineers Gift for Research	.....	225.00	.....	225.00	.....	.....	225.00
Anderson (Arthur) Fellowship Gift	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	250.00	.....	250.00
Anonymous Gift for American School of Indic and Iranian Studies	.....	1,608.40	58.70	1,667.10	.....	.....	1,667.10
Anonymous Gift for the Athletic Association	.....	.....	7.50	7.50	.....	.....	7.50
Anonymous Gift for a Chinese Graduate School of Journalism in Chungking, China	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	9,350.46	.....	40,649.54
Anonymous Gift for Hartley Hall	.....	68.48	.....	68.48	.....	.....	68.48
Anonymous Gift toward the Salary of a Lecturer in History	.....	.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift for a course in Albanian-Department of East European Languages	.....	.....	75.00	75.00	75.00	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift for School of Engineering	.....	57,960.03	2,115.54	60,075.57	.....	.....	60,075.57
Anonymous Gift for General Support of the University	.....	.....	1,140.00	1,140.00	1,140.00	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift for General Purposes of the University No. 2	.....	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	10.00
Anonymous Gift for Geology Assistance	.....	213.37	.....	213.37	.....	.....	213.37
Anonymous Gift for New Boat House at Baker Field	.....	4,443.56	162.19	4,605.75	.....	.....	4,605.75
Anonymous Gift for Prizes in the Auditing Laboratory	.....	50.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	.....	50.00

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Anonymous Gift for Research—Department of Chemical Engineering	.....	$457.53	$2,000.00	$2,457.53	.....	.....	$2,457.53
Anonymous Gift for Salaries—Department of Philosophy	.....	600.00	.....	600.00	$600.00	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift for a Special Study	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00
Anonymous Gift for Support of the Columbia University Statistical Bureau	.....	31,820.26	1,376.86	33,197.12	.....	.....	33,197.12
Anonymous Gift for William Welsh Vibbert Memorial	.....	184.17	6.72	190.89	.....	.....	190.89
Anonymous Gift to be Expended under the Direction of the Provost	.....	20.73	550.00	570.73	903.50	$332.77	.....
Anonymous Gift to be Expended under the Direction of the President	.....	700.00	650.00	1,350.00	(4) 1,000.00	.....	350.00
Anonymous Gift for a Scholarship in the School of Business	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift for Student Aid under the Graduate Faculties of the Social Sciences	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	80.00	.....	170.00
Anthropology Equipment Account (For Purchase of a Station Wagon)	.....	.....	1,125.00	1,125.00	.....	.....	1,125.00
Anthropology Research Gift	.....	.....	378.32	378.32	100.00	.....	278.32
Armstrong Gift for Salaries—Department of Electrical Engineering	.....	.....	863.31	863.31	813.31	.....	50.00
Armstrong Gift for Electrical Engineering Research and Equipment	.....	123.29	136.69	259.98	136.67	.....	123.31
Arnold (Harriette M.) Gift for General Purposes	.....	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	(5) 100,000.00	.....	.....
Ascoli (Marion R.) Fund Gift for Salary of Visiting Research Professor of Public Law	.....	.....	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	.....	.....
Astronomical Hollerith Computing Bureau	.....	1,166.52	1,017.98	2,184.50	.....	.....	2,184.50
Auchincloss Gift for Chemical Research	.....	658.44	310.69	969.13	1,019.13	50.00	.....

Barnard College Gift for American Council on Education	.....	.....	20.00	20.00	20.00	.....	.....
Barnard College Residence Halls Service Gift	.....	.....	2,490.00	2,490.00	2,490.00	.....	.....
Barnard Glee Club Gift	.....	116.74	350.00	466.74	283.53	.....	183.21
Barnard Medal	.....	140.00	70.00	210.00	.....	.....	210.00
Barstow (W. S.) Gift for General Purposes	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Bela Bartok Research Gift	.....	.....	250.00	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Beaumont (Louis D.) Trust Gift for General Purposes	.....	3,502.37	3,192.01	6,694.38	2,505.27	.....	4,189.11
Benjamin Gift for the Park Benjamin Collection of Books	.....	31.20	.....	31.20	.....	.....	31.20
Benjamin Gift for Students' Aid in University Extension	.....	577.04	59.96	637.00	.....	.....	637.00
Bernays (Edward L.) Public Relation Fellowship Gift	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Bischoff (Ernest) Co., Inc. Gift for Purchase of Equipment for the Organic Technological Laboratory	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Board of Visitors of the Law School Gift toward Cost of Renovations in Kent Hall	.....	.....	201.85	201.85	201.85	.....	.....
Books and Serials Gift—Library	.....	.....	55.00	55.00	55.00	.....	.....
Butzel Gift for Research in International and Comparative Law	.....	.....	900.00	900.00	1,050.00	150.00	.....
Cabot (Maria Moors) Prize Gift	.....	4,095.85	.....	4,095.85	4,095.85	.....	.....
Campbell for Special Purpose of the University	.....	129.13	.....	129.13	.....	.....	129.13
Camp Columbia Dormitory Gift	.....	.....	155.00	155.00	.....	.....	155.00
Carleton Gift for a "1904 Cottage" Camp Columbia	.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00
Carleton Gift for Expenditure Under the Direction of the President	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Isotope Research	.....	307.63	.....	307.63	.....	.....	307.63
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Preparation of a Subject Index	.....	22.38	.....	22.38	22.38	.....	.....
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Research on Cell Division	.....	292.60	.....	292.60	.....	.....	292.60
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Statistical Analysis	.....	3,617.29	5,255.52	8,872.81	4,717.25	.....	4,155.56

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Work in Town Planning		$2,269.19		$2,269.19	$1,640.93		$628.26
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Completion of a History of Public Education in America		3,200.00		3,200.00			3,200.00
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Research in Connection with National Defense		196.21		196.21			196.21
Carnegie Corporation Gift toward Support of the Emergency Program for Training in International Administration		3,750.00		3,750.00	727.25		3,022.75
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Research in Genetics		1,350.00	$900.00	2,250.00	2,062.50		187.50
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Gift for Honorarium		150.00		150.00	150.00		
Carnegie Institution of Washington Gift for the Expenses in Connection with Studies in Genetics		690.38		690.38	510.11		180.27
Casa Italiana Bulletin Gift		9.90		9.90	9.90		
Casa Italiana Scholarship Gift		642.23		642.23	150.00		492.23
Casa Italiana Special Account		188.60		188.60	(6) 188.60		
Chapel Collection Gift		400.55		400.55	8.78		391.77
Chapel Organ Gift		1,050.25		1,050.25			1,050.25
Check Guarantee Gift		511.60		511.60			511.60
Chemical Foundation Gift for Research in Biological Chemistry		264.51		264.51			264.51
Chemical Foundation Gift for Isotope Research		12.90		12.90			12.90
Chemical Foundation Gift for Research in the Field of Solvents Pertaining to the Oil Industry		55.47	3,500.00	3,555.47	3,514.21		41.26
Circolo Italiano of Columbia College Gift for Student Aid		50.00		50.00			50.00
Class of 1891 Scholarship Gift		500.00		500.00			500.00

Class of 1906 College and Engineering Gift		2,101.33		2,101.33			2,101.33
Class of 1908 Gift for rent of a Room for a Senior Student			220.00	220.00	197.43		22.57
Class of 1909 Scholarship Gift			400.00	400.00	400.00		
Class of 1912 College Engineering and Architecture Gift for Equipment of a Rifle Team		182.66		182.66			182.66
Class of 1913 Scholarship Gift		200.00		200.00	(7) 200.00		
Class of 1914 College and Engineering Gift		17.00		17.00			17.00
Class of 1915 Scholarship Gift			600.00	600.00	(8) 600.00		
Class of 1917 College and Journalism 25th Anniversary Gift		20.00		20.00			20.00
Class of 1918 Gift for Books, etc.			2,755.00	2,755.00			2,755.00
Class of 1924 College Gift for Rental of a Scholarship Room in Hartley Hall	$360.00		573.21	213.21	175.54		37.67
Class of 1925 College 15th Anniversary Scholarship Gift		395.00		395.00	120.00		275.00
Cole Gift toward Salary of a Lecturer in History			165.00	165.00	165.00		
College of Pharmacy Gift for Salaries—Department of English	600.00		1,650.00	1,050.00	1,050.00		
College of Pharmacy Gift for Salaries—Department of Physics	940.00		2,683.36	1,743.36	1,743.36		
Columbia College Scholarship Gift		1,112.52	675.00	1,787.52	688.50		1,099.02
Columbia University Club Scholarship Gift		18.74	2,750.00	2,768.74	2,735.80		32.94
Columbiana Gift		81.84	50.00	131.84	89.22		42.62
Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations Gift—Department of Spanish			2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations Gift—Department of Zoology			1,624.98	1,624.98	812.49		812.49
Committee of Fifty Fund for Purchase of Books		32.38		32.38			32.38
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Research in Legal History			3,200.00	3,200.00	2,546.51		653.49
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Study of Control of Business in Medieval and Tudor England		144.43		144.43			144.43

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Corn Industries Research Foundation Gift for Research on Chemistry of Starch			$2,500.00	$2,500.00	$711.89		$1,788.11
Coykendall (Frederick) Gift for the Support of Athletics		$50.00	25.00	75.00			75.00
Crocchio Goliardico Gift for Student Aid for a Course in Italian		268.90		268.90			268.90
Crosby Gift for Dramatic Museum		2,182.23	79.65	2,261.88			2,261.88
Croxton Gift for Social Science Equipment			100.00	100.00			100.00
Croxton Gift for Student Aid in Columbia College			100.00	100.00	100.00		
Cushman Gift for Student Aid		933.00		933.00	450.00		483.00
Cushman Gift to be Expended Under the Direction of the President			500.00	500.00			500.00
Cutting Gift in Commemoration of 175th Anniversary		1,230.15	199.75	1,429.90	1,190.00		239.90
Czecho-Slovak Culture Lectures Gift		26.00		26.00			26.00
Czecho-Slovak Government Gift		97.00		97.00			97.00
Davis Gift for Camp Columbia		50.00		50.00	50.00		
Dean's Emergency Fund		2,420.88	3,548.00	5,968.88	991.08		4,977.80
Dean's Fund for Relief of Students in Columbia College		3,892.95	7.52	3,900.47	103.52		3,796.95
deHaas (Miss Elsa) Gift for Purchase of Manuscript for Library			50.00	50.00	50.00		
Deller Scholarship Gift		200.00	600.00	800.00	400.00		400.00
Deutsches Haus Maintenance Gift		258.22	430.00	688.22	688.22		
Diario de la Marina Scholarship Gift		540.00	180.00	720.00	720.00		
Dickinson (Harold T.) Gift for Assistance of an Undergraduate in Mining Engineering Course		100.00		100.00			100.00

Dodge Gift for the Marcellus Hartley Research Laboratory			1,000.00	1,000.00	72.00		928.00
Doherty (Henry L.) Educational Foundation Scholarship Gift			200.00	200.00	(9) 200.00		
Donaldson Gift for Maintenance of Nevis		17,293.81		17,293.81			17,293.81
Douglas Gift for Furnishings and Fittings of the Manor House		1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00
DuPont Fellowship		166.74	2,000.00	2,166.74	166.74		2,000.00
Earl Hall Rehabilitation Gift		308.78		308.78	92.01		216.77
East Hall Changes for Alumni Federation Gift		1.00		1.00			1.00
Economic Geography Gift		1,295.50		1,295.50	62.44		1,233.06
Economic Geology Gift		45.00		45.00			45.00
Ellis (George A.) Gift for Bust of Justice Stone		100.00		100.00			100.00
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars (Mathematics)			2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00		
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars (Philosophy)			2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00		
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars (Public Law)			2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00		
Engineering Foundation Gift for Barodynamic Research		10,827.00	5.29	10,832.29			10,832.29
Engineering Laboratories Equipment Gift		2,399.81	47.53	2,447.34			2,447.34
Epstean Gift for the Development of the Epstean Collection on Photography		144.85		144.85	6.28		138.57
Faculty Fellowship Gift			200.00	200.00	200.00		
Far Eastern Quarterly Gift			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Farwell (H. W.) Gift for General Purposes			100.00	100.00			100.00
Florida Citrus Commission Gift for Research on the Nutritional Aspects of Citrus Fruits		1,993.14		1,993.14	1,800.00		193.14
French Government Gift for French Activities		1,957.50		1,957.50			1,957.50
Friedgen Gift for Purchase of Wheelchair for Women's Infirmary			50.00	50.00	50.00		

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Geology Grinding Laboratory Account		$563.43		$563.43	$169.42		$394.01
Germanistic Society of America Gift		392.00		392.00	392.00		
Graduate School—Social Room Gift		19.21		19.21			19.21
Grady Gift for University Medical Office		78.50	$15.00	93.50			93.50
Grosse Gift for Research on Atomic Energy		2,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00
Harkness (Edward S.) Gift for Construction and Equipment South Hall		4,460.34		4,460.34			4,460.34
Hayden Foundation Scholarship Gift		21,776.08	21,181.73	42,957.81	9,400.00		33,557.81
Heat Research Laboratory Account	$276.84		7,759.21	7,482.37	6,399.65		1,082.72
Heat Transfer Research Gift		2,839.89	625.00	3,464.89	1,576.26		1,888.63
Heavy Water Research Gift		655.18		655.18			655.18
Heffernan Gift for Graduate Fellowship in Law			1,500.00	1,500.00			1,500.00
Herstein (Carl M.) Gift for Purchase of Books		138.00		138.00			138.00
Hispanic Institute General Account		500.93	1,326.10	1,827.03	527.62		1,299.41
Hispanic Institute Sephardic Studies Gift		373.37		373.37			373.37
Hitchcock (Gilbert M.) Scholarship Gift—School of Journalism		500.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Hopkins Gift for Medal in Commemoration of Professor Frank Dempster Sherman		100.00		100.00			100.00
Hopkins (Mary D.) Gift for Student Aid in University Extension		165.50	15.00	180.50	80.00		100.50
Hudec Gift for Aid to Czechoslovak Students—University Extension		250.00	250.00	500.00	500.00		
Institute of French Studies Gift for Department of Romance Languages		2,272.58	82.95	2,355.53			2,355.53
Institute of Roumanian Culture Gift		1,127.42	41.15	1,168.57			1,168.57
Italian Inter-University Bureau-Casa Italiana		303.62		303.62	82.27		221.35
Jaffa Gift for Student Aid in Home Study		10.00		10.00			10.00

Kaliski (John) Gift for Support of Jewish Religion		5.00		5.00		5.00
Keeler (Floyd Y.) Gift for College Scholarships		665.00		665.00		665.00
Kern Gift for the Law Library Fund			50.00	50.00	50.00	
Kilroe Gift for Library Supplies			100.00	100.00	100.00	
King (Willard V.) Gift to be Expended under Direction of the President		1,102.17		1,102.17		1,102.17
King Gift for Presidents Emergency Fund			1,000.00	1,000.00	400.00	600.00
Kings Crown Deposit Account		7,560.02	1,919.05	9,479.07		9,479.07
Kings Crown Scholarship Gift		25.00		25.00		25.00
Kosbat Gift for General Purposes			1.00	1.00		1.00
Krumb Gift for Benefit of the Engineering Schools		162.44	206.49	368.93		368.93
Krumb (Henry) Gift for Incidental Expenses—Camp Columbia		40.65		40.65		40.65
Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene Inc. Gift for Chemical Research			1,000.00	1,000.00	151.66	848.34
Lampe Gift for Purchase of Finnish and Scandanavian Materials			50.00	50.00		50.00
Law School Gift for Publication of Manuscripts		336.32	12.28	348.60		348.60
Law School Special Scholarship Gift			100.00	100.00		100.00
Lee (Dr. & Mrs. Frederic.) Gift		305.74	400.00	705.74		705.74
Lee (Mrs. Frederic S.) Gift for Department of Romance Languages		44.18		44.18		44.18
Legislative Drafting Research Fund		9,051.53		9,051.53		9,051.53
Lending Service Account—Library		5,908.93		5,908.93		5,908.93
Lewisohn Gift for Cost of Pedestal and Installation of Bust of Justice Holmes		65.69		65.69		65.69
Low (William G.) Gift		133.26		133.26		133.26
Library Service News Gift		72.48		72.48	72.48	
Lilly (Ely) and Company Gift for Research in Department of Chemistry			2,200.00	2,200.00	1,161.11	1,038.89
Lindberg Gift for the Library		497.75		497.75		497.75
Lindberg Gift for Purchasing of Books in Scandanavian			500.00	500.00		500.00
Lum Gift		100.00		100.00		100.00

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Lederle Laboratories, Inc. Gift for Research in Organic Chemistry	.....	$165.87	$2,000.00	$2,165.87	$1,765.87	.....	$400.00
McMahon Gift for Scholarship in Law School	.....	.....	250.00	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Research in Department of Zoology	.....	151.89	.....	151.89	151.89	.....	.....
Marcus Gift for Special Lecturer in Anthropology	.....	91.93	.....	91.93	.....	.....	91.93
Marshall (Robert) Civil Liberties Trust Fellowship Gift	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
Mendelson (Aaron) Trusts Gift for Research in the Field of International and Comparative Law	.....	.....	900.00	900.00	900.00	.....	.....
Metropolitan Retail Florists Association Gift for the Development of the Collection of Modern Greek Books	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
Meyer Gift for the President's Emergency Fund	.....	.....	20.00	20.00	20.00	.....	.....
Montgomery (Robert H.) Gift for the Library	.....	217.72	250.00	467.72	224.72	.....	243.00
National Academy of Sciences Gift—Department of Anthropology	.....	.....	350.00	350.00	350.00	.....	.....
National Academy of Sciences Gift for Machine Computations of General Perturbations to Astronomy	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
National Lead Company—Titanium Division Fellowship Gift	.....	375.00	4,000.00	4,375.00	250.00	.....	4,125.00
National Research Council Gift for Research	.....	.....	250.00	250.00	(10) 250.00	.....	.....
New England Tank and Tower Company Gift for Research on the Problems in the Field of Agitation	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
New School of Social Research Gift toward a Salary Department of Mathematics	.....	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....	.....	2,400.00

New York State Library Association Gift for Scholarship in the School of Library Service		1,561.50	900.00	2,461.50	1,595.29		866.21
Nutrition Foundation Inc. Gift for Study of Oxidizing Enzymes and other Factors Related to Nutritive Value of Dehydrated Foods			3,500.00	3,500.00	28.22		3,471.78
Odell (Isaac H.) Jr. Bequest		152.41		152.41			152.41
Parker Gift for Current Expenses of the Institute of International Affairs		19,397.77	15,451.77	34,849.54	12,749.37		22,100.17
Paterno Library Collection of Italian Studies Account		176.59	124.10	300.69	300.00		.69
Pfizer (Charles) and Company Gift for Investigations in the Field of Vitamin "A" and Related Products			3,300.00	3,300.00	3,300.00		
Philosophy—Gift for Salary of Visiting Professor			7,076.32	7,076.32	3,050.00		4,026.32
Physical Anthropology Gift		90.00		90.00			90.00
Pi Lambda Phi Foundation Gift		498.13		498.13			498.13
Pope Gift for Scholarships			400.00	400.00	381.25		18.75
Prentis Gift for Special Scholarship		500.00	1,375.00	1,875.00	1,375.00		500.00
Prentis Gift for Cost of Hanging the Mural of the Visit of the King and Queen to Columbia		2.73		2.73			2.73
Prentis Gift for Extension of Dining Room-Camp Columbia		443.22		443.22	443.22		
Prentis Gift for Purchase of a Drawing			65.00	65.00			65.00
Prentis Gift for Purchase of a Portrait of President Butler			500.00	500.00			500.00
Prentis Gift for 1906 Tower—Camp Columbia			3,500.00	3,500.00	3,510.16	$10.16	
Prentis Gift for Cover Cost of a Cottage at Camp Columbia			1,500.00	1,500.00			1,500.00
Prentis Gift for Hamilton Arboretum		92.50		92.50	32.87		59.63
Prentis Gift for the School of Engineering			1,000.00	1,000.00	65.00		935.00
President's Anonymous Gift		1,428.31	187.30	1,615.61			1,615.61
Publication Gift—School of Library Service		4,891.93		4,891.93	2,505.01		2,386.92
Publications in the Indo-Iranian Series		2,561.73	93.50	2,655.23			2,655.23
Pulitzer Scholarship Gift		1,635.50	150.00	1,785.50	250.00		1,535.50
Putnam Gift—Mathematics		167.28		167.28	.75		166.53

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Queen Wilhelmina Professorship Gift			$1,592.40	$1,592.40	$1,592.40		
Radio Research Consulting Service Account Gift		$1,015.92		1,015.92	1,015.92		
Randolph (William Fitz) Bequest		54,055.98	423.54	54,479.52	5,266.09		$49,213.43
Redmond (Roland L.) Gift for Columbia Law School		782.50		782.50			782.50
Research Corporation Gift for the Advancement and Extension of Technical and Scientific Investigation, Research and Experimentation		3,438.81		3,438.81			3,438.81
Research Corporation Gift for Apparatus in the Heat Transfer Laboratory			2,500.00	2,500.00			2,500.00
Research Corporation Gift for Research in Heat Transfers Through Solids	$923.74			DR. 923.74		$923.74	
Research in Food Chemistry		4,237.56	1,366.88	5,604.44	3,215.00		2,389.44
Research in Social Sciences Gift		45,801.37	4,300.00	50,101.37	(11) 6,005.44		44.095.93
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Development of Far Eastern Studies		2,544.00	2,500.00	5,044.00	(12) 1,991.30		3,052.70
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Department of Chinese and Japanese		207.03	5,500.00	5,707.03	5,833.63	126.60	
Rockefeller Foundation Gift toward Salary in Department of Chemistry		729.19	1,300.00	2,029.19	1,300.00		729.19
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Department of Zoology			800.00	800.00	1,536.46	$736.46	
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Salaries in Public Law			2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00		
Rockefeller (Laura Spelman) Memorial Gift for Social Research in France		691.48		691.48			691.48
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Purchase of Equipment for Research in Department of Botany		624.02	5,000.00	5,624.02	4,859.03		764.99

Rockefeller Foundation Gift for General Support Radio Research		5,877.18	5,000.00	10,877.18	9,427.79		1,449.39
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Radio	4,846.55		15,000.00	10,153.45	6,328.72		3,824.73
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Department of Sociology		1,166.74	1,000.00	2,166.74	2,166.74		
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for a Study of the Determinants of Occupational Choice		624.96	2,000.00	2,624.96	1,768.86		856.10
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for a Research Assistant		300.00		300.00	(13) 300.00		
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Study of the Economic Aspects of Public Finance		3,900.00	4,834.38	8,734.38	4,291.99		4,442.39
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Study of the Evolution of Russian Bolshevism 1917–1941		1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for a Study of the Theory of Public Utility Rates			1,675.00	1,675.00	416.66		1,258.34
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Salary of Professor Rafael Taubenschlag			2,000.00	2,000.00	1,666.66		333.34
Romanic Review Reserve Fund			300.00	300.00	300.00		
Rosoff Gift for Prize in Accounting			25.00	25.00	25.00		
Sammis (Walter H.) For a Scholarship		75.00		75.00			75.00
Schieffelin for Archaelogical Work in New Mexico & Arizona			2,000.00	2,000.00			2,000.00
Schluter (F. E.) Gift for Student Aid			600.00	600.00	556.00		44.00
School of Architecture Scholarship Gift		260.00	200.00	460.00	155.00		305.00
School of Business Accounting Scholarship Gift		290.00		290.00			290.00
Seligman Library Gift		2,000.00		2,000.00	(14) 2,000.00		
Seligman Library Gift for the Purchase of Seligman Collection			2,151.36	2,151.36	2,000.00		151.36
Seth Low Students Association Gift		199.05		199.05			199.05
Sharp and Dohme, Inc. Gift for Research in Department of Chemistry			3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00		
Smith (David Eugene) Gift for the David Eugene Smith Library		120.50		120.50	37.05		83.45
Smith Gift for Maison Francaise		125.00		125.00			125.00

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Smith, Kline and French Laboratories Gift for Chemical Research		$175.00		$175.00	$175.00		
Social Science—Study in Social Work		500.00		500.00			$500.00
Special Gift for Aid to Students			$218.26	218.26			218.26
Special Research Equipment Gift for Department of Physics		220.79		220.79			220.79
Spencer (Frederick B.) Gift for Student Aid		637.09		637.09			637.09
State Aid to Blind Pupils			450.00	450.00	450.00		
State Scholarships			20,300.00	20,300.00	20,300.00		
Stroock (Louis S.) Scholarship Gift		125.00		125.00			125.00
Summer Session Writers Club Gift		94.75		94.75			94.75
Sutliff (Mary Louisa) Gift for the Purchase of Books (School of Library Service)		104.57		104.57			104.57
Suydam (John R.) Gift for the Department of Chemistry and Chemistry Engineering		980.00		980.00			980.00
Swift and Company Gift for Protein Enrichment of the Dietary as Related to Phosphorus and Riboflavin Requirements		2,941.60	3,300.00	6,241.60	4,397.50		1,844.10
Syllabus Fund of School of Business		1,513.79	136.90	1,650.69			1,650.69
Takamine Laboratory Inc. Gift for Research Department of Chemistry			1,000.00	1,000.00	521.30		478.70
The Texas Company Gift for Research on Thin Film Lubrication		28.46	3,500.00	3,528.46	1,677.57		1,850.89
Teachers College Gift for General Infirmary Expenses for Teachers College Students			5,650.00	5,650.00	5,650.00		
University Extension—Department of Accounting Gift		20.00		20.00			20.00
University Extension Scholarship Gift		26.25		26.25			26.25
University Hall Fund Gift		127.26		127.26			127.26

Upjohn Company Gift for Research in Enzyme Tyrosinase			2,800.00	2,800.00	2,400.00		400.00
Vernon (Mrs. Susan Huntington) Gift			1,000.00	1,000.00			1,000.00
Viking Fund Inc. Gift for Research in Department of Anthropology			850.00	850.00	850.00		
Viscardi (John E.) Gift for Support of Appointments Office		10.75		10.75	10.75		
Warren (George E.) Gift for Student Aid		200.00	250.00	450.00			450.00
Watson (Mrs. Thomas J.) Gift		3,218.02		3,218.02	1,200.00		2,018.02
Welding Research Gift		174.99	800.00	974.99	761.56		213.43
Westchester Alumni Scholarship Gift		300.00		300.00			300.00
Wiley Gift to Meet the Cost of Publication of a Monograph on the University of King's College, Halifax		150.00		150.00			150.00
Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation Gift for Research in Food Chemistry		4,200.00		4,200.00	2,700.00		1,500.00
MEDICAL SCHOOL							
Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Gift for the Huntington Memorial Library		1,898.69	69.30	1,967.99			1,967.99
American College of Dentists Gift			1,920.00	1,920.00	1,920.00		
Anonymous Gift for Cancer Research		1,805.85		1,805.85			1,805.85
Anonymous Gift for College of Physicians and Surgeons		1,158.32		1,158.32			1,158.32
Anonymous Gift for Scholarship at the Medical School No. 1		950.34		950.34	950.34		
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships in College of Physicians and Surgeons No. 2		3,802.91	29.31	3,832.22	3,000.00		832.22
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships in College of Physicians and Surgeons No. 3		6,870.35	87.74	6,958.09	4,466.55		2,491.54
Anonymous Scholarship Gift No. 4		4,164.25	97.24	4,261.49	1,500.01		2,761.48
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships in College of Physicians and Surgeons No. 5		6,102.20	164.25	6,266.45	2,000.01		4,266.44
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships in College of Physicians and Surgeons No. 6			6,200.75	6,200.75	333.34		5,867.41

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Anonymous Gift for Special Research (Dermatology)		$4,882.39	$10,000.00	$14,882.39	$11,282.86		$3,599.53
Anonymous Gift for Special Research (Neurology)			300.00	300.00	1,166.62	$866.62	
Anonymous Gift for the Study of Respiratory Infections			1,500.00	1,500.00			1,500.00
Anonymous Gift toward a Salary in the Department of Pharmacology			250.00	250.00			250.00
Beaumont (Louis D.) Trust Gift for Cancer Research		1,170.60		1,170.60	813.43		357.17
Bell Gift for Enzyme Chemistry-Department of Medicine			5,000.00	5,000.00	5,348.93	348.93	
Biochemistry Special Printing		563.50		563.50			563.50
California Fruit Growers Exchange Gift—Department of Bacteriology		700.00		700.00			700.00
Cancer Research Departmental Appropriation Gift			10.00	10.00	10.00		
Cancer Research Gift—Department of Surgery		5,264.15	7,300.50	12,564.65	6,202.00		6,362.65
Carnegie Corporation Gift for a Research Assistant in Medical Genetics			2,200.00	2,200.00	732.50		1,467.50
Chemical Pathology Research Gift		2,456.19	2,000.00	4,456.19	1,868.63		2,587.56
Commonwealth Fund Gift in Department of Medicine		906.31	2,425.00	3,331.31			3,331.31
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Surgical Research		225.00	1,500.00	1,725.00	1,375.22		349.78
Commonwealth Fund Gift in the Department of Pediatrics		31.32		31.32	(15) 31.32		
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology		3,600.72	2,575.00	6,175.72	4,113.16		2,062.56
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Clinical Review of Essential Hypertension		360.00		360.00	9.00		351.00
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Study of Serum Treatment of Influenza Meningitis—Department of Pediatrics			6,040.00	6,040.00	6,001.77		38.23

Commonwealth Fund Gift for the Study of Diagnostic Technic for Cancer of the Stomach Department of Surgery		76.44	2,450.00	2,526.44	1,858.64		667.80
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Respiratory Physiology			7,527.12	7,527.12	10,006.77	2,479.65	
Council of Dental Therapeutics Gift		78.17		78.17	78.17		
Dazian Foundation Gift—Dr. Heinrich Waelsch		770.33		770.33	770.33		
Dazian Foundation Gift in the Department of Biochemistry		574.49		574.49	394.97		179.52
Dazian Foundation Gift for Medical Research		500.00	1,950.00	2,450.00	2,226.27		223.73
Dental and Oral Surgery Scholarship Gift		25,827.50	10,782.96	36,610.46	1,950.03		34,660.43
Dental Columbian (1939) Gift		75.00		75.00	25.00		50.00
Dental Research Gift		1,629.58	3,104.95	4,734.53	2,781.61		1,952.92
Dental School Dormitory Building Gift		765.70	392.00	1,157.70			1,157.70
Dermatology—Special Research Fund		1,548.80	180.00	1,728.80	1,720.00		8.80
Elliot Gift for Research in Oral Histology			2,000.00	2,000.00			2,000.00
Emeny (Mrs. Brooks) Gift for Research on Pneumacoccus Infections in Nephrosis—Department of Pediatrics		2,421.26	2,000.00	4,421.26	623.25		3,798.01
Emergency Gift for Biochemical Research		100.00	500.00	600.00	600.00		
Emergency Gift in the Department of Surgery			1,000.00	1,000.00			1,000.00
Endocrine—Cytology Studies Fund—Department of Anatomy		713.51	706.68	1,420.19			1,420.19
Faulkner (Edward Daniels) Memorial Gift for the Study and Treatment of Arthritis		11,978.85	24,329.49	36,308.34	19,274.82		17,033.52
Fuller (Anna) Fund Gift for Research in the Department of Surgery		1,042.00		1,042.00	375.25		666.75
Gagarin Gift for Electrophoresis		574.10		574.10	15.00		559.10
General Education Board Gift for Normal Child Development Study of the Neurological Institute		1,532.61	31.90	1,564.51	(16) 1,564.51		
Given (John L.) Gift for Research in Department of Urology			250.00	250.00			250.00
Hartford Foundation Gift—Department of Medicine		12,022.12		12,022.12	6,950.24		5,071.88

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Hercules Powder Company Gift for Research in the Department of Pharmacology		$127.56		$127.56	$60.00		$67.56
Hiss (Philip Hanson, Jr.) Memorial Gift		933.10	$2,300.00	3,233.10	2,614.74		618.36
Hopkinson Laboratories Gift for a Research Fellowship			1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00		
Human Sex Biology Gift—Department of Psychiatry		709.84	371.70	1,081.54	604.57		476.97
Huntington Portrait Gift		70.75		70.75			70.75
Hyde (Lillia Babbitt) Foundation Gift for Radiological Research Laboratory			20,000.00	20,000.00	5,000.00		15,000.00
Insulin Research Gift—Department of Medicine		72.00	1,440.00	1,512.00	1,440.00		72.00
International Cancer Research Foundation Gift—Department of Pathology		400.00		400.00			400.00
Jarcho (Julius) Gift for the Physicians and Surgeons Library		50.23	25.00	75.23	37.10		38.13
Johnson Research Foundation Gift for Research Department of Anatomy		1,694.10		1,694.10	213.40		1,480.70
Johnson Research Foundation Gift for Research in the Bacteriological Research Laboratory—Department of Surgery		500.00		500.00			500.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation Gift for Study of Rheumatic Fever		122.62		122.62	122.62		
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation Gift for Scholarships in the DeLamar Institute of Public Health		4,800.00		4,800.00	1,600.00		3,200.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation Gift for Scholarships in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery		2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation Gift for Scholarships at the College of Physicians and Surgeons		10,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	11,841.58		3,158.42
Kretch (Dr. Shepard) Gift for Research in Cardiology		450.00		450.00	.50		449.50

Laboratory Development Gift—Department of Bacteriology		337.00		337.00				337.00
Lamport Foundation Gift		.50		.50				.50
Lamport (Sadie and Arthur) Foundation Gift for Research—Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology		28.12		28.12		.50		27.62
Lederle Bacteriophage Research Gift—Surgery			2,250.00	2,250.00		675.00		1,575.00
Lederle Laboratories Gift for Research in the Investigation of Immunizing Qualities of Compounds Formed by Protamines with Toxins		769.99	1,500.00	2,269.99		2,292.70	22.71	
Lederle Laboratories Gift for Studies on the Renal Complications of Sulfadiozine Therapy			1,000.00	1,000.00		677.65		322.35
Macy Allergen Gift—Department of Physiology		525.00		525.00	(17)	525.00		
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Research in Department of Physiology		38.99		38.99		38.99		
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Intermediary Metabolism and Cholesterol		1,969.18		1,969.18		1,233.88		735.30
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Studies in Intermediary Metabolism of Choline, Colamine and Related Compounds		386.51	6,000.00	6,386.51		3,248.82		3,137.69
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Problems of Arteriosclerosis		94.63	122.05	216.68				216.68
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Problems of Arteriosclerosis Under Dr. Levy		1,314.11		1,314.11		.09		1,314.02
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Investigation of the use of Radioactive Isotopes in Bacteriology		592.93		592.93		306.17		286.76
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Study of Aging		133.75	600.00	733.75		733.75		
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation for Study of Obesity in Childhood		272.45		272.45	(18)	272.45		
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Investigations on the Relation of Lipoids to Processes of Growth and Aging		487.87		487.87		63.50		424.37

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Study of Changes in Blood Plasma in Various Forms of Shock	.....	.....	$3,000.00	$3,000.00	$357.50	.....	$2,642.50
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Study of the Mechanism of the Transmission of Nerve Impulse	.....	.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,315.07	$65.07	.....
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for the Study of Skin Allergy (Department of Biochemistry)	$246.64	.....	425.00	178.36	.....	.....	178.36
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Support and Development of Work in Graduate Medicine	.....	$41,310.18	1,489.57	42,799.75	500.00	.....	42,299.75
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Study of Traumatic Shock—Department of Physiology	.....	1,775.21	5,500.00	7,275.21	1,971.92	.....	5,303.29
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Adrenal Function Studies	.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	771.16	.....	1,228.84
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Adrenal Cortex Studies	.....	1,396.65	2,500.00	3,896.65	3,130.44	.....	766.21
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for a Study of Aldehydes in Relation to the Intermediary Metabolism—Department of Neurology	.....	185.54	5,600.00	5,785.54	2,644.21	.....	3,141.33
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Investigation of Theropeutic Procedure for the Relief of Psychosomatic Disorders—Department of Neurology	.....	241.67	3,750.00	3,991.67	768.10	.....	3,223.57
Markham Research Gift	.....	2,345.29	.....	2,345.29	960.99	.....	1,384.30
Markle Foundation Gift	.....	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	2,710.39	.....	3,289.61
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for the Study of Blood Coagulation	.....	8,096.60	300.00	8,396.60	2,671.69	.....	5,724.91

Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift—Department of Medicine		1,722.59		1,722.59	(19)	1,722.59		
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Research in Department of Dermatology		6.81	4,500.00	4,506.81		3,968.13		538.68
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift in Opthalmology		1,755.31	5,172.00	6,927.31		3,088.49		3,838.82
Markle Foundation Gift for Study of Rheumatic Fever			5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00		
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Radioactive Elements in Biochemistry		749.49		749.49		590.40		159.09
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Virus Research		3,700.00		3,700.00		3,692.93		7.07
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Studies on the Toxicity of Gold Salts in the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis		1,196.00		1,196.00		200.00		996.00
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift in Support of a Study of the Effect of Viatamin E Deficiency on Muscle Metabolism		600.00	1,800.00	2,400.00		1,200.00		1,200.00
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift in Support of a Study on the Physiological Significance of Phospholipids—Department of Biochemistry		750.00		750.00		750.00		
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Experimental Study on the Relationship of Early Deprivation to Adult Behavior—Department of Neurology		718.27		718.27	(20)	718.27		
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Investigating concerning Disintegration of Bacteria			2,750.00	2,750.00		1,424.65		1,325.35
Matheson (William J.) Commission Gift—Department of Neurology	517.48		11,491.66	10,974.18	(29)	9,504.53		1,469.65
Medical School Memorial Gift		323.50		323.50				323.50
Merck and Company Inc. Gift for Research on New Organic Compounds for Protection against Tropical Diseases		300.00	1,800.00	2,100.00		1,800.00		300.00

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Multiple Sclerosis Gift			$5,000.00	$5,000.00			$5,000.00
National Academy of Sciences Gift for Purchase of Materials and Apparatus in the Department of Bacteriology		$29.70		29.70	(21) $29.70		
National Board of Fire Underwriters Gift for a Study of Pathological Fire-Setting		2,790.30	500.00	3,290.30	3,248.51		41.79
National Committee on Maternal Health Gift for Research in Department of Biochemistry		536.13	2,700.00	3,236.13	2,830.94		405.19
National Committee on Maternal Health Gift for Research—Department of Psychiatry		6.20		6.20	(22) 6.20		
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Gift		5,859.95	13,940.00	19,799.95	(23) 13,177.45		6,622.50
National Tuberculosis Association Gift for Bacteriology		85.05	2,000.90	2,085.95	1,987.75		98.20
Nutrition Foundation Inc. Gift for Research in Quantitative Relations of Vitamin A Intake to Bodily Store and Well Being at Different Ages		2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	1,932.60		2,067.40
Nutrition Foundation Inc. Gift for Research in the Relation of Nutrition to Cellular Metabolism with Special Reference to Rheumatic Fever and Chemotherapy		2,500.00	2,500.00	5.000.00	2,658.91		2,341.09
Nutrition Foundation, Inc. Gift for Research in the Effects of Environment on Nutrition Requirements and Cell Respiration		7,000.00	6,000.00	13,000.00	6,911.92		6,088.08
Nutrition Foundation, Inc. Gift for Research in Copper Containing Proteins and Their Relation to the Destruction of Specific Nutrients in Food		3,000.00	4,000.00	7,000.00	2,614.57		4,385.43
Nutrition Foundation Inc. Gift for a Study of the Role of Acetic Acid in Intermediary Metabolism			2,500.00	2,500.00			2,500.00

Obstetrics and Gynecology—Chemical Foundation Gift		228.70		228.70			228.70
Ophthalmology—Special Research Gift		118.90		118.90	118.90		
Otology Research Gift	$167.80		1,500.00	1,332.20	1,740.00	$407.80	
Parke Davis & Company Gift for Research on Glutamic Acid			1,000.00	1,000.00	720.00		280.00
Personal Products Corporation Gift in Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology	50.00		3,500.00	3,450.00	3,000.00		450.00
Pfeiffer (Gustavus and Louise) Research Foundation Gift for Research on Tooth Decay			1,300.00	1,300.00	107.75		1,192.25
Pfeiffer Foundation Gift Department of Bacteriology			1,000.00	1,000.00	360.31		639.69
Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity Gift for the Purchase of Books for the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons		36.65	50.00	86.65	12.73		73.92
Philip Morris & Company Gift in Pharmacology		5,480.34	3,500.00	8,980.34	2,293.97		6,686.37
Pierce (John B.) Foundation Gift for Research in Air Bacteriology at DeLamar Institute of Public Health		75.00		75.00	75.00		
Presbyterian Hayden Gift		121.26		121.26	119.21		2.05
Presbyterian Hospital Gift for Bacteriology Departmental Appropriation			800.00	800.00	800.00		
Presbyterian Hospital Scientific Research Fund Gift —Department of Neurology		136.83	7.79	144.62			144.62
Proctor and Gamble Company Gift for Research in School of Dental and Oral Surgery			7,000.00	7,000.00	2,119.39		4,880.61
Proctor (Mrs. Elizabeth C.) Gift for Salaries in Department of Ophthalmology		630.21	1,500.00	2,130.21			2,130.21
Proctor (Francis I.) Trust Gift in Ophthalmology No. 4		2,229.08		2,229.08	610.82		1,618.26
Proctor (Francis I.) Trust Gift in Ophthalmology No. 5		668.04		668.04	668.04		
Psychiatry Gift for the Study of Behavior in Conflict Situations		750.01	1,000.00	1,750.01	1,687.50		62.51
Psychiatry Social Service Gift		291.66		291.66			291.66

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Psychosomatic Training Gift		$3,000.00	$800.00	$3,800.00	$4,880.75	$1,080.75	
Putnam Salzer Gift—Department of Neurology		4,261.36	22,300.00	26,561.36	6,972.66		$19,588.70
Putnam (Tracy) Special Gift—Department of Neuro ogy		944.97		944.97	754.83		190.14
Radebaugh Gift—Department of Pediatrics		500.00		500.00			500.00
Radiological Research Laboratory Gift			504.00	504.00	504.00		
Reinach (Udo M.) Gift		100.00		100.00	(24) 100.00		
Research Council on Problems of Alcohol Gift—Department of Psychiatry		455.28	4,181.86	4,637.14	4,618.81		18.33
Research Gift—Department of Cancer Research		.50		.50	(25) .50		
Reynolds Gift in Department of Cancer Research			500.00	500.00	200.70		299.30
Robbins Gift—Department of Surgery		31.35		31.35			31.35
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Department of Anatomy		8,298.65	9,238.30	17,536.95	13,356.83		4,180.12
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Metabolic Studies in Canine Cystinuria		1,435.44	1,250.00	2,685.44	2,460.37		225.07
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research—Department of Biochemistry (Isotopes)		1,241.92	14,098.08	15,340.00	12,480.98		2,859.02
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Scholarship of British Medical Students			1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00		
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Respiratory Infections		3,132.96	3,750.00	6,882.96	5,410.15		1,472.81
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research on Constitutional Aspects of Disease		4,187.48	16,376.67	20,564.15	15,878.17		4,685.98
Rockefeller Foundation Gift in Support of Teaching and Research in Neurology		5,000.89	14,999.11	20,000.00	20,000.00		
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Neuropathology		1,890.38	2,500.00	4,390.38	(26) 2,748.37		1,642.01

Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Researches in Electrophysiology—Department of Physiology	.....	1,176.02	1,400.00	2,576.02	(27) 2,576.02	.....	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in the Enzyme Chemistry	.....	1,250.00	3,750.00	5,000.00	5,169.30	169.30	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research on Wound Healing	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,360.28	.....	1,139.72
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Studies on the Nucleoproteins of Animal Cells	.....	.....	800.00	800.00	.....	.....	800.00
Rockland Farms Gift for the Study of Animal Diets	.....	49.10	130.00	179.10	148.70	.....	30.40
Rosett (Joshua) Research Gift	.....	3,651.40	8,000.00	11,651.40	7,198.60	.....	4,452.80
Salzer (Benjamin) Gift for Study of History of Medicine	.....	.....	250.00	250.00	90.25	.....	159.75
Salzer (Myra G.) Gift	.....	6,600.00	500.00	7,100.00	.....	.....	7,100.00
School of Nursing Special Account	.....	13,738.76	.....	13,738.76	950.00	.....	12,788.76
Schroeder Scholarship Gift	.....	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	.....	50.00
Schweckendieck (Edith M.) Trust Gift for the Prevention and Relief of Cancer—Department of Surgery	.....	1,785.33	600.00	2,385.33	748.19	.....	1,637.14
Seaman (Louis Livingston) Fund—Department of Bacteriology	.....	292.18	.....	292.18	.....	.....	292.18
Smith, Kline and French Laboratories Gift for Research in Department of Pharmacology	.....	1,659.17	.....	1,659.17	6.24	.....	1,652.93
Special Antiseptic Research Gift—Department of Surgery	.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,353.33	.....	646.67
Special Cancer Research Gift	.....	1,550.00	.....	1,550.00	.....	.....	1,550.00
Special Dean's Gift Medical School—Administration	.....	.....	1,646.95	1,646.95	5.00	.....	1,641.95
Special Dean's Gift No. 2—College of Physicians and Surgeons	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Special Infantile Paralysis Gift—Department of Bacteriology	.....	319.84	1,000.00	1,319.84	750.00	.....	569.84
Special Research Gift—Pathology	.....	2,291.35	2,400.00	4,691.35	1,358.92	.....	3,332.43
Special Scholarship—Medical School	.....	5,011.50	1,100.00	6,111.50	1,300.00	.....	4,811.50
Special Surgical—Bacteriological Research Fund in the Department of Surgery	.....	2,957.05	3,419.09	6,376.14	3,424.40	.....	2,951.74

	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942	Received 1942–1943	Total Credits	Expended 1942–1943	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943
Spirochete Gift—Department of Bacteriology		$34.19		$34.19	$34.19		
Staphylococcus Research Gift		1,200.00	$750.00	1,950.00	306.25		$1,643.75
Surgical Pathology Laboratory—Special Assistance Gift		1,940.39	1,008.70	2,949.09			2,949.09
Tuberculosis Gift		1,313.48	450.00	1,763.48	171.77		1,591.71
Union Theological Seminary Gift for Medical Service			500.00	500.00	500.00		
Upjohn Company Gift for a Fellowship—Department of Pharmacology		2,400.00		2,400.00	(28) 2,400.00		
Upjohn Company Gift for Research—Department Pharmacology		410.00	2,400.00	2,810.00	2,215.00		595.00
University Patents, Inc. Gift for Chemical Pathology Research			5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
Warner Institute Gift for Research on Neurotropic Viruses		2,377.78	8,000.00	10,377.78	5,104.74		5,273.04
Warner Gift for Research on Encephalomyelitis and other Virus Diseases		1,320.65	4,000.00	5,320.65	4,385.46		935.19
Warner (William R.) and Company, Inc. Gift for Researches in Arteriosclerosis			2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00		
Webster Gift for Purchase of the Jerome P. Webster Library of Plastic Surgery		91.93	750.00	841.93	278.05		563.88
Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation Gift for Research on the Metabolism of Amino Acids in Protein Deficiencies			1,380.00	1,380.00	1,080.80		299.20
Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation Gift for Dietary Proteins and Regeneration of Serum Albumin—Department of Pediatrics		277.50		277.50	277.50		

William-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation Gift for Study of the Relation of Nutrition to Rheumatic Fever	.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	7,000.00	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00
	$9,272.70	$769,801.15	$896,111.74	$1,656,640.19	$773,485.07	$7,770.56	$890,925.68
				Less Transfers	131,685.61		
					$641,799.46		

GIFTS AND RECEIPTS—NOTES

TRANSFERS

(1) To Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund	$16,361.35
(2) To American Council of Learned Societies Gift for Foreign Studies	1,000.00
(3) To American Council of Learned Societies Gift for Foreign Studies	279.80
(4) Refund to Donor	650.00
(5) To Reserve for Amortization of Debt	100,000.00
(6) To Paterno Library Collection of Italian Studies	124.10
(7) To Income of Class of 1913 Scholarship Fund	200.00
(8) Refund to Donor	100.00
(9) Refund to Donor	100.00
(10) Refund to Donor	201.00
(11) To Anthropology Research Gift	278.32
(12) Refund to Donor	600.60
(13) Refund to Donor	300.00
(14) To Seligman Library Gift for Purchase of Seligman Collection	2,000.00
(15) Refund to Donor	31.32
(16) Refund to Donor	1,564.51
(17) To Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for the Study of Skin Allergy (Department of Biochemistry)	425.00
(18) Refund to Donor	272.45
(19) Refund to Donor	726.57
(20) Refund to Donor	109.28
(21) Refund to Donor	29.70
(22) To Human Sex Biology Gift—Department of Psychiatry	6.20
(23) Refund to Donor	1,765.30
(24) To Putnam Salzer Gift—Department of Neurology	100.00
(25) To Cancer Research Gift—Department of Surgery	.50
(26) Refund to Donor	354.73
(27) Refund to Donor	1,611.13
(28) To Upjohn Company Gift for Research—Department of Pharmacology	2,400.00
(29) Refund to Donor	93.75
	$131,685.61

SECURITIES OWNED FOR ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS, GENERAL ENDOWMENTS AND DESIGNATED FUNDS

AT JUNE 30, 1943

Bonds

SCHEDULE I—U. S. GOVERNMENT

		Book Value
$500,000	Treasury ⅞% Certificates of Indebtedness, due 1944	$500,000.00
50,000	Treasury 2% Bonds, due 1950	50,481.76
277,000	Treasury 2% Bonds, due 1951	278,539.67
1,100,000	Treasury 2% Bonds, due 1952	1,100,000.00
39,000	Treasury 2½% Bonds, due 1954	40,338.20
500	Treasury 2½% Bonds, due 1969	500.00
350	War Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1954	259.00
94,700	War Savings Bonds, Series G, due 1954	94,700.00
		$2,064,818.63

Bonds

SCHEDULE II—RAILROAD

$50,000	Ann Arbor R. R. Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1995	$32,227.50
50,000	Central New England Ry. Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1961	35,970.00
1,000	Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey 5% General Mortgage Bonds, due 1987	1,000.00
97,000	New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5½% First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1954	43,917.50
66,000	New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5½% First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1954 (Certificates of Deposit)	25,088.75
165,000	New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series B, due 1954	76,686.25
16,000	New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series B, due 1954 (Certificates of Deposit)	6,420.00
93,000	New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series C, due 1956	39,652.50
15,000	New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series C, due 1956 (Certificates of Deposit)	5,587.50
85,000	New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 4½% First Mortgage Bonds, series D, due 1956	35,200.00
50,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co. 3¼% Convertible Debentures, due 1952	52.071.42
70,000	Wisconsin Central Ry. Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1949	60,098.05
		$413,919.47

Bonds

SCHEDULE III—PUBLIC UTILITY

$25,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Co. 3% Convertible Debentures, due 1956	$25,000.00
19,000	American Water Works and Electric Co. 6% Debentures, Series A, due 1975	20,049.75
31,000	American Water Works and Electric Co. 5% Debentures, Series B, due 1975	30,347.50

		Book Value
100,000	Associated Gas and Electric Corp. 3¾% Income Debentures, due 1978	$44,247.50
55,000	Continental Gas and Electric Corp. 5% Debentures, due 1958	51,782.50
20,000	Hudson and Manhattan R. R. Co. 5% First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1957	9,600.00
200,000	Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co. 6% Debentures due 1965	210,656.66
50,000	Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. 3¾% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1955	51,312.50
50,000	Springfield Gas and Electric Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1957	52,026.48
100,000	West Penn Electric Co. 5% Debentures, due 2030	99,460.00
		$594,482.89

Bonds

SCHEDULE IV—INDUSTRIAL

$34,000	Armour and Co. of Delaware 7% Income Debentures, due 1978	$36,963.60
100,000	Bethlehem Steel Corp. 3½% Convertible Debentures, due 1952	97,030.00
32,000	Phelps Dodge Corp. 3½% Convertible Debentures, due 1952	33,611.46
15,000	Republic Steel Corp. 5½% Purchase Money First Mortgage Convertible Bonds, due 1954	16,320.00
13,000	Republic Steel Corp. 4½% General Mortgage Bonds, due 1961.	12,740.00
15,000	Shell Union Oil Corp, 2½% Debentures, due 1954	14,568.75
		$211,233.81

Bonds

SCHEDULE V—MUNICIPAL

$100	City of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1957	$102.65
3,000	City of New York 4¼% Corporate Stock, due 1957	3,019.18
550	City of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1958	453.13
500	City of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1959	513.24
5,000	City of New York 4¼% Corporate Stock, due 1960	5,738.70
500	City of New York 4¼% Corporate Stock, due 1962	500.00
100	City of New York 4¼% Corporate Stock, due 1966	104.24
500	City of New York 4¼% Corporate Stock, due 1974	520.21
2,000	City of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1980	2,016.48
600	City of New York 3% Corporate Stock, due 1980	616.78
		$13,584.61

Bonds

SCHEDULE VI—REAL ESTATE

$24,609.20	952 Fifth Ave. Corp. 5½% Income Debentures, due 1957	$1.00
9,161.46	Fifth Twenty Second St. Corp. 5½% Income Debentures, due 1953	1.00
5,580.00	657 Lexington Ave. Corp. 4% Debentures, due 1956	2.00
250.00	95 Lorimer St. Realty Corp. 5% Income Debentures, due 1945	1.00
1,500.00	Savoy-Plaza Inc. 3% Second Mortgage Income Bonds, due 1956	427.50
5,000.00	Trinity Buildings Corp. of New York 3% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1949	2,800.00

		Book Value
$8,497.35	580 West End Ave. Corp. 5½% Income Debentures, due 1955	$1.00
3,600.00	35 Worth St. Corp. 4% Debentures, due 1955	2.00
3,843.77	29–35 West 32nd St. Corp. 5% Income Debentures, due 1955	1.00
11,107.50	315 St. Marks Ave. Corp. 4% Income Debentures, due 1946	1.00
		$3,237.50

Bonds

SCHEDULE VII—MISCELLANEOUS

$45,100.00	Columbia University Club 3% Income Debentures, due 1952.	$43,925.00
2,800.00	Provident Loan Society of New York Perpetual Certificates of Contribution	2,800.00
150.00	Town Hall Club Inc. 4% Debentures, due 1955	1.00
		$46,726.00

Preferred Stocks

SCHEDULE I—RAILROAD

Shares		*Book Value*
1,300	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co. 5% Non-Cum.	$112,852.53

Preferred Stocks

SCHEDULE II—PUBLIC UTILITY

500	American District Telegraph Co. 5%	$52,500.00
1,000	American Gas and Electric Co. 4¾%	104,115.00
100	American Water Works and Electric Co. $6.00	7,900.00
1,000	Appalachian Electric Power Co. 4½%	105,437.50
600	Carolina Power and Light Co. $6.00	62,650.00
517	Central Arkansas Public Service Corp. 7%	54,511.25
1,000	Columbia Gas and Electric Corp. 6%	105,250.00
1,000	Consumer's Power Co., $4.50	102,236.00
1,500	General Telephone Corp, $2.50	79,872.00
500	New York Power and Light Corp. $6.00	$50,380.00
2,000	North American Co. 5¼% (Par $50)	104,433.48
500	Northern States Power Co. $5	49,187.50
1,000	Ohio Cities Water Co. 6%	101,000.00
1,000	Ohio Public Service Co. 7%	113,801.20
3,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 5½% (Par $25)	91,086.25
1,000	Pacific Lighting Corp, $5	103,500.00
1,000	Peninsular Telephone Co. $1.40	26,794.94
1,000	Philadelphia Co. 6% (Par $50)	32,309.00
1,000	Public Service Corp. of New Jersey 6%	117,862.50
1,000	Rochester Gas and Electric Co. 6%, Series D	101,900.00
2,200	Southern California Edison Co. 6%, Series B, (Par $25)	66,719.00
1,000	Southwestern Gas and Electric Co. 5%	105,576.75
1,000	Toledo Edison Co. 7%	110,000.00
300	West Penn. Electric Co. 6%	27,421.20
1,700	West Penn Electric Co. 7%	165,325.60
		$2,041,769.17

Preferred Stocks

SCHEDULE III—INDUSTRIAL

Shares		*Book Value*
1,824	American Cyanamid Co.5% (Par $10)	$18,240.00
1,000	American Locomotive Co. 7%	119,312.50
100	American Smelting and Refining Co. 7%	11,825.00
120	American Tobacco Co, 6%	17,340.00
100	American Woolen Co. 7%	7,550.00
500	Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. $2.50	25,519.26
700	Crane Co. 5% Convertible	71,450.00
100	Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. $6	11,000.00
285	General Motors Corp. $5	35,685.00
1,000	International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd. 7%	137,005.00
500	Koppers Co. 6%	46,702.75
500	McCrory Stores Corp. 5%, with warrants	52,500.00
100	Melville Shoe Corp. 5% Convertible	14,544.00
250	New York Times Co. 8% Third Non-Cum	25,000.00
2,000	Pure Oil Co. 6%	211,532.81
500	Safeway Stores, Inc. 5%	54,500.00
1,200	Tide Water Associated Oil Co. $4.50 Convertible	114,771.50
1,000	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. $1.50 Convertible	37,110.00
100	United States Rubber Co. 8% Non-Cum	4,562.50
384	United States Steel Corp. 7%	41,947.75
1,000	United Stores Corp. $6 Convertible	53,874.50
		$1,111,972.57

Preferred Stocks

SCHEDULE IV—BANK

500	Lincoln Alliance Bank and Trust Co. (Rochester, N. Y.) 4% (Par $50.)	$25,840.00

Preferred Stocks

SCHEDULE V—INSURANCE

480	Merchants Fire Assurance 7%	$58,149.20

Preferred Stocks

SCHEDULE VI—MISCELLANEOUS

75	Huron Mineral Land Co.	$1.00
5	New York Realty and Improvement Co. 6%	1.00
106	Rolfe Coal Mining Co.	1.00
2	Samarkand, Inc. 8%	1.00
		$4.00

Common Stocks

SCHEDULE I—RAILROAD

2,000	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co.	$263,546.87
5,000	Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co.	185,653.10
2,000	Great Northern Ry. Co. (Pfd.)	197,628.90

Shares		*Book Value*
100	Illinois Central R. R. Co.	3,250.00
1,000	Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.	129,628.25
100	New York Central R. R. Co.	3,575.00
1,160	Norfolk and Western Ry. Co.	232,960.90
100	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	3,512.50
2,200	Southern Pacific Co.	208,894.14
100	Southern Ry. Co.	3,275.00
2,000	Union Pacific R. R. Co.	302,498.72
		$1,534,423.38

Common Stocks

SCHEDULE II—PUBLIC UTILITY

2,350	American Telephone and Telegraph Co.	$365,791.00
7,200	Commonwealth Edison Co.	201,612.54
1,000	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore.	90,175.00
1,000	General Telephone Corp.	21,171.00
1,100	Pacific Gas and Electric Co.	41,537.50
		$720,287.04

Common Stocks

SCHEDULE III—INDUSTRIAL

2,000	Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.	$53,995.94
1,500	Air Reduction Co.	71,445.50
500	Allied Chemical and Dye Corp.	74,233.00
2,000	Amerada Petroleum Corp.	136,427.11
10	Amerex Holding Corp.	137.50
525	American Can Co.	59,170.75
100	American Car and Foundry Co.	2,750.00
500	American Chicle Co.	50,712.50
3,500	American Cyanamid Co., "B"	121,630.00
100	American Locomotive Co.	3,450.00
6,000	American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Co.	102,457.50
1,000	American Tobacco Co., "B"	74,345.92
2,400	Atlantic Refining Co.	54,397.50
500	Bethlehem Steel Corp.	43,942.50
500	Borg-Warner Corp.	12,769.69
100	California Packing Corp.	2,687.50
100	Christiana Securities Co.	287,094.50
500	Chrysler Corp.	44,855.00
2,000	Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.	34,837.20
500	Columbian Carbon Co.	42,956.00
900	Commercial Credit Co.	20,523.46
3,380	Commercial Investment Trust Corp.	159,212.58
1,000	Continental Can Co.	52,722.16
500	Continental Oil Co.	16,757.30
500	Creole Petroleum Corp.	13,312.50
1,000	Crown Zellerbach Corp.	16,140.00
1,200	Dome Mines Ltd.	33,936.83
1,000	Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.	37,500.00
10,000	General Electric Co.	589,745.01
3,500	General Motors Corp.	211,651.50
100	Great Western Sugar Co.	2,900.00

Shares		*Book Value*
1,000	Green (H. L.) Co.	$33,410.00
500	Gulf Oil Corp.	21,915.00
1,000	Homestake Mining Co.	46,173.29
1,500	Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	43,242.50
2,000	Humble Oil and Refining Co.	143,375.00
365	81/100 International Business Machines Corp.	44,419.00
4,100	International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.	212,548.00
1,500	Kennecott Copper Co.	70,886.32
100	Lake Shore Mines, Ltd.	800.00
600	Life Savers Corp.	17,869.39
500	Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co., "B"	55,627.00
600	May Department Stores Co.	21,037.50
2,000	Melville Shoe Corp.	76,356.00
1,916	Metal and Thermit Corp.	45,515.00
2,500	Montgomery Ward and Co.	120,786.07
800	National Lead Co.	12,098.00
2,000	Newmont Mining Corp.	107,354.38
5,000	Ohio Oil Co.	55,737.48
1,100	J. C. Penney Co.	101,025.00
1,600	Phelps Dodge Corp.	68,258.35
500	Philip Morris and Co., Ltd., Inc.	36,368.53
450	Phillips (Thomas) Co.	45,000.00
2,000	Phillips Petroleum Co.	85,125.67
500	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	63,012.50
1,000	Pullman Inc.	52,429.50
1,100	Remington Rand Inc.	24,200.00
2,000	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., "B"	111,100.00
400	St. Joseph Lead Co.	11,924.00
500	Sears Roebuck and Co.	37,483.27
1,000	Sherwin-Williams Co.	112,147.50
3,000	Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	45,137.00
2,000	Sperry Corp.	81,985.50
500	Square D Co.	17,054.89
600	Standard Oil Co. of California	18,919.19
700	Standard Oil Co. of Indiana	20,173.75
2,626	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	136,085.53
1,000	Standard Oil Co. (Ohio)	31,585.00
2,000	Sterling Drug Inc.	122,518.59
3,100	Texas Co.	159,547.51
2,000	Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.	68,216.89
1,000	Timken Roller Bearing Co.	64,275.00
300	Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co.	26,360.00
1,000	Union Carbide and Carbon Corp.	79,597.50
1,000	United Fruit Co.	67,342.65
500	Wrigley (Wm. Jr.) Co.	28,959.62
		$5,273,679.82

Common Stocks

SCHEDULE IV—INSURANCE

3,000	American Re-Insurance Co.	$110,815.52
2,271	Continental Insurance Co.	91,468.96
837	Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.	35,527.17
1,500	Insurance Co. of North America	112,219.86
1,000	Merchants Fire Assurance Co.	58,025.00
		$408,056.51

Common Stocks

SCHEDULE V—BANK

Shares		*Book Value*
200	Bankers Trust Co.	$10,550.00
250	Bank of New York	126,374.11
2,000	Chase National Bank	54,921.26
2,000	Chemical Bank and Trust Co.	77,904.15
20	First National Bank of the City of New York	36,354.00
400	Guaranty Trust Co.	103,788.75
1,000	National City Bank of New York	21,250.00
		$431,142.27

Common Stocks

SCHEDULE VI—MISCELLANEOUS

2	American Womans Realty Co. Inc.	$1.00
10	Burlington Gas Light Co.	1.00
40	Godfrey L. Cabot Inc.	1.00
40	Capitol Building Co.	3,900.00
10	City Housing Corp.	1.00
4	Clinton Hall Association and Mercantile Library	4.00
200	Ferro-Nil Corp.	1.00
225	Huron Mineral Land Co.	1.00
110	Lawyers Mortgage Co.	3,570.00
200	Maple Leaf Mining and Development Co.	1.00
125	New Brunswick Ry. Co.	4,103.21
1	New York Historical Society	1.00
10	New York Realty and Improvement Co.	1.00
1	New York Society Library	1.00
13	Norfolk Country Club Realty Corp.	1.00
135	Rolfe Coal Mining Co.	1.00
400	Tropical Fruit Growers Association	1.00
18	Yuruari Development and Gold Dredging Co.	1.00
		$11,591.21

Miscellaneous

Agreement with Greenberg, Publisher, Inc.	$1.00
Agreement with Harcourt, Brace and Co.	1.00
Agreements with Macmillan Co.	3.00
Agreement with Charles Scribner's Sons	1.00
Agreement with D. Van Nostrand Co.	1.00
Agreements with Yale University Press	2.00
Contract with Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.	1.00
Interest in Geneva County, Alabama, Oil Syndicate	2.00
Interest in Los Pozos Gold Mining Co. of Mexico City	2.00
Stock in Affiliated Corporations	500.00
Warrants to Purchase 22 Shares of Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland Common Stock	1.00
	$515.00

Bonds and Mortgages

	Book Value
Adam Mott Lane, Great Neck, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in $19,850 Mortgage)	$13,233.33
Amsterdam Avenue and 167th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage	56,000.00
2479–2491 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, at 3%, due 1943	57,600.00
280 Atwells Avenue, Providence, R. I., at 5%, Open Mortgage ($8400 Mortgage)	1.00
271–3 Avenue B and 600–600½ East 16th Street, New York, at 2%, due 1945 ($3,187.50 Mortgage)	1.00
Southwest Corner Bailey Avenue and 230th Street, Bronx, at 6%, Open Mortgage	114,137.50
530 Beach Avenue, Bronx, at 4%, due 1950	3,307.50
172 Beaumont Street, Manhattan Beach, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage	2,977.50
26–28 Beaver Street, New York, at 4%, due 1948	296,500.00
676 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in $5,472.50 Mortgage)	3,648.33
188 Bowery, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage	60,000.00
102 Brighton 11th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in $4,726.77 Mortgage)	3,015.34
1218–1228 Broadway, New York, at 4%, due 1945	550,000.00
1241–1251 Broadway, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	572,500.00
2762 Claflin Avenue, Bronx, at 4%, due 1946 (⅓ interest in $10,000 Mortgage)	3,313.41
2819 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage	3,970.00
60 Coleridge Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	8,436.25
Southwest Corner College Avenue and East 170th Street, Bronx, at 6%, Open Mortgage	223,589.37
203–5 Crescent Street, Long Island City, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	17,500.00
2080 Dean Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	5,500.00
4667 Delafield Avenue, Riverdale, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	12,800.00
31 Diamond Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1943 ($8,500 Mortgage)	7,250.72
2921–2929 Ditmars Boulevard, Astoria, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mortgage	59,070.00
49–51 Duane Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1947	125,000,00
East Side Eleventh Avenue, between 18th and 19th Streets, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	307,322.04
5021 Eleventh Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	4,900.00
890 Faile Street, Bronx, at 4%, Open Mortgage ($6,000 Mortgage)	5,907.45
168 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½%, due 1950 ($73,687.50 Mortgage)	60,573.38
6016 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage ($4,000 Mortgage)	3,904.20
Northeast Corner First Avenue and 89th Street, New York, at 1½%, Open Mortgage	332,160.82
131–145 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	188,575.00
171–63 Forty-sixth Avenue, Flushing, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	6,451.25
171–67 Forty-sixth Avenue, Flushing, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	6,451.25
2440 Gilmore Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mortgage	3,500.00
98–102 Gold Street, New York, at 4%, due 1944	300,000.00
10 Gouverneur Lane, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage (½ interest in $5,100 Mortgage)	2,550.00
644–654 Greenwich Street and 111–115 Barrow Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1948	121,605.00
211–17 Hollis Avenue, Queens Village, Long Island, at 5%, due 1945 (⅔ interest in $3915 Mortgage)	2,610.00
153 Hope Street, Brooklyn, at 3%, Open Mortgage ($1,800 Mortgage)	470.44

	Book Value
66 Irving Place, New York, at 4%, due 1948 (⅛ interest in $55,200 Mortgage)	$9,200.00
Property in Village of Irvington, Town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y. at 5%, due 1947	14,625.00
Property in Jackson County, Kansas, at 5%, due 1945 ($1,000 Mortgage)	1.00
Jericho Turnpike and Park Place, Floral Park, Long Island, at 6%, Open Mortgage (1/7 interest in $119,000 Mortgage)	16,999.99
110–11 Jerome Avenue, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at 4½%, Open Mortgage	5,877.96
1214 Avenue K, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1946 (¼ interest in $99,035 Mortgage)	24,758.75
394 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4½%, Open Mortgage ($10,000 Mortgage)	9,752.82
34 Laight Street and 13 Vestry Street, New York, at 4%, due 1946	45,000.00
1204 Lexington Avenue, New York, at 4½%, due 1943	30,000.00
1940 Lexington Avenue, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅓ interest in $5,340 Mortgage)	1,780.00
800 Madison Avenue, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	343,800.00
1473 Madison Avenue, New York, at 4%, due 1944 (⅓ interest in $12,000 Mortgage)	3,940.00
1988 Madison Avenue, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage (⅓ interest in $7,700 Mortgage)	2,546.67
475 Manhattan Avenue, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	5,445.00
365 Milford Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅓ interest in $7,940 Mortgage)	2,646.65
170 Minna Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in $5,850 Mortgage)	3,822.66
1732–1742 Morris Avenue, Bronx, at 4½%, due 1950	67,000.00
88–90 Murray Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	15,000.00
126–136 Nassau Street, New York, at 3½%, Open Mortgage	250,000.00
136 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., at 2%, due 1944	49,000.00
373 New Lots Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1947 (¼ interest in $11,937.50 Mortgage)	2,984.38
Southwest Corner Pinehurst Avenue and 176th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	209,757.57
401 Powell Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, Open Mortgage (⅓ interest in $3750 Mortgage)	1,250.00
Northeast Corner Riverside Drive and Payson Avenue, New York, at 3%, Open Mortgage	284,553.32
318 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in $84,969.35 Mortgage)	56,446.23
25–31 Rose Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage	105,000.00
439 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	4,239.37
257 Seventh Avenue, New York, at 3½%, due 1952 (⅓ interest in $12,000 Mortgage)	4,000.00
361–3 Seventh Avenue, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage (Face Value $496,100.56)	490,139.38
7203 Sixteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in $7,900 Mortgage)	5,266.67
North Side South Country Road, East Side Orchard Road, East Patchogue, Long Island at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in $20,000 Mortgage)	13,333.34
28 South Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1953	17,500.00
Northwest Corner Stagg Street and Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (18/100 interest in $90,772.50 Mortgage)	16,315.42
Northwest Corner Tenth Avenue and 36th Street, New York, at 6%, Open Mortgage ($971,548.43 Mortgage)	850,000.00
289–91 Third Avenue and 205–15 East 22nd Street, New York, at 3%, Open Mortgage	230,000.00

	Book Value
1261–5 Third Avenue, New York, at 4½%, Open Mortgage	$72,000.00
3850 Third Avenue, Bronx, at 4½%, due 1946 (⅓ interest in $26,790 Mortgage)	8,930.00
55–19 Thirty Second Avenue, Woodside, L. I., at 4%, due 1947 (¼ interest in $6,790 Mortgage)	1,697.49
55–20 Thirty-Second Avenue, Woodside, L. I., at 4%, due 1947 (¼ interest in $6,580 Mortgage)	1,645.00
981 Tiffany Street, Bronx, at 4%, Open Mortgage ($18,300 Mortgage)	12,017.21
780–6 Twelfth Avenue, New York, at 4½%, due 1947	210,870.00
4418 Twelfth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1948 (¼ interest in $7,600 Mortgage)	1,900.00
44–11 Twenty-eighth Avenue, Long Island City, at 4½%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in $11,775 Mortgage)	7,850.00
35–04 Twenty-first Avenue, Long Island City, at 6%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in $6,451.25 Mortgage)	4,300.83
859 Union Avenue, Bronx, at 5%, Open Mortgage ($13,000 Mortgage)	10,000.00
321 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, due 1945 (⅓ interest in $2,957.50 Mortgage)	970.38
33–43 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in $3,600 Mortgage)	2,400.00
Property in Washington County, Kansas, at 4½%, due 1947 ($3,400 Mortgage)	1.00
771–5 Washington Street, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	82,000.00
489 Wayland Avenue, Providence, R. I., at 5%, Open Mortgage ($4,000 Mortgage)	1.00
2208 Avenue X, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	4,962.50
745–7 East 6th Street, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	29,997.00
1025 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	5,955.00
629 East 12th Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage (⅓ interest in $6,947.50 Mortgage)	2,315.84
175–9 16th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in $25,000 Mortgage)	16,666,67
1566 East 17th Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage ($8,000 Mortgage)	7,910.00
139–49 West 19th Street, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	113,145.00
522–8 West 21st Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	13,250.00
429–35 East 23rd Street and 432–8 East 24th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	61,250.00
549–57 West 23rd Street and Northeast Corner 23rd Street and Thirteenth Avenue, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage	305,000.00
153–61 East 24th Street and 150–8 East 25th Street, New York, at 5%, due 1943	272,500.00
3–7 East 27th Street and 4–6 East 28th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1952	454,266.74
6–8 West 32nd Street, New York, at 5%, due 1945	345,932.76
2770 West 33rd Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage	6,965.00
126 West 34th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage ($47,500 Mortgage)	42,500.00
141–5 West 36th Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1947	622,562.21
25–7 West 37th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1944	40,000.00
323–7 West 38th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage	430,000.00
248–256 West 39th Street, New York, at 4¾%, due 1944	323,750.00
18 East 41st Street, New York, at 4¾%, due 1944	190,000.00
320–2 West 42nd Street and 323 West 41st Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	52,200.00
16–18 West 46th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage	113,125.00
420–2 West 46th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage (⅓ interest in $30,000 Mortgage)	9,773.50

	Book Value
54 West 47th Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1944 ($525 Mortgage)	$1.00
408–18 East 48th Street, New York, at 5%, due 1944	64,822.50
553 West 51st Street, New York, at 6%, Open Mortgage	13,860.00
32–52 53rd Street, Woodside, Long Island, at 5%, due 1945 ($5,250 Mortgage)	4,921.24
154–6 East 53rd Street, New York, at 1½%, Open Mortgage	130,000.00
1240–54th Street, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage	5,500.00
837 60th Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1945 (⅔ interest in $56,637.50 Mortgage)	37,758.34
2137 60th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (¼ interest in $7,860.60 Mortgage)	1,965.15
2139 60th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1946 (¼ interest in $5,350 Mortgage)	1,337.50
579 61st Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1947 (¼ interest in $88,250 Mortgage)	22,062.48
243–9 West 67th Street and 248–50 West 68th Street, New York, at 2%, due 1945	247,996.66
317 East 71st Street, New York, at 4%, due 1944 (Part of Mortgage for $17,500)	15,859.60
40–39 73rd Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mortgage	6,947.50
41–32 74th Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, at 5%, due 1944	6,575.00
417 East 78th Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1944	10,950.00
309–27 East 94th Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1948	200,000.00
570 East 94th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in $6,912.77 Mortgage)	4,608.52
494 East 95th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1947 (¼ interest in $9,812.50 Mortgage)	2,453.12
40–29 99th Street, Corona, Long Island, at 4½%, due 1944 (⅔ interest in $8,875 Mortgage)	5,916.67
40–31 99th Street, Corona, Long Island, at 5%, due 1945 (⅔ interest in $11,200 Mortgage)	7,466.67
123 East 114th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage ($4,000 Mortgage)	3,000.00
542 West 114th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	12,000.00
89–32 116th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	2,977.50
107–17 118th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	3,482.50
107–23 118th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at 6%, Open Mortgage	3,473.75
58 East 120th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage	15,880.00
145 West 123rd Street, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage (⅓ interest in $9,000 Mortgage)	3,000.00
500 West 132nd Street, New York, at 3½%, due 1946 (⅓ interest in $33,000 Mortgage)	10,752.50
Northeast Corner 134th Street and Riverside Drive, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	296,862.33
614–20 West 153rd Street, New York, at 4½%, Open Mortgage	83,500.00
83 West 174th Street, Bronx, at 4%, Open Mortgage ($9,000 Mortgage)	8,933.03
85 West 174th Street, Bronx, at 6%, Open Mortgage ($10,500 Mortgage)	10,308.51
401 West 201st Street, New York, at 3%, due 1944	25,000.00
	$11,889,096.46

Participation Certificates

1042–1052 West Beach Street, Long Beach, L. I., at 4½%, due 1945	$539.02
594–596 Broadway, New York, at 2½%, due 1951	1,336.37
1705 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4%, due 1946	1,470.97

	Book Value
372–373 Central Park West, New York, at 4%, due 1944	$3,128.40
38–44 Court Street, 186 Remsen Street and 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 2%, past due	100,000.00
2203–2217 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due	401.08
126–128 Franklin Street, New York, at 5%, past due	1,984.39
Grand Street and 48th Street, Maspeth, Long Island, at 5%, past due	2,090.00
2238 Hughes Avenue, Bronx, at 5½%, past due	411.33
42–50 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, past due	219.72
2989–2997 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due (Face Value $739.96)	1.00
3120–3130 Kingsbridge Avenue, Bronx, at 4%, due 1943	2,839.26
427–431 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1945	1,126.45
483–495 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1945	21,039.45
West Side Locust Valley Road, Brookville, Long Island, at 5½%, past due	925.98
62–70 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due	200.00
Maple and Central Avenues, Cedarhurst, Long Island, at 4%, due 1944 (Face Value $962.50)	935.75
325 Marine Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due	5,034.35
2975 Marion Avenue, Bronx, at 5%, due 1944	1,771.45
921–943 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1944	24,986.21
12 North Franklin Avenue, Hempstead, L. I., at 4½%, past due	2,188.84
178 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1944	124.67
209–223 Avenue P, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1945	12,773.89
1069–75 Park Avenue, New York, at 3%, due 1947 (Face Value $3,850)	2,550.00
36 Plaza Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due (Face Value $933.33)	1.00
805 Riverside Drive, New York, at 5%, past due (Face Value $4,933.69)	4,483.69
Northwest Corner Roberts Avenue and Eastern Boulevard, Bronx, at 5½%, past due	592.08
343 St. Nicholas Avenue, Ridgewood, Queens, at 4½%, due 1947	209.41
Southwest Corner Sherman Avenue and Isham Street, New York, at 5%, due 1944	2,305.07
47–55 Sickles Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1944	843.88
Northeast Corner South Fulton Avenue and East 4th Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., at 5½%, past due (Face Value $300)	105.00
586–600 Teasdale Avenue, Bronx, at 4½%, due 1945	4,645.12
3300–8 Third Avenue and 991–5 Boston Road, Bronx, at 3½%, past due	2,412.50
2920–2924 Twenty First Avenue, Astoria, L. I., at 4½%, due 1944	874.97
118–124 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due (Face Value $154.23)	68.23
620 West End Avenue, New York, at 5%, past due	595.54
858 West End Avenue, New York, at 4½%, past due	1,086.95
Northwest Corner Wooster Street and West 3rd Street, New York, at 5½%, past due (Face Value $480.)	230.00
586 East 3rd Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due	2,300.00
1709–1717 East 4th Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, past due	3,334.88
109–113 South 5th Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, past due	798.12
Southwest Corner 6th Street and Minnesota Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, at 4%, past due (Face Value $437.)	1.00
972 East 14th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due	533.24
68–82 East 19th Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, past due	967.49
31 East 21st Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1945	1,430.35
848 East 28th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due (Face Value $1,356.60)	1,342.23
532 West 30th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1944	1,381.30
850–872 East 31st Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due	18,815.57
228–232 East 38th Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1944	20,745.80
45–28 42nd Street, Long Island City, at 5½%, past due	3,262.50
150–154 East 49th Street, New York, at 4⅝%, past due (Face Value $654.)	644.86

	Book Value
474 51st Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, past due	$1,167.66
16–18 East 53rd Street, New York, at 4%, due 1945	4,096.86
254 East 56th Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, due 1943 (Face Value $24,196.82)	23,883.63
205–213 East 67th Street, New York, at 2%, due 1946 (Face Value $2,931.82)	1,200.00
37–32 80th Street, Jackson Heights, L. I., at 4½%, past due (Face Value $7,500.)	7,412.83
163–169 East 81st Street, New York, at 3%, past due (Face Value $5,529.55)	3,629.55
2251 81st Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1946 (Face Value $8,690.)	8,636.52
35–64 84th Street and 35–63 83rd Street, Jackson Heights, L. I., at 5¼%, past due (Face Value $6,353.71)	6,345.73
526–528 86th Street, Brooklyn, at 3%, due 1947 (Face Value $6,005.11)	4,732.13
164 West 88th Street, New York, at 3%, past due	1,224.99
107–123 West 93rd Street, New York, at 5½%, past due (Face Value $1,000.)	1.00
143–149 West 96th Street, New York, at 2½%, due 1947 (Face Value $11,500.)	7,000.00
New York Title and Mortgage Co. Series A2, at 5%, past due (Face Value $462.50)	167.50
Prudence Bonds Corp. Certificates (Dryden Apartments Issue), at 5%, past due (Face Value $366.66)	1.00
Westchester Title and Trust Co. Series 49A, at 5½%, past due (Face Value $165.)	41.25
Westchester Title and Trust Co. Series 51A, at 5½%, past due (Face Value $200.)	20.00
Westchester Title and Trust Co. Series 63B, at 5½%, past due (Face Value $490.23)	1.00
	$331,651.01

SECURITIES SUMMARY

AT JUNE 30, 1943

Bonds

Schedule I—United States Government	$2,064,818.63	
Schedule II—Railroad	413,919.47	
Schedule III—Public Utility	594,482.89	
Schedule IV—Industrial	211,233.81	
Schedule V—Municipal	13,584.61	
Schedule VI—Real Estate	3,237.50	
Schedule VII—Miscellaneous	46,726.00	
		$3,348,002.91

Preferred Stocks

Schedule I—Railroad	$112,852.53	
Schedule II—Public Utility	2,041,769.17	
Schedule III—Industrial	1,111,972.57	
Schedule IV—Bank	25,840.00	
Schedule V—Insurance	58,149.20	
Schedule VI—Miscellaneous	4.00	
		3,350,587.47

Common Stocks

Schedule I—Railroad	$1,534,423.38	
Schedule II—Public Utility	720,287.04	
Schedule III—Industrial	5,273,679.82	
Schedule IV—Insurance	408,056.51	
Schedule V—Bank	431,142.27	
Schedule VI—Miscellaneous	11,591.21	
		8,379,180.23
MISCELLANEOUS		515.00
BONDS AND MORTGAGES		11,889,096.46
PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES		331,651.01
		$27,299,033.08

DISTRIBUTION

Special Endowments—Principal	$25,219,227.45
Special Endowments—Income	417,334.46
Student Loans	18,412.50
Gifts	370,248.50
General Endowment	1,273,810.17
	$27,299,033.08

UNIVERSITY LAND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

	At June 30, 1942		Additions 1942–1943	Deductions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943	
Land: 114th to 116th Streets, Amsterdam Ave. and Broadway	$2,022,440.06				$2,022,440.06	
Improvements to Grounds	61,539.15				61,539.15	
		$2,083,979.21				$2,083,979.21
116th to 120th Streets, Amsterdam Ave. and Broadway	2,000,000.00				2,000,000.00	
Improvements to Grounds	429,601.17				429,601.17	
		2,429,601.17				2,429,601.17
116th Street, north side, Morningside Drive to Amsterdam Avenue		563,193.40				563,193.40
117th Street, south side, Morningside Drive to Amsterdam Avenue		503,656.95				503,656.95
Baker Field, Broadway, 218th St. and Harlem Ship Canal	736,656.65				736,656.65	
Improvements and additions to Baker Field	270,730.19				270,730.19	
		1,007,386.84				1,007,386.84
Alumni House: Alterations and Equipment		13,402.62				13,402.62
Avery Library Building:						
Construction	339,821.42				339,821.42	
Equipment	1,829.68				1,829.68	
		341,651.10				341,651.10
Baker Field Boat House		56,189.41				56,189.41
Baker Field Boat House Equipment		2,554.82				2,554.82
Baker Field Fence		2,850.98				2,850.98
Baker Field Grandstands		88,306.22				88,306.22
Manor House, Improvements and Furnishings		12,286.52				12,286.52
Boat House at Highland, N. Y.		30,040.00				30,040.00
Casa Italiana: Construction	315,526.06				315,526.06	
Equipment	2,009.61				2,009.61	

		At June 30, 1942		Additions 1942–1943	Deductions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943	
Land		$265,388.90				$265,388.90	
			$582,924.57				$582,924.57
Chemical Engineering Building: Construction			3,166.44				3,166.44
Crocker Research Building:							
X-Ray Equipment			18,465.53				18,465.53
Earl Hall: Construction and Equipment		164,945.65				164,945.65	
Trophy Room Equipment		980.00				980.00	
			165,925.65				165,925.65
Engineering Building:	Construction	286,575.50				286,575.50	
	Equipment	50,619.31				50,619.31	
			337,194.81				337,194.81
Faculty House:	Construction	299,725.43				299,725.43	
	Equipment	35,287.42				35,287.42	
			335,012.85				335,012.85
Fayerweather Hall:	Construction	362,610.91				362,610.91	
	Equipment	48,497.54				48,497.54	
			411,108.45				411,108.45
Furnald Hall:	Construction	352,666.66				352,666.66	
	Equipment	34,862.97				34,862.97	
			387,529.63				387,529.63
Hamilton Hall:	Construction	486,572.26				486,572.26	
	Equipment	24,156.49				24,156.49	
			510,728.75				510,728.75
Hartley Hall:	Construction	337,202.65				337,202.65	
	Equipment	37,007.38				37,007.38	
			374,210.03				374,210.03
Havemeyer Hall:	Construction	536,427.47				536,427.47	
	Equipment	126,199.67				126,199.67	
			662,627.14				662,627.14

Havemeyer Hall Annex:	Construction	781,108.11				781,108.11	
(Chandler Laboratory)	Equipment	219,241.87				219,241.87	
			1,000,349.98				1,000,349.98
John Jay Hall:	Construction	1,662,295.39				1,662,295.39	
	Equipment	141,860.39				141,860.39	
	Commons Equipment	67,720.97		$24,756.22		92,477.19	
			1,871,876.75				1,896,632.97
Johnson Hall:	Construction	1,145,942.25				1,145,942.25	
	Equipment	90,473.72				90,473.72	
	Commons Equipment	49,077.61			$4,865.69	44,211.92	
			1,285,493.58				1,280,627.89
Kent Hall:	Construction	588,704.91				588,704.91	
	Post Office	1,164.50				1,164.50	
			589,869.41				589,869.41
Library Building:	Construction	1,108,461.08				1,108,461.08	
	Equipment	103,038.31				103,038.31	
	Alterations	46,600.00				46,600.00	
			1,258,099.39				1,258,099.39
Livingston Hall:	Construction	333,607.50				333,607.50	
	Equipment	32,106.83				32,106.83	
			365,714.33				365,714.33
Philosophy Building:	Construction & Equipment		352,574.38				352,574.38
Physics Building:	Construction	1,282,809.17				1,282,809.17	
(Pupin Physics Laboratory)	Equipment	268,050.53				268,050.53	
(Rutherford Observatory)			1,550,859.70				1,550,859.70
President's House:	Construction	196,830.82				196,830.82	
	Furnishing	24,410.17				24,410.17	
			221,240.99				221,240.99
St. Paul's Chapel:	Construction	266,676.54				266,676.54	
	Equipment	84,009.27				84,009.27	
			350,685.81				350,685.81
Schermerhorn Hall:	Construction	485,292.87				485,292.87	
	Equipment	117,948.38				117,948.38	
			603,241.25				603,241.25

		At June 30, 1942		Additions 1942-1943	Deductions 1942-1943	At June 30, 1943	
Schermerhorn Hall Extension:	Construction	$942,850.82				$942,850.82	
	Equipment	255,240.02				255,240.02	
			$1,198,090.84				$1,198,090.84
School of Business:	Construction	1,005,957.47				1,005,957.47	
	Equipment	70,534.86				70,534.86	
			1,076,492.33				1,076,492.33
School of Journalism:	Construction	534,863.38				534,863.38	
	Equipment	42,314.45				42,314.45	
			577,177.83				577,177.83
School of Mines Building:	Construction	309,817.97				309,817.97	
	Equipment	25,037.35				25,037.35	
			334,855.32				334,855.32
South Hall:	Construction & Equipment		3,595,301.04				3,595,301.04
University Hall:	Construction	988,431.53				988,431.53	
	Equipment	31,474.20				31,474.20	
	Power House Equipment	656,691.52				656,691.52	
	Power House Conduits	23,120.80		$10,120.00		33,240.80	
	Gymnasium Equipment	43,149.23				43,149.23	
			1,742,867.28				1,752,987.28
No. 411 West 117th Street (Maison Francaise)			34,624.72				34,624.72
No. 413 West 117th Street (Chaplain's Residence)			24,789.89				24,789.89
No. 415 West 117th Street (Dean's Residence—College)			24,789.89				24,789.89
No. 417 West 117th Street (Dean's Residence—Engineering)			45,225.25				45,225.25
No. 419 West 117th Street (Research)			31,333.33				31,333.33
No. 421 West 117th Street (Institute of International Affairs)			22,833.00				22,833.00
No. 423 West 117th Street (Deutsches Haus)			37,712.65				37,712.65
No. 429 West 117th Street (Research)			23,943.55				23,943.55
No. 435 West 117th Street (Casa de las Espanas)			21,691.88				21,691.88
Class of 1880 Gates			2,000.00				2,000.00

Class of 1881 Flagstaff		4,600.00			4,600.00
Brander Matthews Hall: Construction & Equipment		76,848.60			76,848.60
Class of 1883 Mines—Setting Bust of Professor Egleston		390.00			390.00
Class of 1885 Sun Dial		10,000.00			10,000.00
Class of 1886 Granite Exedra		5,000.00			5,000.00
Class of 1888 Gates		2,000.00			2,000.00
Class of 1889 Mines "Hammerman"		5,000.00			5,000.00
Class of 1890 Arts and Mines—Statue of Letters and pylon		8,598.72			8,598.72
Class of 1891 Gates		15,000.00			15,000.00
Class of 1897 Boat House		8,000.00			8,000.00
Class of 1893 Chapel Bell		5,114.84			5,114.84
Class of 1900 Statue of Science and pylon		13,148.95			13,148.95
Class of 1906 Clock		1,159.16			1,159.16
Commemorative Portrait of Their Britannic Majesties' Visit to Columbia		4,197.27			4,197.27
Fountain of the God Pan		12,013.50			12,013.50
Granite Posts for Class of 1891 Gates		2,563.00			2,563.00
Hamilton Statue		10,900.00			10,900.00
Huntington Portrait		2,127.00			2,127.00
Lighting University Grounds		1,035.00			1,035.00
Portrait of President Butler		9,880.57			9,880.57
Seth Low Memorial Tablet		1,010.00			1,010.00
Marcellus Hartley Research Tablet		417.00			417.00
John B. Pine Tablet		1,374.00			1,374.00
Munroe Smith Tablet		1,840.00			1,840.00
Van Amringe Memorial		20,738.34			20,738.34
Hegeler Furnace		2,000.00			2,000.00
Model of Coal Mine		250.00			250.00
Braden Mine Models		1,700.00			1,700.00
Installation of Cross Connected Fire Mains		17,912.57			17,912.57
Animal Accommodations		1,842.49			1,842.49
South Court Fountains		4,932.88			4,932.88
Botany and Agricultural Greenhouses		16,486.50			16,486.50
Optical Instruments		7,100.00			7,100.00

	At June 30, 1942		Additions 1942–1943	Deductions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943	
Assessments:						
Boulevard Sewer	$2,579.90				$2,579.90	
129th Street Sewer	749.25				749.25	
Opening and acquiring title to Addition to Riverside Park	8,168.98				8,168.98	
Opening 116th Street	2,882.77				2,882.77	
Opening 120th Street	38,033.59				38,033.59	
Opening Riverside Drive and Parkway	4,814.55				4,814.55	
On 116th Street for Inwood Park	45.80				45.80	
		$57,274.84				$57,274.84
Outside Street Work		107,140.39				107,140.39
Vaults: East	30,382.79				30,382.79	
West	37,316.40				37,316.40	
		67,699.19				67,699.19
Medical School: (59th Street)						
Buildings	628,969.31				628,969.31	
Equipment	33,896.20				33,896.20	
Library	1,400.00				1,400.00	
Roof Laboratory	14,938.07				14,938.07	
School of Dentistry	39,084.92				39,084.92	
Sloane Hospital for Women	399,263.14				399,263.14	
Medical School: (168th Street)						
New Site—168th Street—Land	724,075.50				724,075.50	
New Residence Hall Site	513,488.01				513,488.01	
Improvements to New Site	9,068.47				9,068.47	
Bard Hall Construction and Equipment	1,720,982.75				1,720,982.75	
Bard Hall Commons Equipment	45,079.84			$838.01	44,241.83	
New Buildings	4,347,444,60				4,347,444.60	
New Equipment	76,950.10				76,950.10	
School of Dental and Oral Surgery	703,549 17				703,549.17	

Sloane Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic Buildings and Equipment	750,000.00				750,000.00	
		10,008,190.08				10,007,352.07
Primate Colony at Puerto Rico		1,522.70				1,522.70
Camp Columbia, Morris, Conn.		58,758.20				58.758.20
Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Property		1.00				1.00
		$39,743,494.25	$34,876.22	$5,703.70		$39,772,666.77
Less Reserve for Depreciation of Dining Halls Equipment	$85,585.94				$114,722.42	
Less Reserve for Johnson Hall					2.85	
Less Reserve for Dental School					1.75	
Less Reserve for Men's Faculty Club	7.50					
Less Reserve for Pupin Physics Laboratory	6,516.55				3,121.34	
Less Reserve for Depreciation of Academic Buildings and Equipment					119,353.24	
		92,109.99				237,201.60
		$39,651,384.26				$39,535,465.17

RENTAL PROPERTY

		At June 30, 1942 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1943 (Net)
GENERAL FUNDS					
UPPER ESTATE AT 1935 ASSESSED VALUATION	Land	$28,230,310.76	.....	.....	$28,230,310.76
LOWER ESTATE AT 1935 ASSESSED VALUATION, $2,394,000.00 PLUS SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS AT COST	Land	2,399,701.85	$9,484.53	.....	2,409,186.38
		$30,630,012.61	$9,484.53	.....	$30,639,497.14
OTHER PROPERTIES AT NET BOOK VALUES					
Amsterdam Avenue and 115th Street	Leasehold	$103,985.07	.....	$2,230.36	$101,754.71
47–9 Barclay Street	Building	12,009.94	.....	269.83	11,740.11
51 Barclay Street	Building and Lease	10,766.78	.....	257.35	10,509.43
53 Barclay Street	Building	36,296.40	.....	756.17	35,540.23
55–7 Barclay Street	Building	57,171.34	.....	1,191.07	55,980.27
61 Barclay Street	Building	14,936.99	.....	311.19	14,625.80
63 Barclay Street	Building	17,377.54	.....	362.03	17,015.51
65–7 Barclay Street	Building and Lease	54,839.07	.....	1,204.44	53,634.63
69–73 Barclay Street	Building	21,986.30	.....	458.05	21,528.25
75–77–79 Barclay Street	Building	33,316.24	.....	1,019.46	32,296.78
81 Barclay Street	Building	10,075.30	.....	202.18	9,873.12
83 Barclay Street	Building	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
503–11 Broadway	Land and Building	758,006.68	$425.00	20,782.28	737,649.40
231–5 Greenwich Street	Building	22,143.00	.....	946.10	21,196.90
237 Greenwich Street	Building and Lease	5,458.76	.....	113.72	5,345.04
239–41–43 Greenwich Street	Building and Lease	23,217.76	.....	483.70	22,734.06
245–47 Greenwich Street	Building and Lease	1,968.35	172.45	.....	2,140.80
252–4 Greenwich Street	Building	23,211.56	.....	483.57	22,727.99
253–9 Greenwich Street	Building	48,428.32	.....	1,355.63	47,072.69

261–7 Greenwich Street	Building and Lease	67,273.93		1,404.14	65,869.79
38 Murray Street	Building and Lease	22,958.98		510.36	22,448.62
40 Murray Street	Building	3,324.50		69.26	3,255.24
42 Murray Street	Building	3,859.61		97.14	3,762.47
44 Murray Street	Building and Lease	5,660.95		117.94	5,543.01
46 Murray Street	Building and Lease	7,493.64		156.18	7,337.46
48 Murray Street	Building and Lease	3,864.15		101.81	3,762.34
50 Murray Street	Building and Lease	601.00		300.00	301.00
52–4 Murray Street	Building and Lease	15,059.06		317.25	14,741.81
56–8 Murray Street	Building and Lease	14,630.83		304.81	14,326.02
68 Murray Street	Building	25,621.75		681.91	24,939.84
70 Murray Street	Building	9,649.95		222.07	9,427.88
72 Murray Street	Building	2,564.36		158.48	2,405.88
26 West Broadway	Building	12,094.08		251.96	11,842.12
28–30 West Broadway	Building and Lease	38,709.02		814.60	37,894.42
32 West Broadway	Building	7,290.39		151.89	7,138.50
40 West Broadway	Building	19,298.97		402.58	18,896.39
42 West Broadway	Building	28,930.39		602.72	28,327.67
44 West Broadway	Building	25,222.88		525.48	24,697.40
46 West Broadway	Building	32,031.58		672.02	31,359.56
48 West Broadway	Building	8,725.59		181.78	8,543.81
50 West Broadway	Building	6,365.46		132.61	6,232.85
52 West Broadway	Building	14,510.65		302.31	14,208.34
18 East 16th Street	Land and Building	171,969.21		1,897.08	170,072.13
306 East 35th Street	Land	286,017.71			286,017.71
41 West 47th Street	Land and Building	61,750.72			61,750.72
524 East 73rd Street	Land and Building	125,474.69		2,102.67	123,372.02
405 West 117th Street	Land and Building	21,040.95		192.99	20,847.96
407 West 117th Street	Land and Building	18,451.44		175.09	18,276.35
425 West 117th Street	Land and Building	14,637.54		102.64	14,534.90
431 West 117th Street	Land and Building	18,998.61		186.04	18,812.57

		At June 30, 1942 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1943 (Net)
433 West 117th Street	Land and Building	$18,659.42	.....	$179.25	$18,480.17
		$2,367,938.41	$597.45	$45,742.19	$2,322,793.67
Total General Funds		$32,997,951.02	$10,081.98	$45,742.19	$32,962,290.81
SPECIAL FUNDS					
Cardozo (Benjamin N.) Endowment:					
1308 Avenue "N," Brooklyn	Land and Building	$14,202.90	.....	$232.50	$13,970.40
234 Rivington Street	Land and Building	29,885.72	.....	.....	29,885.72
376 Sterling Place, Brooklyn	Land and Building	996.00	.....	.....	996.00
523 East 5th Street, Brooklyn	Land and Building	8,291.40	.....	83.80	8,207.60
224 East 7th Street	Land and Building	17,749.37	$80.25	.....	17,829.62
177–32 106th Road, Jamaica, N. Y.	Land and Building	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
		$71,126.39	$80.25	$316.30	$70,890.34
Carpentier (H. W.) Endowment:					
88 Morningside Drive	Land and Building	$1,276,932.55	.....	$26,864.29	$1,250,068.26
90 Morningside Drive	Land and Building	419,680.46	$439.44	4,208,38	415,911.52
445 Riverside Drive	Land and Building	212,142.50	.....	3,218.11	208,924.39
460–64 Riverside Drive	Land and Building	418,231.46	.....	8,685.37	409,546.09
		$2,326,986.97	$439.44	$42,976.15	$2,284,450.26
Columbia University Permanent Alumni Endowment:					
14th Road and 165th Street, Whitestone, N. Y.	Land	$1.00	.....	.....	$1.00

Delafield Endowment:					
1779 West 6th Street, Brooklyn	Land and Building	$5,240.20		$66.08	$5,174.12
171 East 107th Street	Land and Building	12,720.72		100.89	12,619.83
		$17,960.92		$166.97	$17,793.95
Eno (Amos F.) Endowment:					
1556–60 Broadway	Land	$1,115,920.00			$1,115,920.00
1680–8 Broadway	Land and Building	1,550,605.79	$3,122.25	$37,798.78	1,515,929.26
1680–8 Broadway	Equipment	51,361.17		1,590.30	49,770.87
1910 Broadway	Land	369,810.00			369,810.00
Broadway, 68th Street, Amsterdam Avenue and 69th Street	Land and Building	1,111,494.45			1,111,494.45
21 Claremont Avenue	Land and Building	248,804.62		5,913.38	242,891.24
21 Claremont Avenue	Equipment	2,697.01			2,697.01
29–35 Claremont Avenue	Land and Building	351,406.09		7,952.76	343,453.33
29–35 Claremont Avenue	Equipment	6,248.00			6,248.00
13–15 Coenties Slip	Land and Building	44,100.00			44,100.00
27 Coenties Slip	Land and Building	22,335.00			22,335.00
34 Front Street	Land and Building	24,610.00			24,610.00
35 Front Street	Land and Building	28,955.00			28,955.00
36 Front Street	Land and Building	26,670.00			26,670.00
229–31 Front Street	Land and Building	42,667.35		850.00	41,817.35
70 Haven Avenue	Land and Building	426,202.17		6,615.63	419,586.54
136 MacDougal Street	Land and Building	31,888.72	415.61		32,304.33
MacDougal Street, Washington Square South, Sullivan Street and West 3rd Street	Land and Building	357,671.84	171.00		357,842.84
5–7 Mercer Street	Land and Building	56,300.00			56,300.00
133 Roosevelt Street and 293 Front Street	Land	39,818.48			39,818.48
21 South Street	Land and Building	45,480.00			45,480.00
28 South Street	Land and Building	26,573.81		26,573.81	
19 South William Street	Land and Building	69,112.62			69,112.62
40 Washington Square South	Land and Building	70,202.82			70,202.82
50 Washington Square South and 93 West 3rd Street	Land and Building	59,480.00			59,480.00
50 Washington Square South and 93 West 3rd Street	Equipment	1,000.00			1,000.00

	At June 30, 1942 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1943 (Net)
426–8 West Broadway.....Land and Building	114,388.37	793.19	.....	115,181.56
427–9–31 West Broadway.....Land and Building	86,328.37	1,221.45	.....	87,549.82
430 West Broadway.....Land and Building	10,705.45	261.64	.....	10,967.09
432 West Broadway.....Land and Building	10,147.28	262.87	.....	10,410.15
434 West Broadway.....Land and Building	9,893.95	259.48	.....	10,153.43
434½ West Broadway.....Land	19,510.73	.....	786.19	18,724.54
456 West Broadway.....Land and Building	12,182.65	366.43	.....	12,549.08
474–6–8 West Broadway.....Land and Building	137,779.44	996.52	.....	138,775.96
13–15 West 60th Street.....Land and Building	197,486.59	.....	.....	197,486.59
44 West 64th Street.....Land and Building	52,666.56	.....	.....	52,666.56
46 West 64th Street.....Land and Building	54,022.24	.....	.....	54,022.24
430 West 118th Street.....Land and Building	237,453.82	.....	2,145.38	235,308.44
423 West 120th Street.....Land and Building	347,197.35	.....	4,645.53	342,551.82
	$7,471,177.74	$7,870.44	$94,871.76	$7,384,176.42
Gregory Endowment:				
213 Front Street (1/40 Interest)	$1.00	.....	.....	$1.00
Saw Mill Valley Road, Irvington, N. Y. (1/40 Interest)	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
105 South Street (1/40 Interest)	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
131–3 Sullivan Street (1/40 Interest)	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
149–51 Sullivan Street (1/40 Interest)	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
393–7 West 12th Street (1/40 Interest)	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
223 West 114th Street (1/40 Interest)	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
	$7.00			$7.00

Griffiths Endowment:					
1861 82nd Street, Brooklyn	Land and Building	$5,305.89			$5,305.89
Hemingway Endowment:					
237 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey	Land and Building	$6,926.26			$6,926.26
51 Market Street	Land and Building	21,610.17			21,610.17
		$28,536.43			$28,536.43
Kennedy Endowment:					
39–41 Claremont Avenue	Land and Building	$410,891.24		$7,108.27	$403,782.97
1002 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn (¼ Interest)	Land and Building	74,447.60		1,738.48	72,709.12
403 West 115th Street	Land and Building	199,077.31		2,561.01	196,516.30
404 West 116th Street	Land and Building	184,960.65		1,982.85	182,977.80
420 West 116th Street	Land, Building and Equipment	345,098.25		6,173.56	338,924.69
424–30 West 116th Street	Land and Building	363,420.48		4,424.11	358,996.37
117th Street, Morningside Drive and 118th Street	Land and Building	714,016.95		12,420.36	701,596.59
		$2,291,912.48		$36,408.64	$2,255,503.84
Knapp Endowment:					
500 West 57th Street	Land and Building	$6,350.82	$927.77		$7,278.59
Openhym Endowment:					
1354 College Avenue, Bronx (⅓ Interest)	Land and Building	$1,644.98			$1,644.98
375 McDonough Street, Brooklyn (⅓ Interest)	Land and Building	1.00			1.00
375–9 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn (⅓ Interest)	Land and Building	1.00	$16.67		17.67
2091 Ryer Avenue, Bronx (⅓ Interest)	Land and Building	3,366.05		$15.00	3,351.05
2093 Ryer Avenue, Bronx (⅓ Interest)	Land and Building	3,366.90		30.00	3,336.90
2046 Second Avenue (⅓ Interest)	Land and Building	160.37			160.37
257 Seventh Avenue (⅓ Interest)	Land and Building	7,323.65		7,323.65	
Throop Avenue and Hopkins Street, Brooklyn (⅓ Interest)	Land	1.00			1.00

		At June 30, 1942 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1943 (Net)
1665 50th Street, Brooklyn (⅓ Interest)	Land and Building	$1.00	.....	.....	$1.00
		$15,865.95	$16.67	$7,368.65	$8,513.97
Phillips Endowment:					
Englewood, New Jersey	Land	$2,700.00	.....	.....	$2,700.00
Highland Falls, New York	Land	9,450.00	.....	.....	9,450.00
Teaneck, New Jersey	Land	1,100.00	.....	.....	1,100.00
55 West 90th Street (Remainder Interest)	Land and Building	14,259.00	.....	.....	14,259.00
		$27,509.00			$27,509.00
Phoenix Endowment:					
92 First Avenue	Land and Building	$25,029.15	.....	.....	$25,029.15
94 First Avenue	Land and Building	16,751.81	.....	.....	16,751.81
176 Madison Avenue	Land and Building	215,500.00	.....	.....	215,500.00
411 East 5th Street	Land and Building	15,799.71	.....	.....	15,799.71
21 East 33rd Street	Land and Building	113,750.00	.....	.....	113,750.00
		$386,830.67			$386,830.67
Schieffelin Endowment:					
197 Columbia Street, Brooklyn	Land and Building	$2,500.00	.....	$2,500.00	.....
624 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn	Land and Building	.....	$7,879.87	.....	$7,879.87
Randolph Gift:					
558 East 158th Street	Land and Building	.....	$17,782.32	.....	$17,782.32

Special Endowments (Unallocated)					
362–70 Avenue "A"	Land and Building	$127,044.86			$127,044.86
25 Claremont Avenue	Land and Building		$252,151.73		252,151.73
636 Eighth Avenue	Land and Building	210,815.81			210,815.81
812 Eighth Avenue	Land and Building	97,406.48			97,406.48
Eleventh Avenue between 18th and 19th Streets	Land and Building		1,299.40		1,299.40
106–8 Fulton Street	Land and Building	441,508.42			441,508.42
306 Lexington Avenue	Land and Building	65,112.49			65,112.49
101–7 Macombs Place	Land and Building	125,196.28			125,196.28
1723 Matthews Avenue	Land and Building		4,521.97		4,521.97
450 Riverside Drive	Land and Building	295,973.83			295,973.83
136–40 West 23rd Street	Land and Building	158,611.68			158,611.68
15–19 East 30th Street and 20 East 31st Street	Land and Building	238,679.93			238,679.93
25–7 West 30th Street	Land and Building	102,281.57		$9,266.58	93,014.99
335–43 West 35th Street	Land and Building	247,423.46			247,423.46
19–21 West 36th Street	Land and Building	311,859.85			311,859.85
542–8 West 36th Street	Land and Building	138,901.95		737.61	138,164.34
40–2 West 37th Street	Land and Building	313,175.43			313,175.43
521–31 West 43rd Street	Land and Building	671,579.81			671,579.81
530–2 West 47th Street	Land and Building		50,504.05		50,504.05
522–4 East 81st Street	Land and Building	77,947.01			77,947.01
		$3,623,518.86	$308,477.15	$10,004.19	$3,921,991.82
Tremaine Endowment:					
Alderbrook Farm, Rockport, Maine	Land and Building	$1.00		$1.00	
Atlantic Highway, Camden, Maine	Land	1.00			$1.00
2532 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota	Land and Building	1.00			1.00
Jackson County, Kansas	Land	1.00			1.00
Union Street, Rockport, Maine	Land	1.00		1.00	

	At June 30, 1941 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1942 (Net)
35–43 Weybosset Street, Providence, Rhode Island (Partial Interest).....Land	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
	$6.00	.....	$2.00	$4.00
Total Special Funds	$16,275,596.12	$343,393.66	$194,614.66	$16,424,455.37
Total of General and Special Funds Rental Property	$49,273,547.14	$353,475.64	$240,356.85	$49,386,746.18

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
(A) For General Purposes			
ALTSCHUL (BENJAMIN) FUND: Bequest of Benjamin Altschul, the income and, after twenty-five years, the principal may be used for any purpose of the University. Established 1933	$2,887.44	.....	$2,887.44
ALUMNI WAR BONUS FUND: Proceeds of Adjusted Compensation Certificates donated by Columbia University War Veterans, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1929	35,527.14	$435.00	35,962.14
BURGESS (JOHN W.) FUND: Gift of Anonymous Donors to the general endowment of the University. Established 1910	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
CARPENTIER (H. W.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Legacy of Horace W. Carpentier, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1918	1,320,000.00	.....	1,320,000.00
CIVIL ENGINEERING TESTING LABORATORIES FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on January 5, 1925, by the transfer of the sum of $10,000 from the unexpended balance on June 30, 1924, of receipts from the Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories, this sum to be set up as a Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories Fund, the income or principal of which shall be used as the Trustees may from time to time determine. Established 1925	62,877.28	7,821.65	70,698.93
CLASS OF 1897 ARTS, MINES AND ARCHITECTS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1897, in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1937	9,655.00	40.00	9,695.00

	At June 30 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
CLASS OF 1902 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1902 College, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1928	$17,000.00	.....	$17,000.00
CLASS OF 1912 COLLEGE, ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE FUND: Gift of the Class of 1912, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1937	3,501.62	.....	3,501.62
CLASS OF 1917 COLLEGE, ENGINEERING AND JOURNALISM FUND: Twenty-Fifth anniversary gift of the combined 1917 classes of College, Engineering and Journalism. The income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1942	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PERMANENT ALUMNI FUND: Inaugurated by a gift of $10,000.00 from the Class of 1895 Arts and Mines and subsequently increased by gifts from the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1919	131,526.34	$16,364.35	147,890.69
ENO (AMOS F.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of Amos F. Eno, the principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1923	7,945,772.44	8,610.81 (Decrease)	7,937,161.63
FIRE INSURANCE FUND: For the purpose of meeting the cost of repairing damage due to fire in those academic buildings which are not specifically insured, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University.	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
GREGORY (HENRY ELSWORTH) FUND: Bequest of Henry Elsworth Gregory, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1941	55,862.73	.....	55,862.73

KENNEDY (JOHN STEWART) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of John Stewart Kennedy, a Trustee of Columbia University 1903 to 1909, the principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1910	2,547,352.75	4,709.46	2,552,062.21
KILLOUGH (W. H. D.) FUNDS: Bequest of Walter H. D. Killough, for the general endowment of the University. (Principal held by the Trustees under the Will.) Established 1930.			
KRUMB (HENRY) FUND: Gift of Henry Krumb, the income to be paid to beneficiaries in accordance with the deed of gift, thereafter the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1941.	40,956.72	709.58 (Decrease)	40,247.14
PELL (MARY B.) FUND: Bequest of Mary B. Pell, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1914	616,527.05	36,733.47	653,260.52
REUSSNER (ELLA) FUND: Bequest of Ella Reussner, the income to be used for such purposes as the Trustees may direct. (Principal held by the Trustees under the Will.) Established 1939.			
VAN CORTLANDT (ROBERT B.) FUND: Bequest of Robert B. Van Cortlandt, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1918	818,259.34	.....	818,259.34
YEAR END CLUB FUND: Gift of the Year End Club in memory of the fifteen original members, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1940	2,365.95	.....	2,365.95
	$13,770,071.80	$56,783.54	$13,826,855.34

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
(B) For Designated Purposes			
ADAMS (ERNEST KEMPTON) FUND FOR PHYSICAL RESEARCH: Gift of Edward D. Adams, in memory of his son, Ernest Kempton Adams, such part of the income as shall be designated by the Trustees to be applied to the stipend of the Research Fellow pursuing researches in the Physical Sciences or in their practical applications; the income received in excess of such stipend to be used in the publication and distribution of the results of the investigation carried on by such Fellows. Established 1904	$65,000.00	.....	$65,000.00
ALDRICH (JAMES HERMAN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of James H. Aldrich, of the Class of 1863, to establish this fund in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. Established 1913	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
ALDRIDGE (WALTER H.) FUND: Gift of Walter H. Aldridge, the income to provide scholarships in the School of Engineering. Established 1936	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
ALUMNI NEWS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of various donors to establish this fund. Established 1940	10.85	.....	10.85
ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used in connection with the annual appropriation known as the President's Scholarship Fund. Established 1935	3,251.00	.....	3,251.00
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR CHURCH AND CHORAL MUSIC: Gift of an Anonymous Donor to establish this fund, the income to be used to maintain a Professorship in Church and Choral Music. Established 1913	101,000.00	.....	101,000.00

ANONYMOUS FUND FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY: Gift of an Anonymous Donor to establish a fund for the use and benefit of the Department of Metallurgy in the School of Mines. The clear Annual Sum of $5,000 to be paid to the donor during his lifetime. Established 1925	100,000 00	.....	100,000.00
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR PHYSICS AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY: Gift of an Anonymous Donor, the income to be paid to the donor during his lifetime and thereafter to Columbia University in accordance with the terms of agreement. Established 1928	307,500.00	$79.95 (Decrease)	307,420.05
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR SCHOOL OF BUSINESS: Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to be used for the support and promotion of work in the field of agricultural economics and rural and social sciences in the School of Business of the University. Established 1942	7,716.04	45.75 (Decrease)	7,670.29
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR STUDENT AID: Gift of an Anonymous Donor, the income to be paid to the donor during his lifetime and thereafter to be loaned to students in the School of Engineering. Any sums repaid by students to be set up in separate fund, the income to be used in aid of scientific research in Physics and Chemistry. Established 1934	62,300.00	.....	62,300.00
ART PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of Hugo Reisinger to found a professorship of the History of Arts. Established 1916	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
AVERY ARCHITECTURAL FUND: Gift of Samuel P. Avery and Mary Ogden Avery in memory of their deceased son, Henry Ogden Avery, the income of the fund to be applied to the purchase of books relating to architecture, decorations and allied arts. Established 1890, and augmented in 1910 by $20,000	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
BAIER (VICTOR) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Victor Baier to establish a fellowship in church music to be governed by such rules and regulations as may be determined by the Trustees. Established 1922	21,000.00	.....	21,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
BANGS (FRANCIS SEDGWICK) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Francis Sedgwick Bangs to establish a scholarship in the School of Law in memory of her husband, Francis Sedgwick Bangs of the Class of 1878 and a Trustee of the University from 1900 to 1920; the scholarship to be awarded to a qualified student who is a member of either the Anglo-Saxon, the Germanic, the Scandinavian, or the Latin race; and preferably one who has been a student in Columbia College. Established 1926	$6,000.00	.....	$6,000.00
BARKER (CLARENCE) MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mrs. Virginia Purdy Bacon, to establish a graduate scholarship in the Department of Music. Established 1921	29,000.00	.....	29,000.00
BARKER (MARY PERIN) FUND FOR STUDENT AID, SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING: Gift of staff members, alumni, students and friends of the School of Engineering, the income or principal to be used as an emergency fund for the benefit of students in that School. Established 1938	2,853.69	$594.97	3,448.66
BARLOW (DR. WALTER J.) FUND: Gift of Dr. Walter J. Barlow, the income or principal to be used to meet the cost of Columbia University Medals. Established 1930	2,200.00	.....	2,200.00
BARNARD FELLOWSHIP FUND: Legacy from President Barnard to establish the 'Barnard Fellowship for encouraging Scientific Research.' Established 1889	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
BARNARD LIBRARY FUND: The residuary estate of President Barnard was left to the Trustees of Columbia College to constitute a fund under the name of the 'Barnard Fund for the Increase of the Library', the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of books, especially those relating to physical and astronomical science; but out of the income of this fund so much as may be necessary is to be applied in procuring a gold medal of the bullion value of not less than $200, to be styled the 'Barnard Medal for Meritorious Service to Science,' to be awarded every five years on the judgment of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States. The medal will next be awarded in June, 1945. Established 1889	59,600.00	.....	59,600.00

BARNARD (MARGARET) FUND: The residuary estate of Margaret Barnard, widow of the late President Barnard, was left to the Trustees of Columbia College, 'to augment the sum left by my late husband.' Established 1892.	16,250.00	.....	16,250.00
BARSTOW (FREDERIC D.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of William S. Barstow, the income to provide scholarships in Columbia College. Established 1935	44,958.90	1,278.00 (Decrease)	43,680.90
BARSTOW (W. S.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of William S. Barstow, the income to provide scholarships in any of the Engineering Schools of the University. Established 1935	141,957.48	213.00 (Decrease)	141,744.48
BEARNS (JOSEPH H.) FOUNDATION: Bequest of Lillia M. Bearns, the income to be used for prizes in Music. (Principal held by the Trustees under the Will.) Established 1926.			
BECK FUNDS: Charles Bathgate Beck bequeathed the sum of $10,000.00 to be applied as follows: $2,000 to found one free scholarship, the income to be applied 'to the free yearly tuition and education in said College of one student forever, under such terms and conditions as the rules of said College and said Trustees shall prescribe,' the income of the remaining $8,000 to be used for an annual prize 'to the student in the Law School who shall pass the best examination in Real Estate Law.' Established 1899 Beck Scholarship Fund ..... $2,000.00 Beck Prize Fund 8,000.00	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
BEEKMAN (GERARD) FUND: Bequest of Gerard Beekman, formerly a Trustee of Columbia University, the income to be used in connection with the work of the Chaplain. Established 1920	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
BEER (JULIUS) LECTURE FUND: Bequest of Julius Beer, the income to be applied to providing lectures at intervals not exceeding three years, by lecturers nominated by the Faculty of Political Science and confirmed by the Trustees. Established 1903	$10,300.00	.....	$10,300.00
BENNETT PRIZE FUND: Gift of James Gordon Bennett, the income or a medal of equal value, to be given for 'an essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States.' Established 1893	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
BERGH (HENRY) FUND: Anonymous Gift, the income to be used for the promotion of humane education. Established 1907	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
BERTUCH (FREDERICK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Frederick Bertuch, the income to be applied in assisting needy students to pursue courses of study in any department of the University. Established 1929	89,357.60	$15.65	89,373.25
BJORKWALL (CHARLES H.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Ottle E. Bjorkwall in memory of her brother, Dr. Charles H. Bjorkwall, the income to provide an annual prize to a member of the graduating class of Columbia College who has given conspicuous evidence of unselfishness during his college course. Established 1937	1,570.00	.....	1,570.00
BLUMENTHAL ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of George Blumenthal for the endowment of a Chair of Politics. Established 1906	125,187.02	.....	125,187.02
BORING FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Edward C. Moore, Jr., to establish a Fellowship in the School of Architecture. Established 1922	6,200.00	.....	6,200.00

BOUVIER (W. SERGEANT) MEMORIAL CUP FUND: Gift of John Vernou Bouvier, Jr. and John Vernou Bouvier III, the income to provide an annual Cup to be presented to the member of the Freshman Crew who has best exhibited the qualities of college loyalty, self-discipline and improvement in watermanship throughout the rowing season. Established 1930	1,000.00		1,000 00
BRAINARD (EDWARD SUTLIFF) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Miss Phoebe T. Sutliff in memory of her nephew, Edward Sutliff Brainard, of the Class of 1921, the income to be awarded annually to that student in the graduating class of Columbia College who is adjudged by his classmates, according to such rules as the Faculty may prescribe, as most worthy of distinction on the ground of his qualities of mind and character. Established 1920	1,200.00		1,200.00
BREEVOORT-EICKEMEYER FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mrs. Florence Brevoort Eickemeyer in memory of her father, James Renwick Brevoort and her husband, Rudolph Eickemeyer, the income to provide a fellowship and prize in Painting and Photography. Established 1943		2,500.00	2,500.00
BRIDGHAM (SAMUEL WILLARD) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Fanny Bridgham to establish a fund, in memory of Samuel Willard Bridgham, of the Class of 1867, School of Mines, the income to be applied to the support of a Fellowship to be awarded annually by the Faculty of Applied Science. Established 1915	25,500.00		25,500.00
BRITTON (NATHANIEL LORD AND ELIZABETH GERTRUDE) FUND: Bequest of Nathaniel Lord Britton, the income to be used for the Departments of Geology and Botany. Established 1934	24,028.60		24,028.60
BRONNER (HARRY) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Harry Bronner, the income to provide a Scholarship for a deserving student in the School of Business. Established 1941	5,000.00		5,000.00
BUNNER PRIZE FUND: Gift of friends of Henry Cuyler Bunner, the income to be used to provide every year the 'H. C. Bunner Medal,' to be given to the student who shall present the best essay on an assigned subject in American literature. Established 1896	2,000.00		2,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
BURGESS (ANNIE P.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Annie P. Burgess to establish a fund, the income to be applied to the tuition and expenses each year of a worthy and deserving young man of good habits and Christian character. Established 1913	$5,000.00	.....	$5,000.00
BURGESS (DANIEL M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Annie P. Burgess to establish a fund, the income to be applied to the tuition and expenses each year of a worthy and deserving young man of good habits and Christian character. Established 1913	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
BURGLARY AND THEFT INSURANCE FUND: To provide for possible claims against the University for loss of property while in clock rooms, check rooms, etc. at the University. Established 1942	.....	$155.35	155.35
BUSINESS ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for one or more Alumni Scholarships in the School of Business. Established 1934	2,057.16	158.83	2,215.99
BUTLER (NICHOLAS MURRAY) MEDAL FUND: Gift of Archer M. Huntington to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a gold medal every five years and a silver or bronze medal annually for the most distinguished contribution made anywhere in the world of philosophy, or to educational theory, practice or administration. Established 1914	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
BUTLER (RICHARD) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Richard Butler in memory of her deceased husband, Richard Butler. Open to students born in the State of Ohio. Established 1903	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00

BUTLER (SUSANNA EDWARDS SCHUYLER) FUND: Bequest of Eliza Rhees Butler, the income to be expended under the direction of the President. Established 1935	2,742.75	.....	2,742.75
CABOT (MARIA MOORS) FUND: Gift of Dr. Godfrey L. Cabot, the income to be awarded annually as the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes for distinguished public service in journalism which shall advance sympathetic understand ng among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Established 1941	1.00	.....	1.00
CALDWELL (EUGENE WILSON) FUND: Bequest of Eugene Wilson Caldwell, the income to be used in support of instruction and research in the application of physical science to medicine, surgery and public health. Established 1935	1.00	.....	1.00
CAMPBELL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of $3,000 each from Miss Maria L. Campbell and Miss Catherine B. Campbell to establish two scholarships in Columbia College in memory of Robert B. Campbell, of the Class of 1844, and Henry P. Campbell, of the Class of 1847. Established 1900	6,000 00	.....	6,000.00
CAMPBELL (WILLIAM) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of William Campbell, the income to provide a Fellowship in Scientific Research. Established 1938	228,084.08	.....	228,084.08
CARDOZO (BENJAMIN N.) FUND: Bequest of Benjamin N. Cardozo, to establish a Chair of Jurisprudence in the Law School. Established 1938	207,738.03	54.04	207,792.07
CARNEGIE (ANDREW) FUND FOR THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE: Gift of the Carnegie Corporation, the income or principal to be used for the support of the School of Library Service. Established 1938	75,000.00	.....	75,000.00
CARNEGIE CORPORATION FUND FOR INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: Established by the transfer of a gift for the same purpose, the income to accumulate until further action by the Trustees. Established 1937	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
CARNEGIE CORPORATION PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Gift of the Carnegie Corporation to endow a professorship in the School of Library Service. Established 1938	$150,000.00	.....	$150,000.00
CARPENTIER (EDWARD R.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Maria H. Williamson for the endowment of a 'Professorship, or an endowed lectureship, on the origins and growth of civilization among men.' Established 1906	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00
CARPENTIER (JAMES S.) FUND: Gift of General H. W. Carpentier to establish a fund in memory of his brother, James S. Carpentier, for the benefit of the Law School. Established 1903	300,100.00	.....	300,100.00
CASA ITALIANA ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be applied toward the maintenance of the Casa Italiana. Established 1926	8,390.37	$45.00	8,435.37
CASTNER (HAMILTON YOUNG) FUND: Bequest of Cora M. Perkins, the income to be invested by the Trustees of Columbia University in such manner as shall in their judgment most effectively encourage chemical investigation and research. Established 1923	285,000.00	.....	285,000.00
CENTER FUND: Gift of Mary E. Ludlow, in memory of her son, Robert Center, the income to be applied either to the salary of a Professor of Music, or of other Instructors of Music, or to Fellowships, Scholarships in Music, or to be used in any one or more of these or such other ways as shall, in the judgment of the Trustees, tend most effectually to elevate the standard of musical instruction in the United States, and to afford the most favorable opportunity for acquiring instruction of the highest order. Established 1896	180,000.00	.....	180,000.00

CHAMBERLAIN (JOSEPH P.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Joseph P. Chamberlain for the endowment of a chair of legislation. Established 1917	151,792.50		151,792.50
CHAMBERLAIN (LYDIA C.) FUND: Gift of Lydia C. Chamberlain, the income to be used for fellowships in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust. (Principal held by Trustees under the Deed of Trust.) Established 1920.			
CHANDLER (CHARLES FREDERICK) FUND: From the Alumni of Columbia University to establish this fund in honor of Professor Charles Frederick Chandler, the income to be applied to the delivery and publication of at least one public lecture each year on some phase of the science of Chemistry, etc. Established 1910	7,500.00		7,500.00
CHANLER PRIZE FUND: Bequest of J. Winthrop Chanler, of the Class of 1847, to found an annual prize for 'the best original manuscript essay in English prose on the History of Civil Government of America, or some other historical subject.' Established 1877	1,100.00		1,100.00
CHAPEL FURNISHING FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on Feb. 1, 1926, by the transfer of the balance of the St. Paul's Chapel Windows Gift Account. This sum to constitute a special fund, either the principal or income of which may be used for furniture and equipment of St. Paul's Chapel. Established 1926.	381.00		381.00
CHAPEL MUSIC FUND: Gift of Gerard Beekman of the Class of 1864 to establish this fund, the income to be applied to the purchase of suitable music for use in the services in St. Paul's Chapel. Established 1913	1,050.00		1,050.00
CLASS OF 1848 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of an Anonymous Friend, for the endowment of two Scholarships in Columbia College. Established 1902	10,000.00		10,000.00
CLASS OF 1869 FUND: Representing the amount held by the Treasurer of the Class of 1869 at the time of his death. The income or principal to be used as the surviving members of the class may designate. Established 1924	100.00		100.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
CLASS OF 1878 MINES: Gift of the Class of 1878 Mines of $1,000.00, added to the Permanent Alumni Fund. Received 1929.			
CLASS OF 1880: Gift of the Class of 1880 of $5,000.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1930.			
CLASS OF 1880: Gift of the Class of 1880 of $200.00 added to the Permanent Alumni Fund. Received 1931.			
CLASS OF 1881 ARTS AND MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1881 Arts and Mines in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of their graduation, for the maintenance of the Class of 1881 flagpole and for the purchase of Columbia flags. Established 1921	$2,000.00	.....	$2,000.00
CLASS OF 1881 COLLEGE: Gift of the Class of 1881 College of $10,000.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1931.			
CLASS OF 1882: Gift of the Class of 1882 of $8,250.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935.			
CLASS OF 1883: Gift of the Class of 1883 of $1,500.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1933.			
CLASS OF 1884: Gift of the Class of 1884 of $50.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1935.			

CLASS OF 1884 ARTS AND MINES: Gift of the Class of 1884 Arts and Mines of $380.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1934.			
CLASS OF 1884 ENGINEERING: Gift of the Class of 1884 Engineering of $700.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1934.			
CLASS OF 1885 SCHOOL OF MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1885 School of Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be applied to the maintenance of a Scholarship in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. Established 1910	14,125.00	.....	14,125.00
CLASS OF 1886 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1886, the income to be used for the purchase of books or pamphlets. Established 1936	2,310.00	.....	2,310.00
CLASS OF 1887 MINES: Gift of the Class of 1887 Mines of $50.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1931.			
CLASS OF 1887 MINES, DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1887 Mines, for the endowment of room 933 Livingston Hall, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1937	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00
CLASS OF 1888 ARTS AND MINES FUND: For the maintenance of the Class of 1888 Gates. Established 1917	400.00	.....	400.00
CLASS OF 1888 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND: Gift of the Class of 1888 Arts and Mines, the income to be used for the purposes and benefit of the Columbiana Collection. Established 1937	2,520.00	.....	2,520.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–43	At June 30, 1943
CLASS OF 1889 MEDAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1889 School of Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be applied to the cost of a medal to be awarded triennially to a graduate of the School of Mines, or of any of the schools of applied science or architecture, who shall have distinguished himself by eminent achievement in any sphere of human effort. Established 1915	$500.00	.....	$500.00
CLASS OF 1892 ARTS AND MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1892 Arts and Mines for the endowment of rooms 633 Hartley and 431 Furnald, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. If in any year the income be in excess of the amount required for this purpose, the University may apply such surplus income for the general use of the University. Established 1917	15,300.00	.....	15,300.00
CLASS OF 1893 MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1893, the income to be expended as designated by the Class. Unless the Class shall make such designation, the income to be used in such manner as the Trustees may direct. Established 1933	1,040.29	.....	1,040.29
CLASS OF 1895 ARTS AND MINES: Gifts of the Class of 1895 Arts and Mines of $16,108.11 added to the permanent alumni fund. Received 1919, 1923, 1931 and 1940	.....	.....	.....
CLASS OF 1896 ARTS AND MINES SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1896, Arts and Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation. Established 1921	18,100.00	.....	18,100.00

CLASS OF 1898 PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Class of 1898 in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation and in memory of John Howard Van Amringe of the Class of 1860 to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a bronze medal to be awarded each year to that member of the Sophomore Class who shall have most distinguished himself for service, character and courtesy in his relations to faculty, fellow students and visitors to the University. Established 1923. (See Van Am Prize Fund in this Schedule for amount.)			
CLASS OF 1898 COLLEGE, ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE FUND: Gift of the Class of 1898, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library. Established 1937	6,356.47	.....	6,356.47
CLASS OF 1899 COLLEGE: Gift of the Class of 1899 College of $1,000.00 added to the Students Loan Fund. Received 1925.			
CLASS OF 1899 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND: Gift of the Class of 1899 College and Engineering, the income or principal to be used as an emergency fund for the benefit of students of the School of Engineering. Established 1939	250.00	.....	250.00
CLASS OF 1900 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND FOR STUDENT AID: Gift of the Class of 1900 College and Engineering, the income or principal to be used as an emergency fund for the benefit of the students in the School of Engineering. Established 1940	500.00	.....	500.00
CLASS OF 1901 COLLEGE AND MINES FUND FOR ROWING TROPHY: Gift of the Class of 1901 College and Mines, the income to be used for the purchase each year of a cup or other suitable trophy to be awarded to a member of the Varsity Crew as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1941	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
CLASS OF 1901 DECENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1901 College and Applied Science, the income to be applied toward the expenses of maintaining the work of the Committee on Employment of Students. Established 1911	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00
CLASS OF 1903 ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1903, the purpose of this fund has not yet been decided. Established 1943	.....	$455.00	455.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
CLASS OF 1903: Gift of the Class of 1903 of $12,000.00 added to the Students Loan Fund. Received 1930.			
CLASS OF 1904 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1904 College and Science, the income to be used for scholarships in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1929	$18,160.00	$60.00	$18,220.00
CLASS OF 1905 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND: Gift of the Class of 1905 College and Engineering, in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of their graduation. For the maintenance of the Class of 1905 gates at Baker Field and other parts of Baker Field. Established 1940	3,600.00	.....	3,600.00
CLASS OF 1906: Gift of the Class of 1906 of $12,603.03 added to the Revolving Fund for Athletic Activities. Received 1931.			
CLASS OF 1907 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1907, in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be used for "The Class of 1907 Scholarship," to be awarded annually, with first preference to sons and other descendants of class members. Established 1937	8,522.00	.....	8,522.00
CLASS OF 1909 FLAGPOLE FUND: Created by act of the Trustees November 7, 1927, the income to be used for the care and maintenance of the flagpole on Baker Field	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
CLASS OF 1911 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1911 to endow a room in one of the dormitories for a deserving student each Session. Established 1936	4,500.00	.....	4,500.00

CLASS OF 1912 LAW FUND: Gift of the Class of 1912, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation. the income to be disposed of under the guidance of members of the Class and of the Law School Faculty. Established 1937	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
CLASS OF 1913 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1913, the income to be used for scholarships. Established 1938	4,722.00	1,060.00	5,782.00
CLASS OF 1914 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING—25TH ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1914, to Establish a Fund in Commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of its Graduation. Established 1937	8,920.00	.....	8,920.00
CLASS OF 1916, COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND: Gift of the Class of 1916, College and Engineering, the income to endow Room 201 in Hartley Hall. Established 1941	5,500.00	.....	5,500.00
CLASS OF 1916 LAW-SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1916, to be held by the University for Scholarship Endowment. Established 1937	1,288.42	53.00	1,341.42
CLASS OF 1917 ENGINEERING: Gift of the Class of 1917 Engineering of $2,500.00 added to the Engineering School Student Loan Fund. Received 1928.			
CLASS OF 1917 ENGINEERING—DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1917, to be held by the University for Dormitory Room Endowment. Established 1938	3.00	.....	3.00
CLASS OF 1917 COLLEGE AND JOURNALISM—DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1917 College and Journalism, the income to endow a Dormitory Room in Perpetuity. Established 1936	4,545.00	.....	4,545.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
CLASS OF 1920 DECENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1920 for the endowment of room 603 Hartley Hall, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1930	$4,500.00	.....	$4,500.00
CLASS OF 1921 MINES: Gift of the Class of 1921 Mines of $110.00 added to the Wendell Medal Fund. Received 1927.			
CLASS OF 1921 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1921 College, the income to be used for scholarships. Established 1936	1,257.70	$ .91	1,258.61
CLASS OF 1922 COLLEGE—SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1922, to be held by the University for Scholarship Endowment. Established 1937	915.00	5.00	920.00
CLASS OF 1924 COLLEGE—DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1924, to be held by the University for Dormitory Room Endowment. Established 1937	409.00	409.00 (Decrease)	.....
CLASS OF 1926 COLLEGE—DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1926, to be held by the University for Dormitory Room Endowment. Established 1937	437.00	.....	437.00
CLASS OF 1927 COLLEGE—LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1927, to be held by the University for Library Endowment. Established 1937	169.00	.....	169.00
CLASS OF 1927 FUND: Gift of the members of the Class of 1927, the income to be added to the principal until further advice of the members of the Class. Established 1929	1,201.62	43.86	1,245.48

CLASS OF 1929 TENTH ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1929, the income to be used for general purposes unless the class otherwise designates. Established 1939	373.86	.....	373.86
CLASS OF 1930 DECENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1930 to establish a fund for underwriting the expenses of qualified representatives who may be invited to speak concerning, or give exhibitions of, college activities. Established 1940	704.93	.....	704.93
CLASS OF 1931 COLLEGE, TENTH ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1931 College, to be held by the University until further advice of the members of the Class. Established 1941	1,506.98	.....	1,506.98
CLASS OF 1932 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1932 to endow a Dormitory Room annually. Established 1936	141.50	.....	141.50
CLASS OF 1935—5TH ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1935 College, to establish a cumulative scholarship fund designed to send some son or sons of members of the class through Columbia. Established 1940	55.00	.....	55.00
COLE FUND: Bequest of Edward F. Cole, the income to be used to assist worthy, deserving and desirable students. Established 1943	.....	16,000.00	16,000.00
COLLINS (PERRY McDONOUGH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Kate Collins Brown, the annual income to be divided into amounts of three hundred dollars ($300.) to be paid annually under such rules and regulations as the Board of Trustees of the College may from time to time establish, to each of those undergraduates in the academic and scientific courses of the College whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, insufficient to defray the expenses of his college education; and if the College is unable in any year to use the entire income of the said Fund for the purpose aforesaid, after making every proper effort to do so, the balance of the income from the Fund in that year, not needed for the aforesaid purposes, shall be applied to the general purposes of the academic and scientific departments of the College. Established 1918	566,000.00	.....	566,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
COLUMBIA ALUMNI IN MEMORIAM FUND: Gifts received through the Columbia Alumni Fund, the income to be paid to the Columbia Alumni Fund. Established 1928	$1,325.00	.....	$1,325.00
COLUMBIA ALUMNI IN PERPETUITY FUND: Gifts received through the Columbia Alumni Fund, the income to be paid to the Columbia Alumni Fund. Established 1928	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
COLUMBIA HUDSON-FULTON PRIZE FUND: Gift of the representatives of the various Committees having charge of the reception given on the University grounds in October, 1909, under the auspices of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, the income to be used for an annual prize or prizes, to be known as the Columbia Hudson-Fulton Prize or Prizes, for an athletic event. Established 1909	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
COLUMBIANA ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for the support of Columbiana. Established 1930	31,961.91	.....	31,961.91
COLUMBIA SCHOLASTIC PRESS ASSOCIATION FUND: Representing surplus funds of the association, the income may be used for scholarship aid if not needed by the association. Established 1940	4,937.04	$1,089.64	6,026 68
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION FUND: From the Trustees of the trust created by the Columbia University Football Association, the income to be applied towards the support of athletic teams or crews representing Columbia University in intercollegiate sports. Established 1911	10,037.72	.....	10,037.72
CONVERS (E. B.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Miss Alice Convers and Miss Clara B. Convers to endow, in memory of their brother, Ebenezer Buckingham Convers, of the Class of 1866, a prize in the Columbia Law School. Established 1906	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00

COTHEAL FUND:			
Gift of Mrs. James R. Swords and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence as a memorial to their brother, Alexander I. Cotheal, the income to be used for the purchase of books in the Oriental Languages, or relating to Oriental countries. Established 1896	17,025.00	.....	17,025.00
COWLES (JUSTUS A. B.) FUND:			
Bequest of Justus A. B. Cowles, the income to be used in support of the athletic interest of the University. Established 1940	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
CROSBY (WILLIAM O.) COLLECTION OF LANTERN SLIDES FUND:			
Gift of $1,800 from friends of Professor William O. Crosby, of Boston, to establish and maintain the collection of geological lantern slides in the Department of Geology known by above title. One hundred dollars was made immediately available and $1,700 is to constitute a permanent fund, the income only to be used for above purposes. Established 1913	1,700.00	.....	1,700.00
CURRIER (NATHANIEL) FUND:			
Bequest of Lura Currier, to establish the Nathaniel Currier Fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library. Established 1908	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
CURTIS (CARLTON C.) FUND:			
Gift of Carlton C. Curtis for the endowment of a branch of creative investigation under the terms and conditions as set forth in the deed of gift. Established 1921	30,379.29	79.95 (Decrease)	30,299.34
CURTIS FELLOWSHIP FUND:			
Gift of the George William Curtis Memorial Committee to establish a fellowship in the School of Political Science in Columbia University, to bear the name and to perpetuate the memory of George William Curtis, the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to the study of the science of government, with a special view to its application to the then existing conditions of the United States, or the State or City of New York, and to publish a monograph on some subject relating to the then existing condition of the United States, etc. Established 1899	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
CURTIS (GEORGE WILLIAM) MEDALS FUND:			
Gift from an associate of George William Curtis in the Civil Service Reform work. Established 1902.	1,300.00	.....	1,300.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
CUTTING (W. BAYARD) FUND: Gift of Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and her children to establish this fund in memory of W. Bayard Cutting, of the Class of 1869, the income to provide travelling fellowships. Established 1913	$160,000.00	.....	$160,000.00
CUTTING (W. BAYARD, Jr.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of W. Bayard Cutting, to establish the 'W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Fellowship Fund.' $600 annually is payable to Grafin Eva von Wurmbrand during her lifetime; thereafter, the income shall be used to provide a fellowship in International Law, to be awarded annually at the pleasure of the Trustees, to that student, who, in their judgment, shall have attained a standard of excellence to justify the award. Established 1912	19,011.38	$693.91	19,705.29
DA COSTA PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Charles M. DaCosta, a member of the Class of 1855, bequeathed to the Trustees of Columbia College $100,000. Of this sum, the Trustees, on October 6, 1891, for the endowment of a chair in the Department of Biology, set apart $80,000, which has been increased by the profits of certain investments to	86,600.00	.....	86,600.00
DARLING (EDWARD A.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Edward A. Darling, formerly Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the income to be awarded as a prize each year at Commencement to that student of the senior class in Engineering whose work during his course of study is voted by his classmates to have been the most honest and thorough. Established 1903	1,070.00	.....	1,070.00
DAVIS (EDWIN F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Edwin F. Davis to establish this fund, the income to provide one or more scholarships in the University. Established 1939	8,000.00	2,000.00	10,000.00
DEAN LUNG PROFESSORSHIP OF CHINESE FUND: Gift of an anonymous friend to found a department of Chinese Languages, Literatures, Religion and Law and especially for the establishment of a Professorship to be known as the Dean Lung Professorship of Chinese. Established 1901	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00

DEUTSCHER VEREIN PRIZE FUND:			
Gift of the Deutscher Verein in Columbia University to establish an annual prize in German. Established 1917	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
DEUTSCHES HAUS ENDOWMENT FUND:			
Gift of Adolph Busch received in 1912 and later transferred to the Germanistic Fund: re-established in 1928, the income to be expended in equipping and maintaining the Deutsches Haus	17,873.00	.....	17,873.00
DEWITT (GEORGE G.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Gift of Mrs. George G. DeWitt of New York to establish this fund, the net annual income to be awarded as a scholarship by the Faculty of Law to any graduate of Columbia College of good mental and moral standing in his class, who may need such assistance to enable him to pursue the three years course at the Law School and who, in the judgment of the Faculty of Law, shall be worthy of such privilege; provided that the holder of this scholarship shall reside in one of the Residence Halls of the University during his period of study. Established 1917	15,400.00	.....	15,400.00
DIBBLEE (EZRA REED AND FRANCES M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Bequest of Charlotte Dibblee, in memory of her father and mother, the income to provide two scholarships in accordance with the terms of the Will. Established 1933	12,340.00	.....	12,340.00
DITSON (ALICE M.) FUND:			
Bequest of Alice M. Ditson, the income to provide fellowships in Music. Established 1940	377,956.03	780.91 (Decrease)	377,175.12
DITSON (CHARLES H.) ENDOWMENT FUND:			
Bequest of Charles H. Ditson, the income to maintain a chair, to provide scholarships, fellowships, etc., in Music. Established 1931	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
DONALDSON (MRS. JOHN WILLCOX) FUND FOR NEVIS:			
Gift of Mrs. John Willcox, the income to be used for the care and maintenance of Nevis. Established 1940	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
DRISLER CLASSICAL FUND:			
Gift of Seth Low, formerly President of the University, for the endowment of the 'Henry Drisler Classical Fund' for the purchase of books, maps, charts, busts and such other equipment as will tend to make instruction in the classics more interesting and effective. Established 1894	11,500.00	.....	11,500.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
DUNNING (WILLIAM A.) FUND: Bequest of William A. Dunning, the income to be applied to the promotion of instruction and research in the Department of History. Established 1923	$43,500.00	.....	$43,500.00
DWIGHT MEMORIAL RESIDENCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for Scholarships in the Law School. Established 1936.	1,460.00	.....	1,460.00
DYCKMAN FUND: Gift of Isaac Michael Dyckman in memory of his uncles, Dr. Jacob Dyckman of the class of 1810 (M.D. 1813) and James Dyckman of the class of 1811, to establish the 'Dyckman Fund for the Encouragement of Biological Research,' the interest derived therefrom to be devoted annually to such object, consistent with the purposes of the gift, as shall be recommended by the Department of Zoology and approved by the President. Established 1899	11,500.00	.....	11,500 00
EARLE PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Earle Memorial Committee to establish the Earle Prize in Classics. Established 1907	1,325.00	.....	1,325.00
EATON PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of Dorman B. Eaton to endow and maintain a Professorship of Municipal Science and Administration in the College. Established 1903	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
EDSON (HERMAN ALDRICH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mary Gertrude Edson Aldrich to establish this Fund. Established 1925	5,000.00	.....	5,000 00
EIMER (AUGUST O.) MEDAL FUND: Gift of the classmates and friends of August O. Eimer of the Class of 1906, the income to provide medals for proficiency in swimming under the direction of the Columbia University Athletic Association. Established 1927	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00

EINSTEIN FUND: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Waldstein, as a memorial to Mrs. Waldstein's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Einstein, the income of which is to be awarded annually to that graduate student doing the best and most original work in the field of American Diplomacy. Established 1911	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
ELLIS (GEORGE ADAMS) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of George Adams Ellis, the income to provide an annual scholarship in the Law School. Established 1927	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00
ELLIS (GEORGE W.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of George W. Ellis for Fellowships for graduate students from the State of Vermont. Established 1930	75,000.00	.....	75,000.00
ELSBERG (ALBERT MARION) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Albert Elsberg to establish this fund as a memorial to her son, Albert Marion Elsberg, of the Class of 1905, the income to provide the 'Albert Marion Elsberg Prize in Modern History.' Established 1912	2,100.00	.....	2,100.00
EMMONS (SAMUEL FRANKLIN) MEMORIAL FUND: Amount collected by the Committee of the Emmons Memorial Fund for a fellowship in Scientific Research. Established 1913	16,750.00	.....	16,750.00
EVANS (HENRY) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Henry Evans in memory of her husband, Henry Evans of the Class of 1881, the income to be awarded annually as a fellowship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1928	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
EVANS (HENRY) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Henry Evans in memory of her husband, Henry Evans of the Class of 1881, the income to be paid under such rules and regulations as the Trustees may from time to time establish, to an undergraduate in Columbia College entering upon his Freshman year, whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Faculty, insufficient to defray the cost of his college education. Established 1926	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
FACULTY HOUSE MAINTENANCE FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on October 5, 1925 by the transfer of the balance of the Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Bequest, this sum to constitute a special fund, the income to be used for the physical maintenance and upkeep of the Faculty House. Established 1925	$15,002.85	.....	$15,002.85
FERGUSON (DAVID W. AND ELLEN A.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of William C. Ferguson of the Class of 1887, School of Mines, to establish a fellowship in the Department of Chemistry, the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to investigation upon the subject of synthetic drugs and medicines. Established 1921	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
FIELD (OTIS W.) FUND: Bequest of Otis W. Field, the income to be awarded annually to the man of the Junior or Senior Class who, in the judgment of the Dean of the University, shall be deemed most worthy to receive same; basing the award on the good character and fair scholarship of a scholar who is working his way through college and is in need of financial assistance. Established 1930	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
FINE ARTS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor to establish this fund for the benefit of the School of Architecture Established 1913	600,276.48	$21,910.09	622,186.57
FOX (RICHARD H.) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Leon S. Fox, the income to provide the Fox Prize in the College. Established 1927	561.00	.....	561.00
FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY FUND: Representing the amount of life memberships. The income to be used for the current expenses of the organization. Established 1936	760.35	.....	760.35
GARIBALDI (GIUSEPPE) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the Italian Government, the income to defray the tuition expenses of worthy students who plan to specialize in the study and teaching of Italian. Established 1932	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

GARTH MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Horace E. Garth to establish a fellowship in Political Economy in memory of his son, the late Granville W. Garth. Established 1904	16,500.00	.....	16,500.00
GEBHARD FUND: Bequest of Frederick Gebhard to found a Professorship of German Language and Literature. Established 1843	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA RESEARCH FUND: Gift of the Geological Society of America, the income to be used for research. Established 1940	13,000.00	1,500.00	14,500.00
GERMAN LECTURE FUND: Gift for an endowment for Public Lectures in German at the University, the income to be used for advertising, printing, slides, etc. Established 1901	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00
GIBSON (WILLIAM HENRY) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Honora Gibson Pelton in memory of her father, William Henry Gibson, of the Class of 1875, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1927	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
GIFFORD (RALPH WALDO) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gifts of Various Alumni to establish a scholarship Fund. Established 1937	155.00	.....	155.00
GILBERT (FRANKLIN CARL) FUND: Gift of Alice M. Gilbert, the income and such part of the principal as may be necessary to be paid to the donor during her lifetime in accordance with the terms of agreement. Established 1942	.....	22,700.00	22,700.00
GILDER (RICHARD WATSON) FUND FOR THE PROMOTION OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP: Contributions by the friends of Richard Watson Gilder to establish this fund in his honor, the income to be used to enable succeeding classes of students to devote themselves as 'Gilder Fellows' to the investigation and study of political and social conditions in this country and abroad, etc. Established 1911	50,500.00	.....	50,500.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
GLADNEY (FRANK Y.) DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Frank Y. Gladney, a member of the Class of 1902, the income to be used each year for the cost of a dormitory room for a deserving Law School Senior. Established 1937	$4,900.00	.....	$4,900.00
GOLDSCHMIDT (SAMUEL ANTHONY) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of George B. Goldschmidt, to establish this fund, as a memorial to Samuel Anthony Goldschmidt, of the Class of 1871, the income to be used for the maintenance of a fellowship in Chemistry. Established 1908	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
GOTTHEIL (GUSTAV) LECTURESHIP FUND: Gift from Temple Emanu-El to establish a lectureship, the holder of which is to be nominated by the Professors in the Department of Semitic Languages, subject to confirmation by the Trustees. Established 1903	18,425.00	.....	18,425.00
GOTTSBERGER (CORNELIUS HEENEY) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Ellen Josephine Banke to establish a fellowship to bear the name and be in memory of her deceased brother, Cornelius Heeney Gottsberger. Established 1904	9,500.00	.....	9,500.00
GOULD (EDWIN J.) FUND: Gift of Edwin J. Gould, the income to be used toward the expenses of the Columbia University Rowing Crews. Established 1933	6,992.00	.....	6,992.00
GREEN PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Asher Green to establish this fund, in memory of their son, a member of the Class of 1914, the income to provide the Green Prize in the College. Established 1913	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
HALL (GEORGE HENRY) FUND: Bequest of George Henry Hall to establish this fund, the income to be used to maintain continuously one scholar in the University for the full term of four years, such scholar to be selected by the Trustees. Established 1913	14,500.00	.....	14,500.00

HAMILTON (JOHN CHURCH) FUND: Bequest of Miss Adelaide Hamilton to be set apart as a fund for the purchase of books, as a memorial to her father, John Church Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, a proper book-plate to be set in each volume purchased with the income of the fund. Established 1917	1,000.00		1,000.00
HAND (ELLEN KING) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Oliver Kane Hand, the income to be used for the aid of deserving students who are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Columbia College. Established 1941	5,000.00		5,000.00
HAND (THOMAS JENNINGS) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Oliver Kane Hand of $1047.34 added to the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund. Received 1941.			
HARRIMAN (REVEREND ORLANDO) FUND: Gift of the children of Reverend Orlando Harriman, of the Class of 1835, as a memorial to their father, the income until further action by the Trustees, to be applied to the salary of the Professor of Rhetoric and English. Established 1908	119,000.00		119,000.00
HARRIS (ELLEN C.) FUND: Bequest of Ellen C. Harris for the erection and endowment of a building as a memorial to her mother, Evelina M. Harris. Established 1922	144,399.64		144,399 64
HARRISON (JAMES RENWICK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of James Renwick Harrison of the Class of 1917 to the Athletic Association, the income to be used for the James Renwick Harrison Scholarship in accordance with a plan to be approved by Mrs. Harrison, his mother. Established 1932	10,000.00		10,000 00
HAUGHTON (PERCY D.) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the Haughton Memorial Committee in memory of Percy D. Haughton, the income to be applied to the rental and maintenance of a specified room in John Jay Hall to be known as the Haughton Memorial Room. Established 1926	6,614.45		6,614.45
HAWKES (DEAN HERBERT E.) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be expended for such purposes as may from time to time seem most expedient or necessary. Established 1943		$1,392.00	1,392.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
HEPBURN (A. BARTON) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of A. Barton Hepburn, formerly a trustee of the University, the income to be applied, as the Trustees may from time to time provide, to the maintenance and conduct of the School of Business. Established 1918	$910,000.00	.....	$910,000.00
HEPBURN (A BARTON) PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of A. Barton Hepburn, formerly a trustee of the University, to found or aid in founding a professorship in either economics or history. Established 1922	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00
HERVEY (WILLIAM ADDISON) MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of William Addison Hervey Memorial Committee, the income to provide a scholarship in the department of Germanic Languages. First awarded October 1, 1925, and biennially thereafter. Established 1924	3,610.20	.....	3,610.20
HORN (JAMES T.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Sarah L. and Mary T. Horn to establish this Fund. Established 1935	12,500.00	.....	12,500.00
HORN (JAMES T.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND IN THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING: Gift of Sarah L. and Mary T. Horn, the income to be available for the assistance of a student in that School. Established 1938	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
HOW (HALL J.) FUND: Bequests of Minnie How, Mary How Steffens and John Gordon How in memory of their father Hall J. How, the income to provide a professorship. Established 1936	110,097.20	.....	110,097.20
HOWARD (BRONSON) LIBRARY FUND: Representing assets received from the Society of American Dramatists and Composers, the income to be devoted to the maintenance of the collection known as "The Bronson Howard Collection for American Dramatists." Established 1942	.....	$7,319.84	7,319.84

HUBER (FREDERICK W., JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Dr. Frederick W. Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded, under the terms of the gift, to a student in the first or freshman year in Columbia College. Established 1924	5,000.00		5,000.00
ILLIG FUND: Bequest of William C. Illig, of the Class of 1882 School of Mines, the income to be applied to the purchase of prizes to be awarded to students of the graduating class of the School of Mines who shall, in the judgment of the Faculty, have merited the same by commendable proficiency in such scientific subjects as the Faculty may designate. Established 1898	2,300.00		2,300.00
INDO-IRANIAN FUND: Gift of an Anonymous Donor to found this Fund, the income to be used for the maintenance of the Department of Indo-Iranian Languages. Established 1908	15,000.00		15,000.00
INSTITUTO HISPANICA ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be applied toward the maintenance of the Instituto Hispanica. Established 1930	5,612.99		5,612.99
INSTITUTO HISPANICA PERMANENT FUND, FELLOWSHIP INTERCOLLEGIATE ALLIANCE: Gift of various donors, the income to be applied toward the maintenance of the Instituto Hispanica. Established 1930	105.10		105.10
INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE FUND: Established by the transfer of a gift, the income to be expended through King's Crown for the chess teams. Established 1932	396.00		396.00
ITALIAN SOCIETIES ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Italian Societies, the income to be added to the principal until such time as the principal shall amount to $100,000, the income then to be used for the support of scholarships for students in Italian or for support of research and general studies in the field of Italian literature, the sciences, history and art. Established 1934	4,519.02	164.94	4,683.96

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
JACKSON (A. V. WILLIAMS) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES: Created by act of the Trustees on January 9, 1939, by the transfer of the balance remaining on July 1, 1938 in the gifts received from Alexander Smith Cochran and from Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Lee; the fund to be administered in accordance with the suggestions set forth in Mrs. Jackson's letter addressed to the President under date of December 21, 1938. Established 1939	$9,999.36	.....	$9,999.36
JAMES (D. WILLIS) FUND: Bequest of D. Willis James, the income to be applied until further action by the Trustees, to the salary of the Professor of Geology. Established 1908	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
JEFFERSON STATUE MAINTENANCE FUND: From the Executors of the Estate of Joseph Pulitzer, the income to be used for the care and repair of the Statue of Thomas Jefferson. Original gift, $1,589.92 to which has been added accrued income $210.08. Established 1917	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00
JOHNSTON (EDWARD W. S.) FUND: Bequest of Mrs. Anna A. Johnston, the income to be used for the upkeep of the Scudder-Johnston collection in the Library. Established 1926	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
JONES (ADAM LEROY) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Lily S. Murray Jones, the income to provide a prize in Logic and the Methods of Science. Established 1934	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00
JOUET (CAVALIER HARGRAVE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Belinda Hearn Jouet, the income to provide a scholarship in the School of Mines. Established 1941	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
KELLETT (EURETTA J.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Euretta Jane Schlegel, to establish fellowships for the study of letters at Oxford or Cambridge University, England. Established 1931	210,002.27	.....	210,002.27

KEMP (JAMES FURMAN) FUND: Gift of an Anonymous Donor, the income to be exclusively for the benefit of the Department of Geology and to be used for fellowships, scholarships, loans to students or research. Established 1924	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
KEMP (JAMES FURMAN) MEMORIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION IN GEOLOGY: Gift of former students and friends of Professor James Furman Kemp and others interested in scientific research, the income and under exceptional circumstances portions of principal, to be expended in support of research and publication in Geology, in accordance with the deed of Gift. Established 1936	40,561.00	$1,828.43 (Decrease)	38,732.57
KENDALL (EDWARD HALE) FUND: Bequest of Edward Hale Kendall, the income to provide a scholarship or travelling fellowship in the Department of Architecture. Established 1935	34,559.87	.....	34,559.87
KILLOUGH (JAMES H.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Walter H. D. Killough, the income to be used for scholarships in accordance with the terms of the Will. (Principal held by Trustees under the Will.) Established 1930.			
KUNZ (GEORGE FREDERICK) FUND: Bequest of George Frederick Kunz, the income to be used for the purchase of specimens in the Department of Mineralogy in accordance with the terms of the Will. Established 1935	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
LAHEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Richard Lahey to establish a free scholarship in the School of Science. Established 1932	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
LASHER (JOHN K.) FUND: Bequest of John K. Lasher, Jr., the income to be applied toward the support of the work of the Columbia University Christian Association. Established 1920	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
LAW LIBRARY FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on March 5, 1900, by the consolidation of the Alexander Cole gift ($1,500), John J. Jenkins Legacy ($500), John McKeon Fund ($1,000), Samson Simpson Fund ($1,000), and Edgar J. Nathan Gift ($250), the income to be applied to the purchase of law books. Augmented by act of the Finance Committee, October 2, 1907, by adding the Pyne Law Gift ($1,000)	$5,250.00	$3,000.00	$8,250.00
LAW SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for scholarships. Established 1938	105.00	.....	105.00
LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING RESEARCH FUND: Gift of Joseph P. Chamberlain, the income to be used for the expenses of the Bureau having to do with legislative drafting. Established 1938	137,572.80	.....	137,572.80
LIBBEY (JONAS M.) FUND: Bequest of Jonas M. Libbey, the income to be used to promote and support research and to publish and distribute the results of such research in regard to the application of the principles of biological and pathological chemistry, and of electro-chemistry and electro-physics to human need and welfare. Established 1923	216,764.00	.....	216,764.00
LODGE (STANWOOD COCKEY) FOUNDATION: Gift of an Anonymous Donor the income to be paid to the donor during his lifetime, to his wife after his death and thereafter for the publication of works in Classical Philology and Literature. Established 1930	84,689.98	266.30 (Decrease)	84,423.68
LOEB (JAMES) FUND: Bequest of James Loeb, the income to be used to maintain the Labor Library. Established 1934	5,175 21	.....	5,175.21

LOUBAT FUND:			
Gift of Joseph F. Loubat for prizes to be given every five years for works in the English Language on the History, Geography, Archaeology, Ethnology, Philology or Numismatics of North America. First Prize, $1,000; second prize, $400. Established 1892	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
LOUBAT PROFESSORSHIP FUND:			
Gift of Joseph F. Loubat to establish the Loubat Professorship in American Archaeology. Established 1903	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
LYDIG FELLOWSHIP FUND:			
Bequest of Hannah M. Lydig, for the endowment and maintenance of a Fellowship. Established 1931	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
MacMAHON (KATHERINE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Bequest of Katherine MacMahon, the income to be awarded to the first year student in Journalism deemed most worthy by the Faculty of that School as a help for further study in the School of Journalism during the following year. Established 1925. Bequest $1,500.00 augmented by gifts from Mrs. Louise Ewing Dexter, $4,500.00	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
MAISON FRANCAISE ENDOWMENT FUND:			
Gift of Robert Bacon, the income to be used in defraying the running expenses of the Maison Francaise. Established 1913	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
MANNERS (EDWIN) FUND:			
Legacy of Edwin Manners, the income to be applied to the purchase of books on the English Language and Literature. Established 1914	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
MARLING (ALFRED E.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Bequest of Alfred E. Marling, the income to be applied toward scholarships in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Trustees on March 7, 1938. Established 1938	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
MASON (WILLIAM) MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mina Mason Van Sinderen, the income to be applied toward the education and support of needy and worthy students in Music, or to the purchase of books for the University Library of Music, or as a prize for musical composition or otherwise for the advancement of the art of music in the discretion of the Trustees. Established 1933	$10,000.00	.....	$10,000.00
MATHEWS LECTURESHIP FUND: Bequest of Charles T. Mathews to establish a lectureship in the School of Architecture, said lectureship to consist of ten lectures during each and every school year on the "History of Gothic Architecture." Established 1934	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
MATTHEWS (JAMES BRANDER) FUND FOR THE DRAMATIC MUSEUM: Bequest of James Brander Matthews for the maintenance and enlargement of the Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum. Established 1930	75,114.69	.....	75,114.69
MAYER (RALPH EDWARD) FUND: Contributions by the friends of Professor Ralph Edward Mayer to establish this fund to perpetuate the memory of his constant devotion to the University and of his unselfish service to the Alumni, the income to be used for a scholarship or loan fund for the benefit of deserving students in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry who may be in need of assistance. Established 1924	13,482.49	$92.11	13,574.60
McCLYMONDS (LOUIS K.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mrs. Annie M. McClymonds in memory of her husband, Louis K. McClymonds, the income to provide scholarships to young men of limited means receiving the relative highest standing in the entrance examinations in Columbia College. Established 1926	27,450.00	.....	27,450.00
McKIM FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Charles F. McKim for two travelling fellowships in the Departmen tof Architecture. The fellowships are awarded in odd-numbered years. Established 1889	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00

MEAD (WILLIAM RUTHERFORD) FUND: Proceeds of a Trust Fund established by William Rutherford Mead on May 25, 1920, the income to be used toward the cost of maintenance of the School of Architecture. Established 1936.....	89,004.22	8,535.20 (Decrease)	80,469.02
MEGRUE (ROI COOPER) EMERGENCY LOAN FUND: Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the income to be loaned to deserving students. Established 1928.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
MEGRUE (ROI COOPER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1928.....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00
MEGRUE (STELLA COOPER) FUND: Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the principal or income to be expended for the support and maintenance of the basketball team in such manner as the Trustees may direct. Established 1928....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
MEGRUE (STELLA COOPER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1928.....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00
MEMBER OF THE CLASS OF 1885 FUND: Gift of Grant Squires, of the Class of 1885, the income to be awarded every five years to defray the expenses of a sociological investigation that promises results of a scientific value. Established 1895.....	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00
MERGENTIME (JAMES HENRY) FUND: Bequest of James Henry Mergentime to be used at the discretion of the Trustees to promote the study of organic chemistry. Established 1930	1,600.00	.....	1,600.00
MICHAELIS (DR. ALFRED MORITZ) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Jeanette Michaelis, to establish this fund, the income to be awarded annually to a student in Columbia College for proficiency in certain designated courses in Physics. Established 1926.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
MILLER (NATHAN J.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Nathan J. Miller, in memory of her husband, Nathan J. Miller, to found a Chair in Jewish History, Literature and Institutions. Established 1928	$268,000.00	.....	$268,000.00
MITCHEL (JOHN PURROY) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Mary Purroy Mitchel, the income to be used for the sole purpose of assisting one or more young men of American birth and citizenship enrolled as regular undergraduate students in Columbia College. Established 1938	54,250.04	.....	54,250.04
MITCHELL (WILLIAM) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Benjamin D. Stillman to establish, in honor and memory of his friend, William Mitchell, deceased, the William Mitchell Fellowship Fund in Letters or Science. Established 1908	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
MOFFAT SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of William B. Moffat, M.D., of the Class of 1838, 'for the purpose of one or more scholarships for the education and instruction of one or more indigent students.' Established 1862	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
MONTGOMERY (ROBERT H.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Robert H. Montgomery to establish this fund, the income to be awarded as a prize to the member of the graduating class of the School of Business who has specialized in Accounting and who is deemed by the staff of the School of Business to be most proficient in all courses. Established 1916	2,010.00	.....	2,010.00
MORRIS (AUGUSTUS NEWBOLD) FUND: Gift of Newbold Morris, of the Class of 1891 Law, in memory of his father Augustus Newbold Morris, of the class of 1860, the income to provide a fellowship for an advanced student of Public or Private Law who may be a candidate for the degree of Doctor Juris. Established 1924	12,500.00	.....	12,500 00
MORROW (DWIGHT W.) FUND FOR THE LAW SCHOOL: Bequest of Dwight W. Morrow, the income to be used for the School of Law. Established 1932	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00

MOSENTHAL FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the friends of Joseph Mosenthal, to found a fellowship in Music. Established 1898	7,500.00		7,500.00
MUIR (DOWNIE D.) FUND: Bequest of Downie D. Muir, the income to assist young men working their way through the Graduate Business School of Administration. Established 1940	44,500.00		44,500.00
MURRAY (GEORGE W.) FUND: Gift of George Welwood Murray, of the Class of 1876 Law, to establish this fund, the income to be used for Research in Legal History. Established 1924	25,000.00		25,000.00
MURTHA (THOMAS F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Clara W. Murtha, Raymond W. Murtha and Thomas V. Murtha in memory of Thomas F. Murtha, the income to be used for the benefit of needy students in the School of Law. Established 1932	5,000.00		5,000.00
NEWBERRY (JOHN S.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Bashford Dean, the income to be awarded annually as the John S. Newberry Prize, in the Department of Zoology. Established 1929	5,000.00		5,000.00
NIVEN (ROBERT JOHNSTON) FUND: Bequest of Charlotte E. de Sers in memory of her father, Robert Johnston Niven, to endow a chair in such branch of learning as the Trustees may decide. Established 1930.	200,000.00		200,000.00
OCHS (ADOLPH S.) FUND: Bequest of Adolph S. Ochs to establish this fund. Established 1936.	25,000.00		25,000.00
ORDRONAUX (JOHN) FUND: Bequest of Dr. John Ordronaux, to establish prizes in the Law School, to be presented annually. Established 1909	3,050.00		3,050.00
PARKER FUND FOR INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: Established by the transfer of $30,000 from a gift for the same purpose, the income to be used for the current expenses of the Institute of International Affairs. Established 1937	40,000.00		40,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
PATERNO LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Carlo M. Paterno and Dr. Charles V. Paterno, the income to be used for the purchase of books and the binding thereof for the Paterno Library in the Casa Italiana, etc. Established 1938	$30,000.00	.....	$30,000.00
PEELE (ROBERT) PRIZE FUND: Gift of E. E. Olcott, the income to be given annually to a member of the graduating class in Mining and Metallurgical Engineering who shall have shown the greatest proficiency in his course of study. Established 1925	2,991.91	$109.20	3,101.11
PERKINS FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Willard B. Perkins, the income to be expended every four years for a travelling fellowship in the Architectural Department. Established 1898	5,700.00	.....	5,700.00
PERKINS (EDWARD H., JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Norton Perkins in memory of his father, Edward H. Perkins, Jr., the income to provide a scholarship in History or Economics. Established 1926	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
PETERS (WILLIAM RICHMOND, JR.) FUND FOR ENGINEERING RESEARCH: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Peters to establish this fund as a memorial to their son, William Richmond Peters, Jr., of the Class of 1911, Civil Engineering, the income to be applied to the work of research in the Department of Civil Engineering. Established 1912	66,500.00	.....	66,500.00
PHILLIPS (HARRIET S.) FUND: Bequest of Harriet S. Phillips, the income to be used for Scholarships in the School of Journalism. Established 1931	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
PHILLIPS (HARRIET S.) FUND FOR BARNARD COLLEGE: Bequest of Harriet S. Phillips, the income to be used for any purpose of Barnard College. Established 1931	79,624.38	.70	79,625.08

PHILLIPSON (BRAINERD F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to provide a scholarship in the School of Engineering in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1936	12,514.00	.....	12,514.00
PHILOLEXIAN CENTENNIAL WASHINGTON PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Philolexian Society from J. Ackerman Coles, of the Class of 1864, the accumulated income to be expended every four years for a duplicate of the life-size bronze bust of George Washington, modeled from life at Mount Vernon, by Jean Antoine Houdon. Bust to be cast at the Barbadienne Foundry, Paris, France, and to be given to that member of the Philolexian Society, who, in the opinion of the President of the University, the President of the Society, and a third man of their choosing, shall be deemed most worthy, upon his delivery of an original patriotic address. Established 1902	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
PHILOLEXIAN PRIZE FUND: From the Philolexian Society, the income to be paid to the Society for prizes. Established 1904	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
PHOENIX FUND: Bequest of Stephen Whitney Phoenix, the income to be used for the purpose of scientific instruction and research. Established 1881	1,176,848.57	.....	1,176,848.57
PLUMMER (MARY WRIGHT) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the Library School of the New York Public Library to establish a scholarship in the School of Library Service. Established 1932	7,526.33	.....	7,526.33
PORTER (DAVID B. AND WIFE) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Thekla B. Porter, the income to be loaned to worthy students in the Law School. Established 1936	30,624.99	498.23	31,123.22
PRENTICE FUND FOR ROWING: Established by transfer of the Prentice Gift for Rowing received in 1926, the income to be paid to the Athletic Association for the support of rowing. Established 1929	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (FURNISHING AND EQUIPMENT) FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on November 6, 1922, by the transfer of $13,415.13 remaining in the anonymous gift of $30,000.00 reported to the Trustees on March 6, 1911, and increased from the general funds of the University to $20,000.00, this sum to constitute the principal of a special fund for the furnishing and equipment of the President's House, the income of which, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended as may be needed under the direction of the President. Established 1922	$19,500.00	$364.32 (Decrease)	$19,135.68
PROUDFIT (ALEXANDER MONCRIEF) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the Class of 1892, to found a fellowship for the encouragement of study in English Literature, to be known as the 'Alexander Moncrief Proudfit Fellowship in Letters,' to be held only by such persons as, being the sons of native-born American parents, shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts after a three years residence in Columbia College, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
PSYCHOLOGY FUND: Gift of John D. Rockefeller, as an endowment of the head professorship of the Psychological Department of Columbia University. Established 1899	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
PULITZER (JOSEPH) FUND FOR SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM: Gift from Joseph Pulitzer to establish and endow a School of Journalism in Columbia University. Established 1903	1,300,000.00	.....	1,300,000.00
PULITZER PRIZE FUND: Gift of Joseph Pulitzer, the income to be used for prizes in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1903	550,000.00	.....	550,000.00

PULITZER SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of $100,000 by Joseph Pulitzer to found thirty scholarships for graduates of City Grammar Schools, one-half the sum to be used on improvements on the new site at 116th St. Established 1893. Augmented in 1912	310,000.00	.....	310,000.00
RAYMOND (ROBERT M.) FUND FOR RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL WORK: Bequest of Robert M. Raymond, the income to be used for the benefit of the Religious and Social work of the University. Established 1939	6,839.13	.....	6,839.13
RAYMOND (ROBERT M.) FUND FOR UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICE: Bequest of Robert M Raymond, to be used in connection with the work done by the Resident Physician and his assistants on the campus. Established 1939	13,676.27	.....	13,676.27
RECKFORD (LOUIS J.) FUND: Gift of Miss Adelaide Reckford in memory of her father, Louis J. Reckford, of the Class of 1886, the income to be used for the purchase of books and other illustrative material for the University Library. Established 1929	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
REISINGER (HUGO) FUND: Bequest of Hugo Reisinger, the income to be applied in the discretion of the Trustees to the purchase of books, periodicals and other material for instruction and research in matters relating to the German peoples. Established 1919	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
RHODES (F. B. F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of E. E. Olcott in memory of his classmate, Francis Bell Forsyth Rhodes, School of Mines, '74, to establish this fund, the income to be awarded on Commencement Day of each year to a member of the graduating class in Metallurgy, in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1926	3,432.79	$75.30	3,508.09
RITCHIE (PETER C., JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Virginia J. Ritchie to establish a scholarship in Columbia College. Established 1939	4,436.14	.....	4,436.14
ROGERS (HOWARD MALCOLM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Henrietta Rogers to establish this Fund. Established 1925	5,400.00	.....	5,400.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
ROLKER (CHARLES M., JR.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Charles M. Rolker, the annual income to constitute a prize to be publicly awarded on Class Day of each year to that member of the graduating class in Columbia College, who in the judgment of his classmates, has proven himself most worthy of special distinction as an undergraduate student, either because of his industry and success as a scholar, or because of his helpful participation in student activities, or because of pre-eminence in athletic sports. Established 1909	$1,000.00	.....	$1,000.00
ROMAINE (BENJAMIN F.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Benjamin F. Romaine to establish a prize for proficiency in the Greek language and literature. Established 1922	3,630.00	.....	3,630.00
ROSS (GEORGE) FUND: Bequest of Catherine A. Ross, the income to be used for the advancement and development of athletics at Columbia University. Established 1923	71,522.91	.....	71,522.91
SACKETT (HENRY W.) FUND: Bequest of Henry W Sackett, the income to provide two annual scholarships in the School of Journalism. Established 1930	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
SANDHAM (ANNA M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Anna M. Sandham to establish a scholarship at Barnard College. Established 1922 ..	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
SAUNDERS (ALEXANDER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mary Ellen Saunders in memory of her husband Alexander Saunders, to establish an undergraduate scholarship for the benefit of an American boy of Scotch, English or Irish parentage, to be nominated by the superintendent, principal and teachers of the Yonkers High School, in Yonkers, N. Y. Established 1922	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00

SAUNDERS (LESLIE M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Alexander Saunders to establish a scholarship for the benefit of the youth nominated therefor by the principal and teachers of the Yonkers High School in Yonkers, N. Y., in the first instance, and thereafter to fill a vacancy as it may occur from time to time perpetually, and upon such conditions as such principal and teachers may determine, with such power and authority to them to fill such a scholarship for a term of either one year, two years, three years, or four years, as they may from time to time determine. Established 1917	$6,000.00	.....	$6,000.00
SCHERMERHORN (F. AUGUSTUS) FUND: Established by the Trustees for a travelling fellowship in the Department of Architecture in recognition of the liberality of Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn of the Class of 1868, to this Department. This fellowship is awarded in even-numbered years. (Name changed from Columbia Fellowship Fund.) Principal reduced from $13,000.00 to $12,500.00. Established 1889	12,500.00	.....	12,500.00
SCHERMERHORN (F. AUGUSTUS) ENDOWMENT FUND: Established by the transfer of the unexpended balance on June 30, 1932 of the Schermerhorn Gift, the income to be applied to the maintenance and equipment of the work to be carried on in Schermerhorn Hall and Schermerhorn Hall Extension. Established 1932	186,203.00	.....	186,203.00
SCHERMERHORN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of John J. Schermerhorn, of the Class of 1825, 'for the purpose of free scholarships, the nomination to which shall vest in my nearest male relative in each generation during his lifetime.' Established 1877	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
SCHERMERHORN (WILLIAM C.) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Mrs. John Innes Kane in memory of her father, William C. Schermerhorn, the income to be applied, as the Trustees may direct, to the support of the religious work of the University. Established 1927	500,000.00	.....	500,000.00
SCHIEFFELIN (LUCY STELLA) FUND: Bequest of Lucy Stella Schieffelin, the income to be used for the furtherance of musical education. Established 1937	16,576.10	$1,020.95	17,597.05

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
SCHIFF FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Jacob H. Schiff to found a fellowship in the School of Political Science, to be annually awarded by the Faculty on the nomination of the donor or his eldest living male descendant, etc. Established 1898	$18,000.00	.....	$18,000.00
SCHIFF (JACOB H.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Jacob H. Schiff for the endowment of a Professorship of Social Economy in order to make possible a close affiliation between Columbia University and the New York School of Philanthropy. Established 1905	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Various Alumni to establish this Fund. Established 1937	264.50	.....	264.50
SCHURZ (CARL) FELLOWSHIP FUND: From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz. Established 1900	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
SCHURZ (CARL) LIBRARY FUND: From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz, the income to be devoted to the purchase of books, maps, pamphlets and the like, in the field of the German Language and Literature. Established 1900	10,700.00	.....	10,700.00
SCRANTON (MARY N.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mary N. Scranton, the income to provide free scholarships to deserving young men, residents of the Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. Established 1937	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
SEAGER (SCHUYLER FISKE) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of Professor Henry R. Seager, the income to be paid to beneficiaries under the Will during their life-time, thereafter the income is to be expended annually for the advancement of economic study and research. Established 1932	77,568.75	$6,320.76	83,889.51

SEIDL FUND:			
The proceeds of a memorial performance held at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 23, 1899, in honor of Anton Seidl, the income of the fund to be paid to Mrs. Seidl during her lifetime, and thereafter 'to be awarded at least every second year to the most promising candidate, either man or woman, prepared to devote himself, or herself, to the study of musical composition at Columbia University, or elsewhere in this country or abroad.'	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
SHAVER (MARY M.) MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Gift of various donors, the income to be used to aid a student in the School of Library Service. Established 1943	.....	811.11	811.11
SHEPHERD FOUNDATION:			
Bequest of William R. Shepherd, the income to be paid to his widow during her lifetime and thereafter approximately one-half of the income shall be used for the promotion of research and instruction in history; the remaining half for the promotion of the Medical Service of the University as a Faculty Health Fund for members of the teaching staff of the University. Established 1938	167,568.06	.....	167,568.06
SHOEMAKER (WILLIAM BROCK) FUND:			
Gift as a memorial to William Brock Shoemaker, of the Class of 1902, in Columbia College, established jointly by his wife, Ella de Peyster Shoemaker, and his father, Henry F. Shoemaker, the income to be used for the benefit of self-supporting students. Established 1908	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
SMYTH (DAVID W.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Gift of David W. Smyth, of the Class of 1902, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship to a student in Columbia College whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Faculty, insufficient to defray the expenses of a collegiate education. Established 1926	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ETHICS PROFESSORSHIP FUND:			
To endow a chair of Social and Political Ethics. Established 1918	37,816.25	.....	37,816.25
STOKES (CAROLINE PHELPS) FUND:			
Bequest of Caroline Phelps Stokes, the income to be used for lectures, prizes or essays by the students of Columbia, Barnard and Teachers Colleges. Established 1910	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
STROSS (LUDWIG) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Ines Stross, in memory of her husband, Ludwig Stross, the income to furnish financial aid to students working their way through college or academic department of the University. Established 1943	.....	$30,000.00	$30,000.00
STUART SCHOLARSHIP FUND: The gift of Mrs. Cornelia A. Atwill, in memory of her grandsons, Sidney Barculo Stuart, of the Class of 1880, and Eugene Tolman Stuart, of the Class of 1881, to found two scholarships in the College, to be known as "Stuart Scholarships." Established 1895	$6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
STUDIES IN HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC LAW FUND: Representing royalties received by the Faculty of Political Science, the income to be used for the expenses of the studies. Established 1941	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
THE 1884 SCHOOL OF ARTS SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1884, School of Arts, the income to be used in accordance with present practice for a Resident Scholarship to be held by a student in Columbia College. Established 1934	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
THOMPSON (WILLIAM BOYCE) FUND: Gift of William Boyce Thompson, the principal or income to be used under the direction of a committee of five, for the purpose of stimulating interest in the School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry in accordance with the deed of gift. Established 1936	101,697.75	.....	101,697.75
TODD (HENRY ALFRED) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Henry A. Todd, the income to provide an annual prize in French. Established 1936	7,900.00	700.00	8,600.00
TOPPAN PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Sarah M. Toppan, to establish this fund in memory of her husband, Robert Noxon Toppan, the income to be used annually in providing the Robert Noxon Toppan Prize in the School of Law. Established 1904	4,200.00	.....	4,200.00

TOWNSEND (GRACE C.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Grace C. Townsend, the income to be awarded as a scholarship at such times and in such manner as the University may determine. Established 1941	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
TREMAINE (ADA B. B.) FUND: Bequest of Ada Byron Bampton Tremaine, the income to be used for a course of not exceeding twenty lectures in each year; the subject to be of a theologic, scientific, art or hygienic nature. Established 1942	632,383.45	4,601.85	636,985.30
TROWBRIDGE FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the School of Mines as a memorial of the late Professor Trowbridge to establish the 'William Petit Trowbridge Fellowship in Engineering.' Established 1893	13,500.00	.....	13,500.00
TURNER (CHARLES W.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Wallis S. Turner, of the Class of 1900, to establish, in memory of his father, Charles W. Turner, a scholarship in Columbia College, to aid the education of a needy or deserving student to the end that through the advantages of such education the recipient may aspire to the highest type of American Citizenship. Established 1920	6,182.00	.....	6,182.00
TYNDALL FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Professor John Tyndall, of London, the income to be applied to the support of 'American pupils who may have shown decided talent in Physics, etc.' Established 1885	11,500.00	.....	11,500.00
UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION FUND: Created by act of the Trustees November 6, 1922, from part of the bequest of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, the income of such fund, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended under the direction of the President, to meet the cost of publishing the works of scholarship and research through the Columbia University Press. Established 1922	402.00	.....	402.00
VAN AM PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Class of 1898 in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation and in memory of John Howard Van Amringe of the Class of 1860 to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a bronze medal to be awarded each year to that member of the Sophomore Class who shall have most distinguished himself for service, character and courtesy in his relations to faculty, fellow students and visitors to the University. Established 1923	6,500.00	.....	6,500.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
VAN AMRINGE (PROFESSOR) MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of George G. DeWitt, of the Class of 1867, to establish this fund, the annual income to constitute the Professor Van Amringe Mathematical Prize in Columbia College. Established 1910....	$5,100.00	.....	$5,100.00
VAN AMRINGE MEMORIAL FUND: Established by the transfer of the balance of gifts received for the Van Amringe Memorial, the income to be used for the upkeep and repair of the Van Amringe Memorial. Established 1927....	500.00	.....	500.00
VAN BUREN (JOHN D., JR.) MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, to establish this fund in memory of her nephew John Dash Van Buren, Jr., of the Class of 1905. Established 1906.....	5,500.00	.....	5,500.00
VANDERPOEL (FRANK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Frank Vanderpoel to found scholarships in the Schools of Applied Science. Established 1936.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
VAN RENSSELAER (MARIANA GRISWOLD) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Maximilian Foster, the income to be awarded to the student who submits during the college year the best example of English lyric verse. Established 1926.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
VAN SINDEREN (HOWARD) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mina Mason Van Sinderen, the income to be applied toward the education and support of needy and worthy students of the Law School, or any other purpose designated by the President with the approval of the Trustees Established 1933.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
VAN VALKENBURGH (AGNES) MEMORIAL FUND: From a committee representing the faculty and alumni of the former Library School of the New York Public Library, the principal or income to be expended under the direction of the faculty of the School of Library Service. Established 1936.....	705.69	.....	705.69

VERNON (SUSAN HUNTINGTON) PRIZE FUND: Established by the transfer of the balance remaining in the Hispanic Institute General Account Gift, the income to provide a prize in Spanish. Established 1941	477.25		477.25
VON SCHRENK (ARNOLD) FUND: Bequest of Helen von Schrenk in memory of her husband, Arnold von Schrenk, the income to be used for scholarships in the School of Engineering. Established 1943		$9,000.00	9,000.00
WARING FUND: The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in the latter part of the year 1898, raised by public subscription the sum of $100,000 to perpetuate the memory of George E. Waring The income of the fund shall be devoted to the purpose of instruction in municipal affairs in such manner as the President and Board of Trustees of such College may direct	100,000.00		100,000.00
WATSON (MR. AND MRS. THOMAS J.) FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Watson, the income or principal to be expended in such ways as the President may direct. Established 1936	10,340.00		10,340.00
WENDELL MEDAL FUND: Gift of the friends in the Alumni and Faculty of Professor George Vincent Wendell to honor and perpetuate his memory, the income to be applied to the cost of a medal to be awarded each year to a student in the graduating class of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry who has been chosen by his class as best exemplifying the ideals of character, scholarship and service represented by Professor Wendell. Established 1924	748.80		748.80
WHEELER (H. A.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of H. A. Wheeler of the Class of 1880, School of Mines, to establish a scholarship for students in mining, engineering or geology who need financial assistance to carry on their work in the undergraduate department of Columbia University. Established 1923	6,000.00		6,000.00
WHEELER (JOHN VISSCHER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Susan E. Johnson Hudson to establish this fund, the income to provide a scholarship in the University. Established 1914	12,000.00		12,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
WILLIS (HENRY PARKER) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors through the Henry Parker Willis Fellowship Committee, the income to be used for a fellowship in the School of Business as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1941.	$4,584.00	$167.32	$4,751.32
WILSON (EDMUND B.) FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH: Bequest of Frederic Kammerer, the income to be expended solely for aid to biological research under the direction of the Department of Zoology. Established 1933	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
WOLFFRAM (ADELINE) FUND: Bequest of Adeline Wolffram, the income to be used for the Department of German. Established 1941	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
WOLFFRAM (CHARLES BERTHOLD) FUND: Bequest of Amalie Wolffram, in memory of her husband, Charles Berthold Wolffram, the income to purchase literary works published and printed in the German language. Established 1931	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
WOODBERRY PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Woodberry Society, the income to provide a biennial prize to an undergraduate of Columbia for an original poem. Established 1935	1,600.00	.....	1,600.00
WOODBRIDGE FUND: Bequest of Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, the income to be used for the work of the Department of Philosophy. Established 1940	21,172.12	.....	21,172.12
WRIGHT (HENRY) MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND: Gift of the Housing Study Guild, the income to be used for the purchase of additions to the Henry Wright Memorial Library. Established 1938	758.45	.....	758.45

MEDICAL SCHOOL			
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR CANCER RESEARCH: Established by transfer of a gift for the same purpose, the income to be used for the work of the Institute of Cancer Research. Established 1932	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE: Established by the transfer of a gift for the erection of a Medical School Dormitory, the income to be used for the Department of Medicine until such time as the principal is used for the erection of the Dormitory. Established 1932	200,000.00	.....	200,000.00
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS: Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to provide one or more scholarships as the Trustees may direct. Established 1937	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
BEEKMAN (GERARD) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY: Gift of the Beekman Family Association, the income to help pay the expenses of a Fellow to serve at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled in New York City. Established 1940	20,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00
BLUMENTHAL (GEORGE, Jr.) FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, the income to be awarded to students of Medicine to cover the cost of tuition, or for other purposes. Established 1909	26,589.90	.....	26,589.90
BONDY (EMIL C.) FUND: Bequest of Emil C. Bondy, the income to be applied, first, toward investigation into the cause, prevention and cure of cancer, and second, toward general research in medicine and surgery and their allied subjects. Established 1916	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
BORNE (JOHN E.) PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of Ellen Mills Borne in memory of her husband, John E. Borne, the income to provide a Professorship for Medical and Surgical research. Established 1939	210,335.84	.....	210,335.84

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
BULL (WILLIAM T.) MEMORIAL FUND: From the William T. Bull Memorial Fund Committee, in honor of William T. Bull, M. D., the income to be applied to meet the cost of conducting original research under the direction of the Department of Surgery. Established 1911	$32,250.00	.....	$32,250.00
CARNEGIE CORPORATION FUND FOR GRADUATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH: Gift of the Carnegie Corporation, the income to be used for graduate medical instruction and research at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1938	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
CARPENTER (CLARENCE) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Josephine L. Carpenter in memory of her husband, Clarence Carpenter, the income to be used to promote Cancer Research. Established 1928	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
CARPENTIER (R. S.) FUND: Gift of General H. W. Carpentier towards a professorship in the Medical School, in memory of Reuben S. Carpentier. Established 1904	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
CARTER (HERBERT S.) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the family and friends of Dr. Herbert S. Carter, the income to be used primarily for lectures in the Medical School. Established 1929	19,000.00	.....	19,000.00
CARTWRIGHT LECTURESHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be allowed to accrue and to be added to the principal until further action by the Trustees, the annual income then to be used for the support of lectureships at the Medical School in accordance with the wishes of Benjamin Cartwright. Original gift $8,800.50. Established 1928	15,072.48	$407.79	15,480.27

CLARK SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Alonzo Clark, M. D., formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the purpose of promoting the discovery of new facts in medical science. First prize bestowed October 1, 1894	15,250.00	.....	15,250.00
CLASS OF 1899 COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1899 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to provide a Resident Scholarship at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1934	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
CLASS OF 1912 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS FUND: Gift of the Class of 1912 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be used under the direction of the Dean of the School of Medicine. Established 1927	7,711.11	195.00	7,906.11
CLASS OF 1928 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS DECENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1928, the purpose to be designated later. Established 1939	182.00	.....	182.00
CLASS OF 1933 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS FUND: Gift of the Class of 1933 for the purchase of medical instruments. Established 1936	67.00	.....	67.00
COCK (THOMAS F., M.D.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Augustus C. Chapin, the income to be used to provide an annual prize to be known as the 'Thomas F. Cock, M. D., Prize' for the best thesis on puerperal fever. Established 1915	1,125.00	.....	1,125.00
CROCKER (GEORGE) SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND: Bequest of George Crocker, the income to be used in Cancer Research. Established 1911	1,415,000.00	.....	1,415,000.00
DELAFIELD (FRANCIS) ALUMNI PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be allowed to accrue and to be added to the principal until such time as the principal shall amount to $200,000, the income then to be used for the salary of a professorship in the Department of Pathology. Original gift $119,022.20. Established 1928	199,152.38	198.99 (Decrease)	198,953.39

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
DE LAMAR (JOSEPH R.) FUND: Bequest of Joseph R. DeLamar, the income to be expended in such manner as the Trustees may from time to time direct in accordance with the terms of the bequest. Established 1919.....	$5,446,035.08	.....	$5,446,035.08
DENNETT (HORACE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Lizzie Dennett Lockwood, the income to provide annual scholarships to Third and Fourth year students in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1932.....	173,800.00	.....	173,800.00
DENTAL COLUMBIAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Representing the proceeds of the publication of the 1940 Dental Columbian, the principal to be held by the University until the accrued interest is sufficient to offer as a scholarship. Established 1941.....	170.48	.....	170.48
DEVENDORF (DAVID M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. David M. Devendorf, to establish the 'David M. Devendorf Scholarship Fund' as a memorial to her deceased husband, David M. Devendorf, the income to provide a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1911.....	6,500.00	.....	6,500.00
DOUGHTY (FRANCIS, M.D.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Phebe Caroline Swords to establish the 'Francis E. Doughty, M.D., Scholarship Fund' in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, open to members of any class. Established 1912.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
DRAPER LIBRARY FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to be used to maintain the Draper Memorial Collection of books in the Medical School Library. Established 1929.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
DU BOIS (DR. ABRAM) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of William A. Du Bois, Matthew B. Du Bois and Katharine Du Bois, in memory of their father, Dr. Abram Du Bois, the income to be applied to the maintenance of a fellowship to be known as the Doctor Abram Du Bois Fellowship, to be open to a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons devoting himself to the subject of diseases of the eye. Established 1910...	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00

EICHNER (JOSEPH HERMAN AND HANNAH) FUND FOR CANCER RESEARCH: Bequest of Benjamin Bernard Eichner in memory of his parents Joseph Herman and Hannah Eichner, the income to be used for cancer research. Established 1941	8,575.87	.....	8,575.87
EICHNER (JOSEPH HERMAN AND HANNAH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Benjamin Bernard Eichner in memory of his parents Joseph Herman and Hannah Eichner, the income to be used for a scholarship or for research work in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1941	12,863.92	.....	12,863.92
EWELL (ELLA MARIE) MEDAL FUND: Bequest of Glover C. Beckwith-Ewell in memory of his wife, Ella Marie Ewell, the income to provide an annual medal in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Established 1926	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
FAULKNER (EDWARD DANIELS) FUND FOR THE CURE OF ARTHRITIS: Gift of Marianne Gaillard Faulkner, the income to be used for the prosecution of research into the cause, prevention, cure and treatment of arthritis. Established 1940	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
GEORGE AND CHARLIE SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons through the George and Charlie Scholarship Committee, the income to be used for a scholarship for undergraduate students enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1942	7,002.50	$302.00	7,304.50
GIES (WILLIAM J.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the William J. Gies Fellowship Fund Committee to establish a fellowship in Dental and Medical research. Established 1923	31,848.16	1,213.64	33,061.80
GRIFFITHS (WILLIAM E.) FUND: Bequest of William E. Griffiths, for the general purposes of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1936	18,459.62	500.00 (Decrease)	17,959.62

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
GROSVENOR (ROBERT) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Mr. William Grosvenor of Providence, R. I., in behalf of his mother and her family, in memory of Robert Grosvenor, deceased, a former member of the Class of 1918 in the Medical School, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the library at the Medical School. Established 1920	$2,500.00	.....	$2,500.00
HARKNESS (EDWARD S.) FUND: Gift of Edward S. Harkness, the income to be used for medical education and research. Established 1922	1,083,027.81	.....	1,083,027.81
HARKNESS (EDWARD S.) FUND FOR DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY: Gift of Edward S. Harkness, the income to be used for the department of Surgery in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1930	600,000.00	.....	600,000.00
HARKNESS (MRS. STEPHEN V.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, the income to be used for medical education and research. Established 1922	1,312,763.96	.....	1,312,763.96
HARSEN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Founded by Jacob Harsen, M.D., in 1859, the income to be given in prizes. Under an order of the N. Y. Supreme Court in 1903, the income is thereafter to be used for scholarships in the Medical School, to be known as the Harsen Scholarships	31,400.00	.....	31,400 00
HARTLEY (FRANK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gifts from friends of Frank Hartley, M.D., to endow a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as a memorial. Established 1914	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
HAYS (WALTER) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Mrs. Walter Hays, the income to be used for the promotion of research at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1929	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00

HEMINGWAY (W. H.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of William Herbert Hemingway, to be used for the Hemingway Scholarships in Medicine. Established 1928	83,817.00	.....	83,817.00
HOLT (L. EMMETT) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Dr. L. Emmett Holt to establish a fellowship for the study of the diseases of children. Established 1925	24,500.00	.....	24,500.00
HUBER (FRANCIS) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from an institution other than Columbia College, Barnard College or Hunter College. Established 1921	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
HUBER (JOSEPH AND CHRISTINA) MEDICAL LIBRARY FUND: Gift of Francis Huber, the income to be expended for the purchase of books on internal medicine. Established 1929	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
HUBER (VIOLA B.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from Hunter College. Established 1921	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
JACOBI (ABRAHAM) LIBRARY FUND: Gift of Francis Huber, the income thereof to be expended for the purchase of books and journals on pediatric subjects for the Library of the Medical School. Established 1921	5,025.00	.....	5,025.00
JACOBI (ABRAHAM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish four scholarships, two of which shall be awarded to students entering the Medical School from Columbia College and two to students entering the Medical School from the College of the City of New York. Established 1921	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
JAMES (WALTER BELKNAP) RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Dr. Walter B. James, the income to be used for the benefit of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1927. Augmented in 1928 by gift of Mrs. Walter B. James, $25,000.00	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
JANEWAY (E. G.) LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Mrs. Russell Sage to establish the E. G. Janeway Library Endowment Fund, the income to be devoted to the maintenance and extension of the Janeway Library in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1912	$26,750.00	.....	$26,750.00
JANEWAY PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Matilda S. J. Wisner, the income to be awarded annually to the student graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, with the highest marks for efficiency and ability. Established 1933	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
KNAPP MEMORIAL FOUNDATION: Representing assets received from the Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital at the time of its consolidation with the University, the income to be used for postgraduate study, teaching and research in Ophthalmology in accordance with the terms of the Agreement. Established 1940	740,230.78	$8,605.82	748,836.60
KOPLIK CHILDREN'S SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Henry Koplik in memory of his wife, Stephanie Koplik, the income to be paid every two years to the physician, under thirty years of age, who shall be selected by a committee appointed by the Faculty of the Medical School for having shown special aptitude for original work in the investigation of diseases of children. Established 1928	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
LEE FUND: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Lee to establish this fund, the income to be used to meet the cost of equipment and research in the Department of Physiology. Established 1914. Original gift $20,000.00. Augmented in 1928 by $10,000.00	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
MARKOE (FRANCIS HARTMAN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Madeline Shelton Markoe in memory of her husband Francis Hartman Markoe, the income to be awarded annually to a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1929	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

McANENY (MARJORIE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from Barnard College. Established 1921	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
MEDICAL SCHOOL EQUIPMENT FUND: Created by act of the Committee on Finance on October 31, 1922, by the transfer of $12,340 received from the United States Government on account of the cost of equipment received from the Columbia War Hospital, this sum to constitute a special fund for the purchase of equipment for the Medical School, the income of which, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended as may be needed under the direction of the Trustees. Established 1924	12,340.00	.....	12,340.00
MEIERHOF (DR. HAROLD LEE) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Lee Meierhof, as a memorial to their son, Dr. Harold Lee Meierhof, the income to be awarded annually, in recognition of some meritorious piece of research accomplished in the Department of Pathology. Established 1921	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
MILLER (GUY B.) FUND: Bequest of Guy B. Miller, of the Class of 1898, College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the general purposes of the Medical School. Established 1904	10,000 00	.....	10,000.00
OPENHYM RESEARCH FUND: Bequest of Augustus W. Openhym, the income to be used for research into the cause, prevention and cure of cancer. Established 1936	102,779.27	2,243.25 (Decrease)	100,536.02
OTTMANN (MADELEINE L.) RESEARCH FUND: Bequest of Madeleine L. Ottmann, the income or principal to be used for research in the Department of Neurology. Established 1931	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
PIERRE (CHARLES AND LILLIAN) EDUCATIONAL FUND: Gift of Lillian Pierre, the income to be used for the promotion of the work of the Department of Urology at the Medical School. Established 1934	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
PROUDFIT (MARIA McLEAN) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN MEDICINE: Bequest of Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the Class of 1892, to found a fellowship to be known as the 'Maria McLean Proudfit Fellowship,' to be held only by such persons, as being the sons of native-born American parents, shall, under the direction of the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, pursue advanced studies in Medicine, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899	$15,000.00	.....	$15,000.00
ROBINSON (MEYER R.) FUND: Bequest of Meyer R. Robinson, the income to be used in support of medical research. Established 1937	500.00	.....	500.00
SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Various Donors for the endowment of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Established 1929	75,995.49	.....	75,995.49
SIMON (THEODORE W.) FUND: Bequest of Theodore W. Simon for the general purposes of the Medical School. Established 1927	8,600.00	.....	8,600.00
SMITH PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: Gift of relatives, friends and pupils of Joseph Mather Smith, M.D., as a memorial of his services as Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1826 to 1866. An annual prize of $100 is to be awarded for the best essay on the subject for the year by an alumnus of the College. Established 1894	5,200.00	.....	5,200.00
STEVENS PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: Established by Alexander Hodgdon Stevens, formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The income of the fund is to be awarded every three years for the best medical essay covering original research as determined by the committee in charge of the prize. Established 1891	1,900.00	.....	1,900.00

SWIFT MEMORIAL FUND: Gift from the Trustees of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, representing the principal sum and accrued income as of December 31, 1920, of the Swift Memorial Fund, created in 1883 by Dr. James T. Swift as a memorial to his brother, Dr. Forest Swift, of the Class of 1857. Established 1921	8,050.00	.....	8,050.00
TILNEY (FREDERICK) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for research in the field of neurological sciences. Established 1940	34,000.00	.....	34,000.00
TUCKER (ERVIN ALDEN) FUND: Bequest of George Anna Tucker, in memory of her husband, Ervin Alden Tucker, M.D., the income to provide an annual fellowship in Obstetrics. Established 1936	50,000.00	.....	50,000 00
VAN PRAAG (L. A.) FUND: Bequest of L. A. Van Praag to be used by the Trustees, at their discretion, for research into the causes and cure of cancer. Established 1915	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00
VAN WOERT SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, to provide a scholarship to a senior student in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Established 1940	1,222.00	$257.00	1,479.00
WATSON (DR. WILLIAM PERRY) FOUNDATION IN PEDIATRICS: Gift of Dr. William Perry Watson, to establish a permanent fund, the annual income of which shall be given in cash to that member of the graduating class showing the most efficient work in the study of the Diseases of Infants and Children. Established 1921	5,200.00	.....	5,200.00
WEINSTEIN (ALEXANDER) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the classmates and friends of Alexander Weinstein, a member of the Class of 1921 College of Physicians and Surgeons, to establish this fund, the income from which is to be used in purchasing annually for the library of the Medical School additional copies of those reference books which are in greatest demand among the students. Established 1921	800.00	.....	800.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–43	At June 30, 1943
WHEELOCK (GEORGE G.) FUND:			
Gift of Mrs. George G. Wheelock, and William H. Wheelock, to establish this fund in memory of Dr. George G. Wheelock, the income to be used to meet the needs of the Department of Physiology. Established 1907	$5,100.00	.....	$5,100.00
	$42,835,112.46	$192,311.30	$43,027,423.76

PERMANENT FUNDS

ESTABLISHED BY GIFT FOR PURCHASE OF LAND AND ERECTION AND EQUIPMENT OF BUILDINGS

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
Apparatus: Optical	$7,110.00	.....	$7,110.00
Autobiography: John Stuart Mill	100.00	.....	100.00
Avery Architectural Building	341,079.68	.....	341,079.68
Baker Field	732,483.30	.....	732,483.30
Bard Hall	1,764,373.50	.....	1,764,373.50
Boat House: Baker Field	58,334.23	.....	58,334.23
Boat House: Class of 1897	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00
Casa Italiana	315,000.00	.....	315,000.00
Castings: Duriron	75.00	.....	75.00
Chapel Furnishing	3,382.00	.....	3,382.00
Chemical Laboratories	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Clock: Class of 1906	1,159.64	.....	1,159.64
Commemorative Portrait of Their Britannic Majesties' Visit to Columbia	4,197.27	.....	4,197.27
Crocker Research Laboratory: X-Ray Equipment	18,465.53	.....	18,465.53
Da Costa Laboratory	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
Deutsches Haus	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Earl Hall: Building	164,950.82	.....	164,950.82
Earl Hall Close	5,075.00	.....	5,075.00
East Field	420,000.00	.....	420,000.00
Egleston (Professor): Setting of Bust	390.00	.....	390.00
Engineering Apparatus	450.00	.....	450.00
Engineering Building	333,486.84	.....	333,486.84
Exedra: Granite	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Faculty House: Building	306,965.37	.....	306,965.37
Faculty House: Equipment	28,047.48	.....	28,047.48
Fayerweather Hall: Building	330,894.03	.....	330,894.03
Filter: Rotary	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Flagstaff: Class of 1881	4,600.00	.....	4,600.00
Fountain of Pan	12,013.50	.....	12,013.50
Furnace: Hegeler	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Furnald Hall: Building	350,000.00	.....	350,000.00
Gates: Class of 1882	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Gates: Class of 1888	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Gates: Class of 1891	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Goldsmith Library	850.00	.....	850.00
Hamilton Hall: Building	507,059.16	.....	507,059.16
Hamilton Hall: Clock	1,913.90	.....	1,913.90
Hamilton Hall: Gates	2,020.00	.....	2,020.00
Hamilton Hall: Gemot	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Hamilton Hall: Class of 1909 Shield	20.00	.....	20.00
Hamilton Statue	11,000.00	.....	11,000.00
"Hammerman" Statue	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Hartley Hall: Building	350,000.00	.....	350,000.00
Hartley Hall: Stained Glass Windows	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Havemeyer Hall: Building	567,321.73	.....	567,321.73
Havemeyer Hall: Annex	999,749.98	.....	999,749.98
Havemeyer Hall: Laboratory	600.00	.....	600.00
Highland, N. Y.: Property	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
Huntington Portrait	$2,127.00		$2,127.00
Illuminating University Grounds	1,035.00		1,035.00
Instruments: Optical	9,930.00		9,930.00
Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.: Property	1.00		1.00
John Jay Hall: Building	1,662,295.39		1,662,295.39
John Jay Hall: Equipment	6,000.00		6,000.00
Johnson Hall: Building	1,235,846.93		1,235,846.93
Kent Hall: Building	588,704.91		588,704.91
Library Building	1,100,639.32		1,100,639.32
Library Building: Alterations	15,800.70		15,800.70
Library: Equipment	2,570.00		2,570.00
Library: Marble Columns	1,678.00		1,678.00
Library: Torcheres	6,000.00		6,000.00
Livingston Hall: Building	333,707.50		333,707.50
Livingston Hall: Memorial Window	1,124.00		1,124.00
Maison Francaise: Building	33,300.00		33,300.00
Medical School (New): Building	4,094,044.02		4,094,044.02
Medical School (New): Equipment	18,569.72		18,569.72
Medical School (New): Residence Hall Site	508,692.43		508,692.43
Medical School (New): Site	855,001.00		855,001.00
Medical School (Old): Additions	117,842.07		117,842.07
Medical School (Old): Building	71,551.05		71,551.05
Medical School: Removing and Rebuilding	53,000.00		53,000.00
Medical and Surgical Equipment	14,912.80		14,912.80
Mineral Specimens: Dufourcq Collection	300.00		300.00
Model: Buildings and Grounds	19,972.70		19,972.70
Model: Braden Copper Co	1,700.00		1,700.00
Model: Coal Mine	250.00		250.00
Morningside Heights Site	331,150.00		331,150.00
Nichols Laboratories	30,000.00		30,000.00
Pathological Laboratory	19,136.94		19,136.94
Philosophy: Building	350,000.00		350,000.00
Physics: Building	1,520,859.70	$304.24	1,521,163.94
Power House: Equipment	153,250.00		153,250.00
Precision Laboratory	8,000.00		8,000.00
President's House Furnishing	14,410.17		14,410.17
Primate Colony at Puerto Rico	1,522.70		1,522.70
Publications: Cragin Collection	1,400.00		1,400.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Bell	5,120.84		5,120.84
St. Paul's Chapel: Building	250,000.00		250,000.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Furniture	3,221.62		3,221.62
St. Paul's Chapel: Memorial Windows	32,700.00		32,700.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Organ and Case	27,000.00		27,000.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Tablet	880.00		880.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Torcheres	5,280.00		5,280.00
Schermerhorn Hall: Building	544,552.44		544,552.44
Schermerhorn Hall: Extension	1,198,090.84		1,198,090.84
School of Business: Building	995,009.01		995,009.01
School of Dental and Oral Surgery (New)	380,627.53		380,627.53
School of Dentistry: Building	33,500.00		33,500.00
School of Dentistry: Equipment	5,584.92		5,584.92
School of Journalism: Building	563,501.21		563,501.21
School of Mines: Building	335,111.03		335,111.03

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1942–1943	At June 30, 1943
School of Mines: Torcheres	$1,000.00	.....	$1,000.00
Ski Jump at Camp Columbia	400.00	.....	400.00
Sloane Hospital for Women: Additions and Alterations	399,263.14	.....	399,263.14
Smith (Munroe) Tablet	1,840.00	.....	1,840.00
South Court Fountains	4,932.88	.....	4,932.88
South Field	54,707.00	.....	54,707.00
South Field Grading	11,500.00	.....	11,500.00
South Hall	3,594,755.04	.....	3,594,755.04
Statue of Letters and pylon	8,598.72	.....	8,598.72
Statue of Science and pylon	13,148.95	.....	13,148.95
Sun Dial—116th Street	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Telescope	5,497.35	.....	5,497.35
Trophy Room: Equipment	980.00	.....	980.00
University Hall: Enlargement	764,385.76	.....	764,385.76
Van Amringe Memorial	20,238.34	.....	20,238.34
Vanderbilt Clinic: Building	350,000.00	.....	350,000.00
Villard (Henry) Legacy	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
	$30,653,419 63	$304.24	$30,653,723.87

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS
Received for the Purchase of Land and Erection and Equipment of Buildings

See Permanent Funds pages 199-201

(For list of gifts other than money see separate pamphlet)

Name	*Purpose*		*Date*	*Amount*
Adams (Edward D.)	Precision Laboratory: Physics Building		1913	$8,000.00
Adams (Edward D.)	Deutsches Haus, 419 West 117th Street		1910	30,000.00
Aldrich (Mrs. Richard)	Medical School (old) Additions.		1917	5.00
Alexander (Chas. W.)	Clinton window, St. Paul's Chapel		1906	300.00
Alumni Association of Columbia College	Hamilton Hall Building		1906	997.50
Alumni Association of Columbia College	Hamilton statue, South Field		1908	10,000.00
Alumni Association of Columbia College	University Hall, enlargement		1900-13	100,756.41
Alumni Fund	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)		1921-27	28,540.29
	Gifts	$27,290.29		
	Interest	1,250.00		
		$28,540.29		
Anderson (Mrs. E. M.)	Medical School (old) Additions.		1917	5,000.00
Animal Care Equipment Fund	Primate Colony at Puerto Rico		1940	1,522.70
Anonymous	Furnishing President's House		1910	14,410.17
	Gift	$30,000.00		
	Expenses $2,174.70 Transfer to Special Endowments 13,415.13	15,589.83		
		$14,410.17		
Anonymous	Boat House, Baker Field		1931-32	56,834 23
Anonymous	Chemical Laboratories: Havemeyer Hall		1915	30,000.00
Anonymous	Hamilton Statue		1909	1,000.00
Anonymous	Livingston Hall Equipment		1937	100.00
Anonymous	Medical School (new) Building		1929	150.007.65
Anonymous	Medical School (old) Additions		1917-19	10,691.58
Anonymous	Medical School (removing and rebuilding)		1915	15,000.00
Anonymous	Medical and Surgical Equipment		1919-21	4,712.80
Anonymous	Models of buildings and grounds		1906-08	19,972.70
Anonymous	Furniture, St. Paul's Chapel		1908	2,846.62
Anonymous	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)		1926-27	75,891.20
	Gifts	$61,742.35		
	Interest	14,148.85		
		$75,891.20		

Name	*Purpose*	*Date*	*Amount*
Anonymous	South Field Grading	1909	$1,500.00
Anonymous	South Hall Equipment	1935	111.62
Anonymous	Trophy Room Equipment	1922	980.00
Association of the Alumni of Columbia College	Ski Jump at Camp Columbia	1935	400.00
Aub (Miss Alma C.)	Medical and Surgical Equipment	1921	200.00
Avery (Samuel P.)	Avery Library Building	1911-14	339,250.00
Babcock (Samuel D.)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	5,000.00
Babcock & Wilcox	Steam Boilers—Power House	1907	3,250.00
Baker (George F., Jr.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	2,500.00
Baker (George F.)	Baker Field	1922-24	730,583.15
	Total amount of Gifts $771,940.59		
	Taxes 41,357.44		
	$730,583.15		
Baldwin (Helen, M. D.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	100.00
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	Optical Instruments	1920-24	9,100.00
Beck (Chas. Bathgate) Bequest	Kent Hall Building	1899-1912	385,672.57
	Total Bequest $382,808.37		
	Interest on bequest 10,373.20		
	$393,181 57		
	Less legal expenses 7,509.00		
	$385,672.57		
Beekman (Gerard)	Beekman window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Beekman (Gerard)	Minturn window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Benson (Mary)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	25.00
Bernheim (A. C.)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	1,000.00
Bernheim (Mrs. Geo. B.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	1,000.00
Blossom (Francis)	Earl Hall Close	1932	1,000.00
Bondy Fund Income	X-Ray Equipment: Crocker Laboratory	1922	10,677.85
Bondy Fund Income	X-Ray Equipment: New Medical School	1935	13,427.90
Brackenridge (Geo. W.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	50,000.00
Braden Copper Co.	Models of copper mines	1925	1,700.00
Bruce (Catherine Wolfe)	Telescope for New Observatory. Gift of $10,000 received 1899. The gift with interest was partly used in expenses; the balance remaining was used in part payment of the cost of a telescope in the Physics Building erected in 1925-26.	1899	5,497.35
Building Reconstruction	School of Business Building	1937	255.69
Burgess (Annie P.) Estate of	Havemeyer Hall Construction	1927-29	6,525.00
Burgess (Annie P.) Estate of	School of Business Building	1913-24	64,188.71
	Bequest $63,396.26		
	Interest 792.45		
	$64,188.71		

Name	*Purpose*	*Date*	*Amount*
Carnegie Corporation	Medical School (new) Building	1925-28	$1,100,000.00
Carter (Henry C.)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	150.00
Cheesman (Dr. T. M.)	Cheesman window: St. Paul's Chapel	1905	600.00
Cheesman (Dr. T. M.) Estate of	School of Business Building	1920	11,162.81
	Bequest $10,000.00		
	Interest 1,162.81		
	$11,162.81		
Civil Engineering Testing Laboratory Fund	Testing Machine: Engineering Building	1935	22,999.65
	Principal $18,497.76		
	Income 4,501.89		
	$22,999.65		
Clark (Alfred C.)	Morningside Heights Site	1893	10,000.00
Clark (Edward Severin)	Fountain of Pan: the Grove	1908-09	12,013.50
Clark (J. William)	School of Dental and Oral Surgery (new)	1927	10,511.11
	Gift $10,000.00		
	Interest 511.11		
	$10,511.11		
Class of 1874	Marble Columns in Library	1912-13	1,678.00
Class of 1880	Gates: Hamilton Hall	1907	2,020.00
Class of 1881, Arts and Mines	Gemot: Hamilton Hall	1911	1,000.00
Class of 1881	Flagstaff: the Quadrangle	1906	4,600.00
Class of 1881, College, Mines and Political Science	Mantel: John Jay Hall	1926	2,500.00
Class of 1882	120th Street Gates	1897-98	1,500.00
Class of 1882, Science	Torcheres: School of Mines	1907	1,000.00
Class of 1883, Arts, Mines, and Political Science	Torcheres: St. Paul's Chapel	1908	5,280.00
Class of 1883, Mines	Setting Bust of Professor Egleston	1913	390.00
Class of 1884, Arts and Mines	Clock: Hamilton Hall	1907	1,913.90
Class of 1884, Science	Grading South Field	1909	5,000.00
Class of 1885, College	Stained glass window "Sophocles," Hartley Hall	1885	1,000.00
Class of 1885, College	Sun Dial: South Field	1910	10,000.00
Class of 1886	Granite Exedra: the Quadrangle	1911	5,000.00
Class of 1888	Gates at Amsterdam Avenue and 119th Street	1913	2,000.00
Class of 1889	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1914	1,200.00
Class of 1889, Mines	Meunier Statue, "The Hammerman"; the Quadrangle	1914	5,000.00
Class of 1890	Statue of Letters and pylon: S. E. Cor. Broadway and 116th Street	1913-16	8,598.72
Class of 1891, College	Stained Glass Window "Vergil" (Hartley Hall)	1891	1,000.00

Name	*Purpose*	*Date*	*Amount*
Class of 1891	Gates between Mines and Engineering Buildings	1916	$15,000.00
Class of 1891	Earl Hall Close	1932	4,075.00
Class of 1893	Bell: St. Paul's Chapel	1918	5,120.84
Class of 1896, Arts and Mines	Panels: John Jay Hall	1926	2,500.00
Class of 1897	Boat-house: Baker Field	1922-23	8,000.00
Class of 1897, Arts and Mines	Prentice Eight-oared shell	1927	1,500.00
Class of 1899	Grading South Field	1909	5,000.00
Class of 1900	Statue of Science and pylon: N. E. Cor. Broadway and 116th Street	1925	13,148.95
Class of 1906	Clock on South Field	1916	1,159.64
Class of 1909	Shield: Hamilton Hall	1912	20.00
Class of 1915, College and Science	Mantel and Clock: John Jay Hall	1927	1,000.00
Clinton (De Witt)	Clinton Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	300.00
Cochran (Alexander Smith)	Kent Hall Building	1909	100,000.00
College of Dental and Oral Surgery	Equipment: School of Dental and Oral Surgery (New)	1924	68,654.09
College of Physicians and Surgeons	Medical School (old) Building	1903	71,551.05
Columbia University Athletic Association	Boat-house at Highland, N. Y.	1921	30,000.00
Converse (E. C.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	1,000.00
Cragin (E. B.)	Publications	1919	1,400.00
Crocker Fund Income	X-Ray Equipment: Crocker Laboratory	1921	7,787.68
Crocker Fund Income	X-Ray Equipment: New Medical School	1935	5,141.82
Cutting (R. Fulton)	Morningside Heights Site	1893	10,000.00
Commonwealth Fund	Laboratory Building: New Medical School	1936-37	290,000.00
Da Costa (Charles M.)	Laboratory, Schermerhorn Hall	1890	20,000.00
Davies (Julien T.)	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1913	1,000.00
Davies (Julien T.)	Benson Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
De Lamar Fund, Income of	Medical School (old) Additions	1920	3,600.00
De Peyster (Mrs. Frederic J.)	De Peyster Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1905	600.00
DeWitt (George G.)	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1905	500.00
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley)	Furnishing Men's Faculty Club	1925	495.00
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley)	Hartley Hall Building	1904-05	175,000.00
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley)	South Court Fountains	1906-08	4,932.88
Dodge (William E.)	Earl Hall	1900-02	164,950.82
	Gift $159,540.38		
	Interest 5,410.44		
	$164,950.82		
Donahue (Mrs. James P.)	School of Dental and Oral Surgery (new)	1926	55,745.15
	Gift $50,000.00		
	Interest 5,745.15		
	$55,745.15		

Name	*Purpose*	*Date*	*Amount*
Dryden (Forest F.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	$1,000.00
DuPont (Mrs. Coleman)	Property at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.	1935	1.00
Duriron Castings Co.	Castings for the Department of Chemical Engineering	1920	75.00
Eddy (Jesse L.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	500.00
Epsilon Psi Epsilon	Optical Instruments	1927	1,800.00
Fayerweather (Daniel B.) Bequest	Fayerweather Hall Building	1891-1917	330,894.03
	Bequest $346,319.73		
	Less Expenses 15,425.70		
	$330,894.03		
Fish (Stuyvesant)	Fish Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
France-America Committee	Maison Francaise Equipment	1914	2,000.00
Frank (Dr. John) Estate of	School of Business Building	1923	2,589.64
	Bequest $2,389.85		
	Interest 199.79		
	$2,589.64		
Fuller (Paul, Jr.)	Maison Francaise Equipment	1913	100.00
Furnald, (Francis P., Jr.) Legacy	Furnald Hall Building	1912-14	350,000.00
General Education Board	Medical School (new) Building	1925-28	1,299,732.57
	Gift $1,250,000.00		
	Interest 49,732.57		
	$1,299,732.57		
General Optical Co.	Optical Instruments	1920-27	2,020.00
Globe Optical Co.	Optical Instruments	1920	250.00
Goldsmith (Byron B.) Estate of	Goldsmith Library	1927	850.00
Gould (George J.)	Toward Purchase of East Field	1909	100,000.00
Griscom (Acton)	St. Paul's Chapel Furnishing	1924	30.00
Hall (Martha M.) Foundation, Inc.	Laboratory Building: New Medical School	1937	180,000.00
Hamilton Manufacturing Co.	Optical Instruments	1927	560.00
Hand (Mrs. Learned)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	50.00
Harkness (Edward S.)	New Medical School Site	1923	855,001.00
	Gift, 1923 assessed valuation $1,180,000.00		
	Less Value of land transferred as follows:		
	Neurological Institute $120,000.00		
	New York State Psychiatric Hospital 74,999.00		

Name	*Purpose*		*Date*	*Amount*
	Presbyterian Hospital $130,000.00			
		$324,999.00		
		$855,001.00		
Harkness (Edward S.)	Residence Hall site, New Medical School		1929-31	$508,692.43
Harkness (Edward S.)	Bard Hall (new) Medical School		1930-33	1,764,373 50
Harkness (Edward S.)	South Hall		1933	3,594,643.42
Harkness (Edward S.)	Power House Equipment		1932	150,000.00
Harkness (Mrs. H. S.)	Medical and Surgical Equipment		1919	10,000.00
Harper (J. W.) Legacy	Morningside Heights Site		1901	5,000.00
Harris (Ellen C.) Bequest	Chemical Laboratories		1922-37	662,582.10
	Bequest $710,925.59			
	Legal exp... $500.00			
	Taxes. 667.47			
	Harris (Ellen C.) Fund. 141,017.64			
		142,185.11		
		$568,740.48		
	Interest	93,841.62		
		$662,582.10		
Havemeyer (Henry O.) and others	Havemeyer Hall Building		1896	414,206.65
	Gift of property valued at $450,000.00			
	Less loss on sale. 35,793.35			
		$414,206.65		
Hawes (A. J.)	Medical School (old) Additions		1919	100.00
Hepburn (A. Barton)	Maison Francaise: 411 West 117th Street		1913	30,000.00
Hepburn (A. Barton) Estate of	School of Business Building		1923-32	218,620.43
Hewitt (Hon. Abram S.)	Morningside Heights Site		1893-96	4,000.00
Hine (F. L.)	Medical School (old) Additions		1918	1,000.00
Hoffman (Charles Frederick) Estate of	School of Business Building		1920	5,581.40
	Bequest $5,000.00			
	Interest 581.40			
		$5,581.40		
Huntington (Archer M.)	Medical School (old) Additions		1919	1,000.00
Israel (Leon)	School of Business Building		1919	3,255.00
	Gift $5,000.00			
	Expense 1,745.00			
		$3,255.00		

Name	*Purpose*	*Date*	*Amount*
Jackson (Mrs. A. V. Williams)	Tablet: St. Paul's Chapel	1939	$880.00
James (Arthur Curtis)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
James (D. Willis)	Morningside Heights Site	1892-94	50,000.00
James (Dr. W. B.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	500.00
Jarvie (James N.)	School of Dental and Oral Surgery (new)	1916	105,000.00
	Gift $100,000.00		
	Interest 5,000.00		
	$105,000.00		
Jennings (Miss Anne B.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	500.00
Jenkins (Mrs. Helen Hartley)	Hartley Hall Building	1904-05	175,000.00
Jenkins (Mrs. Helen Hartley)	Philosophy Building	1910-11	350,000.00
Jessup (Morris K.)	Morningside Heights Site	1893	5,000.00
Jones (James Elwood)	Model of Coal Mine	1923	250.00
Jusserand (J. J.)	Maison Francaise Equipment	1913	200.00
Kane (Annie C.) Estate of	Havemeyer Hall Annex	1927	337,167.88
Kane (Annie C.) Estate of	Havemeyer Hall Building	1927	54,590.08
Kane (Annie C.) Estate of	University Hall	1927	108,242.04
Keene (Charles S.) Estate of	Engineering Building	1933	232,687.19
Kennedy (John Stewart)	Hamilton Hall Building	1905-06	506,061.66
	Gifts $500,000.00		
	Interest 6,061.66		
	$506,061.66		
King (Hon. John A)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	1,000.00
King (Willard V.)	Medical School (removing and rebuilding)	1915-16	2,000.00
King (Willard V.)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1927	2,000.00
Kingsland (Mrs. A. C.)	Kingsland Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	300.00
Kingsland (Mrs Geo. L.)	Kingsland Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	300.00
Ladenberg (Mrs. Emily)	Medical School (removing and rebuilding)	1915	1,000.00
Lagemann (Miss Anna)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	10.00
Lange (Edmund)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1929	56.80
Langeloth (Jacob) Estate of	School of Business Building	1915	5,062.50
	Bequest $5,000.00		
	Interest 62.50		
	$5,062.50		
Lawrence (Mrs. Benj. B.)	Barnard and Lawrence Windows: St. Paul's Chapel	1923	18,400.00
	Gift $20,000.00		
	Transferred to Chapel Furnishing Fund 1,600.00		
	$18,400.00		
Lawrence (Mrs. Benj. B.)	St. Paul's Chapel Furnishing	1923	3,727.00

Name	*Purpose*	*Date*	*Amount*
	Balance of gift for Memorial Windows $1,600.00 Interest $2,456.53 Less transfer to Chapel Furnishing Fund... 329.53 2,127.00 $3,727.00		
Lee (Mrs. Frederic S.)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new) Gift $5,000.00 Interest 366.11 $5,366.11	1927	$5,366.11
Lengovitz (Emil G.)	Engineering Apparatus	1919	450.00
Lewisohn (Adolph)	School of Mines Building	1904-05	250,000.00
Livingston (Edward de Peyster, John Henry and Goodhue)	Memorial Window, Livingston Hall	1909	1,124.00
Low (A. A.)	Morningside Heights Site	1892-94	15,000.00
Low (Seth)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	5,000.00
Low (Seth)	Library Building	1896-99	1,100,639.32
Low (Seth) Bequest	Library Building Alterations	1938	15,800.70
McClelland (John)	Pathological Laboratory: Medical School	1891	19,136.94
McLean (James)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Mackay (Clarence H.)	Maison Francaise Equipment	1914	1,000.00
Mackay (Clarence H.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	12,000.00
Macy (Mrs. and Mr. V. Everit)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917-19	6,000.00
Marling (A. E.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	1,000.00
McMillin (Emerson)	School of Business Building. Gift of 2,040 Shares of Common Stock of the American Light & Traction Co., the proceeds of which, together with interest and dividends, amounted to $568.069.02.	1917-18	568,069.02
Mead (Grace Hartley)	Laboratory Building: New Medical School	1938	11,000.00
Mehler (Miss Elsa)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	10.00
Moore (William H.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Morgan (J. Pierpont)	Morningside Heights Site	1892-95	100,000.00
Morgan (William Fellowes)	Illumination of University Grounds	1913	1,035.00
Morgan (William Fellowes)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new) Gift $2,500.00 Interest 122.92 $2,622.92	1927	2,622.92
Mosher (Eliza M.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	500.00

Name	*Purpose*	*Date*	*Amount*
Mower (Sara E.) Estate of	School of Business Building	1920-21	$110,226.04
	Bequest $91,101 43		
	Less Expenses 2,220.34		
	$88,881.09		
	Interest 21,344.95		
	$110,226.04		
Munsey (Frank A.)	Toward Purchase of East Field	1910	50,000.00
Nash (William A.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	250.00
New Jersey Zinc Co.	Hegeler Furnace	1923	2,000.00
Nichols (William H.)	Laboratories: Havemeyer Hall	1912	30,000.00
Notman (George)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	100.00
Notman (Mrs. George)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	100 00
Ogden (David B.)	Ogden Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Oliver Continuous Filter Co.	Rotary Filter	1919	1,000.00
Optometrical Club of Brooklyn.	Optical Instruments	1927	1,500.00
Optometrical Society of the City of New York	Optical Instruments	1927	1,750.00
Osborne (Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Church)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Ottindorfer (Oswald)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	5,000.00
Palmer (Edgar)	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	3,000.00
Parish (Henry)	Morningside Heights Site	1893	5,000.00
Parsons (Mrs. Elsie Clews)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	100.00
Parsons (Mrs. Edgerton)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	5.00
Parsons (General William Barclay)	Portrait	1928	2,570.00
Peabody (George Foster and Charles)	Organ and Case: St. Paul's Chapel	1905-06	27,000.00
Pell (Howland) and others	Pell Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Pendleton (Francis K.)	Pendleton Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Philosophy, Department of (Members)	Autobiography of John Stuart Mill	1923	100.00
Phoenix Legacy: Income	Observatory and Telescope: Physics Building	1928	35,748.90
	Equipment of Schermerhorn Hall	1930	39,960 84
	Engineering Building	1932	5,000 00
	School of Mines	1932	9,588.18
	Testing Machine: Engineering Building	1935	5,000.00
Pratt (Mrs. Chas. M.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	500.00
Prentis (Edmund A.)	Commemorative Portrait of Their Britannic Majesties' Visit to Columbia	1939	4,197.27
Pulitzer (Joseph)	School of Journalism Building. Gift of $1,000,000 to establish and endow a School of Journalism, of which $563,501.21 was expended in the construction of the building, the balance remaining in the Pulitzer (Joseph) Fund for School of Journalism.	1903-04	563.501.21

Name	*Purpose*	*Date*	*Amount*
Randolph (Wm. Fitz) Estate of	Havemeyer Hall Building	1933	$92,000.00
Rathbone (Charles H.)	Medical School (new) Building	1938	4,000.00
Rathbone (Charles H.) Estate of	Medical School (new) Building	1942	6,000.00
Reid (D. G.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Rives (George L.)	Barclay Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Rives (George L.)	Medical School (Removing and Rebuilding)	1916	10,000.00
Rives (George L.) Estate of	Medical School (Removing and Rebuilding)	1918	25,000.00
Robinson (M. R.)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1925	25.00
Rockefeller Foundation	Medical School (new) Building	1925-28	1,051,828.80
	Gift $1,008,333.33		
	Interest 43,495.47		
	$1,051,828.80		
Sands (B. Aymar)	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1914	500.00
Sands (Sarah A.) Estate of	Sands Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus)	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1913	1,000.00
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Estate of	Faculty House	1922-23	306,965.37
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Estate of	Faculty House Equipment	1922-23	27,552.48
	Bequest $304,442.77		
	Interest 30,075.08		
	$334,517.85		
	Building $306,965.37		
	Equipment 27,552.48		
	$334,517.85		
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Estate of		1929-32	1,244,549.26
	Schermerhorn Hall Extension $1,158,130.00		
	Schermerhorn Hall (changes) 86,419.26		
	$1,244,549.26		
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Estate of	Livingston Hall	1926	275,000.00
	Bequest $262,993.25		
	Interest 12,006.75		
	$275,000.00		
Schermerhorn (William C.)	Schermerhorn Hall: Building	1896-99	458,133.18
Schiff (Jacob H.)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	5,000.00

Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
School of Dentistry Endowment Fund (Income)	School of Dentistry Building...	1919-21	$26,000.00
School of Dentistry Endowment Fund (Income)	School of Dentistry Equipment	1921	5,584.92
Scribner (Mrs. Arthur)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	25.00
Seligman (Isaac N.) Estate of		1920	3,384.00
	Bequest $5,464.17		
	Van Amringe Memorial . $1,554.32		
	Avery Library . 1,829.68		
	3,384.00		
	Balance (Gift Acct.) $2,080.17		
Shepard (F. J.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	500.00
Sloan (Samuel)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	5,000.00
Sloan (Samuel)	Torcheres: Library	1907	6,000.00
Sloane (Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D.)	Sloane Hospital for Women (Alterations and additions)	1912	399,263.14
Smith (Lenox) Estate of	Engineering Building	1927	57,800.00
	Bequest $55,349.68		
	Interest, etc..... 2,450.32		
	$57,800.00		
Smith (Lenox) Estate of	University Hall	1937	20,104.99
Smith (Mrs. Munroe)	Memorial Tablet to the late Professor Munroe Smith	1927	1,840.00
Sorchan (Mrs. Victor)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	1,000.00
Standard Optical Co.	Optical Instruments	1920	60.00
Stephens (Mrs. W. B. and Daughter)	Mineral Specimens (Du Fourcq collection)	1921	300.00
Stetson (Francis Lynde)	Kent Hall Building	1905	10,000.00
Stewart (Lispenard)	Lispenard Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Stewart (Wm. Rhinelander)	Rhinelander Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Stokes (Olivia Egleston Phelps)	Toward purchase of East Field	1910	20,000.00
Stokes (Olivia Egleston Phelps and Caroline Phelps)	St. Paul's Chapel Construction	1904-06	250,000.00
Straight (Mrs. Willard D.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	1,000.00
Straus (Oscar S.)	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	500.00
Sulzberger (Dr. Nathan)	Laboratory Equipment: Havemeyer Hall	1918	600 00
Sutro (Mrs. Lionel)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	50.00
Thomas (Belle)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	25.00
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of	John Jay Hall Building	1935-36	1,662,295.39
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of	Kent Hall Building	1936-37	93,032.34

Name	*Purpose*	*Date*	*Amount*
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of	Livingston Hall Building	1936-37	$58,607.50
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of	School of Mines Building	1936-37	32,801.13
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of	University Hall	1938	22,725.60
Thompson (Elizabeth G.) Estate of	Johnson Hall Building	1935-36	683,222.90
Thompson (Elizabeth G.) Estate of	School of Mines Building	1936-37	42,721.72
Thompson (Elizabeth G.) Estate of	University Hall	1936-37	177,944.05
Thompson (Mary Clark)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	2,500.00
Thompson (Mary G.) Estate of	Johnson Hall Building	1936-37	552,624.03
Thompson (Mary G.) Estate of	Physics Building	1936	1,485,415.04
Thompson (Mary G.) Estate of	University Hall	1936-37	334,612.67
Van Amringe Memorial Committee	Van Amringe Memorial	1917-22	18,684.02
Van Sinderen (Mina Mason) Estate of	Engineering Building	1934	10,000.00
Van Cortlandt (Robt. B.)	Van Cortlandt Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Vanderbilt (Cornelius, William K., Frederick W. and George W.)	Vanderbilt Clinic: Building and Equipment	1895	350,000.00
Vanderbilt Clinic	School of Dentistry Building	1920	7,500.00
Vanderbilt (Cornelius)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	100,000.00
Vanderbilt (William K.)	Toward purchase of East Field	1910-14	250,000.00
Various Donors	Casa Italiana, 437 W. 117th St.	1928	315,000.00
Various Donors	Columbia Stadium Site	Various	1,900.15
Various Donors	Huntington Portrait	1938	2,127.00
Various Donors	School of Business Building	1936-37	4,881.49
Various Donors	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1916-18	26,000.00
Various Donors	South Field	1903-05	54,707.00
Various Donors	Medical School Equipment	1928	1,475.00
Various (Interest on Gifts)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	95.49
Villard (Henry) Estate of	Morningside Heights Site	1901	50,000.00
Wallace (J. M.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Waterbury (Elizabeth)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Waterbury (John I.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	2,500.00
Watson (Thomas J.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Webber (John) Estate of	School of Business Building	1918	1,116.28
	Bequest $1,000.00		
	Interest 116.28		
	$1,116.28		
William (Blair S.)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1927	214.86
	Gift $200.00		
	Interest 14.86		
	$214.86		
			$30,653,723.87

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED DURING 1942–43

A. GIFTS TO CAPITAL:

1. General Endowment:

Alumni Fund Committee, for the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund			$16,361.35	
Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes named:				
Class of 1897 College and Engineering, for the Class of 1897 Arts, Mines and Architects Endowment Fund	$40.00			
Estate of Roger B. Whitman, representing the proceeds of World War Adjusted Compensation Certificate	435.00	475.00	$16,836.35	
Estate of Harriette M. Arnold			100,000.00	
Estate of John S. Kennedy, for the Kennedy (John Stewart) Endowment Fund			5,521.66	
Estate of Mary B. Pell, for the Pell (Mary B.) Fund			36,252.04	$158,610.05

2. Special Endowments:

Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified:		
Alumni Association of the School of Library Service, to establish the Shaver (Mary M.) Memorial Scholarship Fund in the School of Library Service	$811.11	
Armstrong (Professor Edwin H.) for the Class of 1913 Scholarship Fund	500.00	
Association of Dental Alumni of Columbia University for the Van Woert Scholarship Fund	257.47	
Class of 1912 P. & S., for the Class of 1912 P. & S. Scholarship Fund	195.00	
Class of 1916 Law, for the Class of 1916 Law Scholarship Fund	53.00	
Class of 1921, to be added to the Class of 1921 Scholarship Fund	55.00	
Class of 1922 College, for the Class of 1922 Scholarship Endowment Fund	5.00	
Class of 1923, for the Hawkes (Dean Herbert E.) Memorial Fund	600.00	
Class of 1933, for the Hawkes (Dean Herbert E.) Memorial Fund	379.91	

Class of 1938, for the Hawkes (Dean Herbert E.) Memorial Fund	$400.00		
Fremd (Charles A. Jr.), for the Hawkes (Dean Herbert E.) Memorial Fund	10.00		
Miller (Chilton P.), for the School of Business Scholarship Fund	7.38		
Sulzberger (Arthur Hays), for the Class of 1913 Scholarship Fund	500.00		
Thomas (James A.), for the Class of 1913 Scholarship Fund	60.00	$3,833.87	
Beekman (The) Family Association, for the Beekman (Gerard) Fellowship Fund		5,000.00	
Dohr (James L), for the Business Alumni Scholarship Fund		151.45	
Estate of Edward F. Cole, to establish the "Cole Fund"		16,000.00	
Estate of Edwin F. Davis, for the Davis (Edwin F.) Scholarship Fund		2,000.00	
Estate of Florence Brevoort Eickemeyer, to establish the Brevoort-Eickemeyer Fellowship Fund		2,500.00	
Estate of Tracy Hyde Harris, for the Law School Library Fund		3,000.00	
Estate of Ines Stross, to establish "The Ludwig Stross Scholarship Fund"		30,000.00	
Estate of Helen Barns von Schrenk, to establish the von Schrenk (Arnold) Fund		9,000.00	
Feierabend (R. H.), for the Barker (Mary Perin) Memorial Fund		5.00	
Geological Society of America, for the Geological Society of America Research Fund		1,500.00	
Lopez (Kenneth), for the Barker (Mary Perin) Memorial Fund		5.00	
Lowry (Malcolm), for the Barker (Mary Perin) Memorial Fund		5.00	
Mersereau (Dr. William J.), for the George and Charlie Scholarship Fund		2.00	
Miller (Dr. Robert M.), for the George and Charlie Scholarship Fund		200.00	
Shepard (Mrs. James R.), for the George and Charlie Scholarship Fund		100.00	
Smith (Professor Kennth A.), for the Barker (Mary Perin) Memorial Fund		25.00	
Todd (Mrs. Henry Alfred), for the Todd (Henry Alfred) Memorial Prize Fund		700.00	
Walter (William I.), for the Knapp Memorial Fund		1,000.00	$75,027.32

3. Buildings and Grounds:

Alumni Fund Committee, from the following:		
Association of the Dental Alumni, for the Dental School Dormitory	$392.00	
Prentis (Edmund A.), for the following purposes:		
New water tower at Camp Columbia	$3,500.00	

A "1906 Cottage" at Camp Columbia	$1,500.00	$5,000.00	$5,392.00
Board of Visitors of the Law School to be applied toward the cost of renovations in Kent Hall			201.85
Carleton (Robert A. W.), for a "1904 Cottage" to be built at Camp Columbia			1,500.00
Fanelli (Rocco), toward the fund for replacement of Camp Columbia Dormitories			5.00
Kandel (Charles), toward the fund for replacement of Camp Columbia Dormitories			50.00
Palmer (Austin P.), toward the fund for replacement of Camp Columbia Dormitories			100.00
			$7,248.85

B. GIFTS TO INCOME:

1. For General Purposes:

Alumni Fund Committee, from an anonymous donor	$150.00	
Anonymous	990.00	
Farwell (Professor Herman W.)	100.00	
Kobat (Pvt. Myron J.)	1.00	
		1,241.00

2. For Specific Purposes:

Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified:		
Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to be added to the Loan Fund of the Association	$2,000.00	
Class of 1903, for the Class of 1903 Anniversary Gift	455.00	
Class of 1906 P. & S., for the Class of 1906 P. & S. Loan Fund	17.15	
Class of 1913, for the Class of 1913 Scholarship	229.77	
Class of 1918 College and Engineering, for the purchase of books for the College Study in Hamilton Hall	2,755.00	
Class of 1924, for the Class of 1924 Dormitory Room	107.00	
Coykendall (Frederick), for the support of athletics	25.00	
Jarcho (Julius), for the Medical School Library	25.00	
King (Willard V.), for the President's Emergency Fund	1,000.00	
Krumb (Henry), for the Class of 1898 Mines Gift for the benefit of the Engineering Schools	206.49	
Prentis (Edmund A.), for the following purposes:		
Purchase of an original drawing by Rostagno for Zabaglia's "Castelli e Ponti"	$65.00	
Special Scholarship	500.00	
School of Engineering	1,000.00	
Portrait of President Butler	500.00	
Scholarships	875.00	

Purchase for Columbiana of diaries of John Henry Innes	$50.00	$2,990.00
Schroeder (Frederick A.), toward a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons	50.00	
Warren (George E.), for student aid—Columbia College	250.00	$10,110.41
Ahrens (Henry A.), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus		5.00
American College of Dentists, for research in the Department of Biochemistry		1,920.00
American Council of Learned Societies, for the following purposes:		
Research in the Department of Anthropology	$800.00	
In support of instruction in Japanese, Arabic, Persian and Russian	11,420.30	
Cataloguing of Chinese and Japanese collections	1,286.90	
Fellowships	500.00	14,007.20
American Friends of Greece, to defray the expense in connection with studies of master plans for the reconstruction of Greek cities		805.50
American Lecithin Company, for special research in the Department of Pathology		400.00
American Otological Society, for otology research		1,500.00
American Philosophical Society, for the following purposes:		
Research in the Department of History	$200.00	
Research in Anthropology	500.00	700.00
American Society of Mechanical Engineers, for the Heat Transfer Laboratory		500.00
Amoury (Miss Gloria), for the Dean's Emergency Gift—School of Journalism		37.50
Anonymous, for the Special Surgical-Bacteriological Research Gift, Department of Surgery		3,419.09
Anonymous, for a Chinese Graduate School of Journalism in Chungking, China		50,000.00
Anonymous, for work on staphylococcus in the Bacteriological Research Laboratory, Department of Surgery		1,000.00
Anonymous, for scholarships in the College of Physicians and Surgeons		6,000.00
Anonymous, for research in the Department of Dermatology		180.00
Anonymous, for the study of respiratory infections		1,500.00
Anonymous, for Psychosomatic Training		800.00
Anonymous, toward the salary of a Lecturer in History		4,500.00
Anonymous, for cancer research in the Department of Surgery		7,300.00
Anonymous, for the Department of Chemical Engineering		2,000.00
Anonymous, for the Auditing Laboratory		50.00
Anonymous, for dental research		428.00
Anonymous, for research in food chemistry		800.00

Anonymous, for insulin research		$1,440.00
Anonymous, for a scholarship in the School of Business		500.00
Anonymous, for research in the Department of Neurology		300.00
Anonymous, for special research in the Department of Dermatology		10,000.00
Anonymous, for research in the Department of Biochemistry		400.00
Anonymous, for scholarships in the Medical School		1,100.00
Anonymous, for the Student Loan Fund		5,000.00
Anonymous, for the Endocrine-Cytology Studies Gift, Department of Anatomy		571.00
Anonymous, to be expended under the direction of the Provost		550.00
Armstrong (Edwin H.) toward a salary in the Department of Electrical Engineering		1,000.00
Ascoli (Marion R.) toward a salary in the Department of Public Law		1,600.00
Auchincloss (Mrs. Reginald), for work in the preparation of anti-malarials in the Department of Chemistry		300.00
Bernard (Dr. Viola), for research in the Department of Psychiatry		80.50
Bernays (Mr. & Mrs. Edward L.), for the Edward L. Bernays Public Relations Fellowship		1,000.00
Bijur (Sherman M.), for the Class of 1915 Scholarship		600.00
Bischoff (Ernst) Company, Inc., for the purchase of necessary equipment in the installation of the Organic Technological Laboratory in the Department of Chemical Engineering		500.00
Bull (Mrs. Nina W.), for a study of behavior in conflict situations, Department of Psychiatry		1,000.00
Butzel (Fred M.), for research in the field of international and comparative law		900.00
Carnegie Corporation, for the following purposes:		
Work in medical genetics	$2,200.00	
Work in cytogenetics	900.00	
Work in the field of statistical research	5,255.52	8,355.52
Chemical (The) Foundation, Inc., for research in the field of solvents pertaining to the oil industry		3,500.00
Class of 1908 College and Science, for the Class of 1908 Scholarship		220.00
Class of 1909, for the Class of 1909 Scholarship		400.00
Class of 1915, for the Class of 1915 Scholarship		600.00
Cole (Professor Charles W.), for instruction in the Department of History		165.00
Columbia University Club, for scholarships		2,750.00
Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations for the following purposes:		
Toward a salary in the Department of Spanish	$2,000.00	
Toward a salary in the Department of Zoology	1,624.98	3,624.98
Commonwealth Fund, for the following purposes:		
Research in Legal History	$3,200.00	
Study of serum treatment of influenza meningitis, Department of Pediatrics	6,040.00	
Study of diagnostic technic for cancer of the stomach, Department of Surgery	2,550.00	

Study of respiratory physiology	$7,527.12	
Research in the Department of Surgery	1,500.00	
Research in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology	2,575.00	
Research in the Department of Medicine	2,425.00	$25,817.12
Corn Industries Research Foundation, for research on the chemistry of starch		2,500.00
Croxton (Professor Frederick E.), for the following purposes:		
Social Science Equipment Fund	$100.00	
Student Aid, Columbia College	100.00	200.00
Cushman (Mrs. Cordelia H.), to be expended under the direction of the President		500.00
Daniels (Dr. George E.), for research in the Department of Psychiatry		285.00
Daniels (Miss Harriet McD.), to be added to the Mary D. Hopkins Gift for Student Aid, University Extension		15.00
Darby (Dr. Hugh H.), for the Emergency Gift for Biochemical Research		100.00
Davis (Sereno), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the study of the history of medicine		50.00
Dazian Foundation for Medical Research, for a study of the mechanism of the transmission of nerve impulse, Department of Neurology		1,825.00
de Haas (Miss Elsa), for the purchase of manuscripts		50.00
Deller (Anthony William), for the Deller Scholarship in the School of Engineering		600.00
Dodge (M. Hartley), for the following purposes:		
Marcellus Hartley Laboratory	$1,000.00	
Special Dean's Gift, College of Physicians and Surgeons	1,000.00	2,000.00
Doherty (Henry L.) Educational Foundation, for a scholarship for a designated student		100.00
du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Company, for a postdoctorate fellowship in the Department of Chemistry		2,000.00
Edelman (Irvin A), toward Law School scholarship funds		100.00
Eggers (Dr. Carl), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus		25,00
Ehrlich (Dr. J.), to be added to the Pulitzer Scholarship Gift		100.00
Elias (Miss Catherine), for Columbia College scholarships		25.00
Elliot (Captain Hans), for research in Oral Histology		2,000.00
Emeny (Mrs. Brooks), for research in the Department of Pediatrics on pneumococcus infections in nephrosis		2,000.00
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, for the following purposes:		
Toward the salary of a Visiting Professor of Mathematics	$2,400.00	
Toward the salary of a Visiting Professor of Public Law	2,400.00	
Toward salaries in the Department of Philosophy	2,200.00	7,000.00
Faber (Eberhard), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus		50.00
Faber (Lothar W.), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus		50.00

Faculty Fellowship Fund, for lectures in the Department of Philisophy		$200.00
Fierstein (Dr. Jacob), for the Pulitzer Scholarship Gift		50.00
Friedgen (Miss Elsie W.), for the purchase of a wheel chair for the Women's Infirmary		50.00
Frost (Mr. and Mrs. Edward J.), for research in the Department of Neurology		5,000.00
Gates (Ruth M.), for library books and serials		25.00
General Ceramics Company, for research on infantile paralysis, Department of Bacteriology		1,000.00
Gerdau (Mrs. Clara), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus		50.00
Given (John L. Sr.), for research in the Department of Urology		250.00
Goodman (Miss Arlene Wolf), for the Dean's Emergency Gift, School of Journalism		138.00
Greenwald (Mrs. Hattie K.), for the Myra G. Salzer Gift, Department of Neurology		500.00
Grubman (I.), toward a scholarship in drawing, painting and sculpture		200.00
Harris (Dr. N. Dwight), in support of the Far Eastern Quarterly		1,000.00
Hayden (Charles) Foundation, for the Charles Hayden Memorial Scholarships		20,000.00
Hearst Magazines, Inc., for the Dean's Emergency Fund, School of Journalism		3,000.00
Hecht (Miss Sadie), for the University Medical Office		15.00
Heffernan (Lieutenant Joseph V.), for a graduate fellowship in law		1,500.00
Hess (Arthur), for the Bela Bartok Research Gift		50.00
Hinrichs (Hans), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus		50.00
Hiss (Philip Hanson), for the Philip Hanson Hiss, Jr. Memorial Gift in the Department of Bacteriology		2,300.00
Hitchcock (Mrs. Gilbert M.), for the Hitchcock (Gilbert M.) Scholarship in the School of Journalism		500.00
Holt (Pat M), for the Dean's Emergency Fund, School of Journalism		5.00
Hopkinson Laboratories, Inc., for a research fellowship		1,800.00
Hudec (Hon. Karel), for aid to students enrolled for courses in Czechoslovak		250.00
Hyde (Lillia Babbitt) Foundation, for the Radiological Research Laboratory		20,000.00
Jonas (George E.), for Columbia College scholarships		400.00
Jonas (Hattie H.), for the Bela Bartok Research Gift		100.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation, for the following purposes:		
Scholarships to help meet the problems of medical education in the accelerated program	$5,000.00	
Scholarships in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery	2,000.00	7,000.00
Kern (Paul), for the Law Library		50.00
Kilroe (Edwin), to cover the cost of printing the catalogue for the exhibition of his collection of Tammaniana		100.00
Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene, Inc., for chemical research		1,000.00
Ladd (Mrs. Walter Graeme), for the College of Physicians and Surgeons		1,000.00

Lampe (Dr. Ernest W.), toward the purchase of Finnish and other Scandinavian materials dealing particularly with the current war		$50.00
Lederle Laboratories, Inc., for the following purposes:		
Research in the immunizing qualities of compounds formed by protamines with toxins	$1,500.00	
Research in the Department of Surgery	750.00	
Studies on the renal complications of sulfadiazine Therapy	1,000.00	
Research in the Department of Medicine	5,000.00	
Research in organic chemistry	2,000.00	
Study of bacteriophage in the Bacteriological Research Laboratory Department of Surgery	2,250.00	12,500.00
Leeming (Thomas) and Company, for special antiseptic research, Department of Surgery		2,000.00
Lilly (Eli) and Company, for a research fellowship in chemistry		2,200.00
Lindberg (Otto G.), for the purchase of books on Scandinavia for the Library		500.00
Lionel (Evans), toward the expense of a course in Albanian in the Department of East European Languages		25.00
McMahon (Gerald J.), toward scholarships in the Law School		250.00
Macmillan Company, for research in Anthropology		250.00
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation, for the following purposes:		
Study of the changes in blood plasma in various forms of shock	$3,000.00	
Study of aldehydes in relation to the intermediary metabolism of the nervous system	5,600.00	
Study on ageing, Department of Pathology	600.00	
Study of intermediary metabolism of steroids by the use of stable isotopes	2,500.00	
Study of the mechanism of the transmission of nerve impulse	1,250.00	
Studies on the intermediary metabolism of choline, colamine and related compounds	6,000.00	
Studies on traumatic shock	5,500.00	
Studies on the functional activity of the adrenal cortex, Department of Anatomy	2,000.00	
Investigation of therapeutic procedure for the relief of psychomatic disorders, Department of Neurology	3,750.00	30,200.00
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation, for the following purposes:		
Study of rhematic fever, Department of Medicine	$5,000.00	
Study of aphasia, Department of Neurology	6,000.00	
Study of blood coagulation	300.00	
Investigation of the effects of vitamin "E" deficiency on laboratory animals	1,800.00	

Investigations in the Department of Ophthalmology on uveitis and related diseases	$5,172.00	
Investigation concerning disintegration of bacteria	2,750.00	
Research in the Department of Dermatology	4,500.00	$25,522.00
Matheson (William J.) Foundation, for the Department of Neurology		11,491.66
Mendelson (Aaron) Trusts, for research in international and comparative law		900.00
Merck & Co., Inc., for research in connection with synthesizing new organic compounds for protection against tropical diseases		2,250.00
Meyer (Dr. Alfred), for the President's Emergency Fund		20.00
Montgomery (Colonel Robert H.), for the Montgomery Library of Accounting		250.00
Moses (Lucy L.), for the Bela Bartok Research Gift		100.00
National Academy of Sciences, toward a salary in the Department of Anthropology		350.00
National Board of Fire Underwriters, for a study of pathological fire-setting		500.00
National Committee on Maternal Health, for the study on the chemistry of human seminal proteins, Department of Biochemistry		2,700.00
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, for the following purposes:		
Work in cytological studies, Department of Medicine	$3,500.00	
Research in the Department of Neurology	10,440.00	13,940.00
National Lead Company, for a fellowship in the Department of Chemical Engineering		4,000.00
National Research Council, to defray the cost of preparing for microscopic study the material collected in the field work by Dr. Elizabeth J. Armstrong, National Research Fellow in Geology		250.00
National Tuberculosis Association, for research in the Department of Bacteriology		2,000.90
Nelson (Prof. J. M.), for the Auchincloss Gift for Chemical Research		10.69
Netherlands Government, for the Queen Wilhelmina Professorship		1,592.40
New School for Social Research, toward a salary in the Department of Mathematics		2,400.00
New York Diabetes Association, Inc., for special research in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery		70.00
New York State Education Department, for the following purposes:		
State Scholarships	$20,350.00	
State aid for the blind	300.00	20,650.00
New York State Library Association, for scholarships in the School of Library Service		900.00
Nutrition Foundation, Inc., for the following purposes:		
Study on copper-containing proteins and their relation to the destruction of specific nutrients	$4,000.00	

Study of the role of acetic acid in intermediary metabolism	$2,500.00	
Study of the quantitative relations of vitamin A intake to bodily store and wellbeing at different ages	2,000.00	
Study of the relation of nutrition to cellular metabolism, with special reference to rheumatic fever and chemotherapy	2,500.00	
Study of the effects of environment on nutritional requirements and cell respiration	6,000.00	
Study of oxidizing enzymes and other factors related to nutritive value of dehydrated foods	3,500.00	$20,500.00
Nutrition Research Laboratories of Chicago, toward the salary of a technician in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery		100.00
O'Brien (Robert Lincoln) for the Dean's Emergency Fund in the School of Journalism		100.00
Parke, Davis & Company, for research on glutamic acid in the Department of Neurology		1,000.00
Personal Products Corporation, for research in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology		3,500.00
Pfeiffer (Gustavus and Louise) Research Foundation, for the following purposes:		
Study of tooth decay	$1,300.00	
Studies on sulfonamides in war wounds and burns, Department of Bacteriology	1,000.00	2,300.00
Pfizer (Charles) and Company, Inc., for investigations in the field of vitamin "A" and related products		3,300.00
Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity, for the purchase of books for the Medical Library		50.00
Philip Morris & Co., for research in the Department of Pharmacology		3,500.00
Polish Information Center, for research in Anthropology		300.00
Pope (Generoso), for the Generoso Pope Scholarship		400.00
Procter and Gamble Company, for research in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery		7,000.00
Proctor (Estate of Dr. Francis I.), for research in Ophthalmology		1,500.00
Putnam-Salzer Gift, Department of Neurology, from the following:		
Daniels (F. H.)	$9,000.00	
Farley (Edward P.)	300.00	
Freston (Herbert)	100.00	
Hein (Mr. & Mrs. Bernard)	50.00	
Hoefer (Dr. Paul F. A.)	150.00	
Parke Davis & Company	2,500.00	
Putnam (Tracy J.)	50.00	
Stein (Carl S.)	50.00	
Sudman (Victor)	10,000.00	22,200.00
Quain (Buell) Fund, for research in anthropology		1,850.00
Radebaugh (William H.), for research in the Department of Pediatrics		500.00

Rappleye (Dean Willard C.), for the "Special Dean's Gift", College of Physicians and Surgeons		$646.95
Reinach (Mrs. Bertha), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift, for the study of the history of medicine		150.00
Research Corporation, for apparatus for the Heat Transfer Laboratory		2,500.00
Research Council on Problems of Alcohol, for a study in the Department of Psychiatry on the problems of alcohol		4,181.86
Reynolds (Mrs. Nancy du Pont), for cancer research		500.00
Rivero (Dr. José I.), for the Diario de la Marina Scholarships		180.00
Rockefeller Foundation, for the following purposes:		
Research in the Department of Zoology	$800.00	
Research in wound healing	2,500.00	
Research on the electrical properties of cells and tissues	1,400.00	
Research on vitamins and related substances in relation to plant growth	5,000.00	
Research in radio	15,000.00	
Research on constitutional aspects of disease	16,376.67	
Research in the Department of Anatomy	9,238.30	
Research on enzyme chemistry	3,750.00	
Research in the Department of Biological Chemistry	14,098.08	
Research in Neuropathology	2,500.00	
Study of the evolution of Russian Bolshevism	1,000.00	
Study of the economic aspects of public finance	3,900.00	
Study of respiratory infections	3,750.00	
Study of the theory of public utility rates	1,675.00	
Studies on the nucleoproteins of animal cells	800.00	
Studies on the determinants of occupational choice and adjustment	2,000.00	
Expenses of a British medical student	1,200.00	
Toward a salary in the Department of History	2,000.00	
Toward a salary in the Department of Chemistry	1,300.00	
Toward a salary in the Department of Sociology	1,000.00	
Toward a salary in the Department of Public Law	2,800.00	
General support of radio research	5,000.00	
Metabolic studies in canine cystinuria	1,250.00	
Development of Far Eastern Studies	2,500.00	
Emergency needs in teaching and special studies in Japanese	5,500.00	
Support of teaching and research in Neurology	14,999.11	121,337.16
Rockland Farms, for the study of animal diets		130.00
Rosett (Mrs. Blanche B.), for the Joshua Rosett Research Gift, Department of Neurology		8,000.00
Rosoff (Louis H.), for a prize in accounting, University Extension		25.00

Schering & Glatz, Inc., for the following purposes:		
Research on neurotropic viruses	$8,000.00	
Research on encephalomyelitis and other viruses	4,000.00	$12,000.00
Schieffelin (W. J., Jr.), for archaeological work in Mexico and Arizona by the Department of Anthropology		2,000.00
Schluter (F. E.), for student aid		600.00
Schulte (John), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the study of the history of medicine		50.00
Schuster (M. Lincoln), for the Dean's Emergency Gift, School of Journalism		200.00
Schwab (Miss Sara), for cancer research		5.00
Schweckendieck (Mrs. Eidth M.), for prevention and relief of cancer, Department of Surgery		600.00
Sharp and Dohme, Inc., for research in the Department of Chemistry		3,000.00
Simkhovitch (Professor Vladimir G.), for support of a project under the direction of the Council for Research in the Social Sciences entitled "Approaches to History"		2,000.00
Simpson (Miss Evelyn), for the Dean's Emergency Fund, School of Journalism		60.00
Society of Older Graduates, for student aid, Columbia College		250.00
Stiefel (Carl F.), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus		100.00
Stiefel (Walther A.), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus		100.00
Swift and Company, for research on protein enrichment of the dietary as related to phosphorus and riboflavin requirements		3,300.00
Takamine Laboratory, Inc., for research in the chemistry of amylase		1,000.00
Tesser (Miss Ruth L.), for cancer research		5.00
Texas (The) Company, for research in thin film lubrication, Department of Mechanical Engineering		3,500.00
Todd (Mrs. Henry Alfred), in support of the Romanic Review		300.00
Traders Oil Mill Company, for Chemical Pathology Research		2,000.00
United Engineering Trustees, Inc., for welding research, Department of Civil Engineering		800.00
Upjohn (The) Company, for the following purposes:		
Research in enzyme tyrosinase, Department of Chemistry	$2,800.00	
Research in the Department of Pharmacology	2,400.00	5,200.00
Various donors, for research in food chemistry		566.88
Various donors, toward the salary of a Visiting Professor of Philosophy		3,050.00
Vernon (Mrs. Susan Huntington), for the Susan Huntington Vernon Fund, Department of Spanish		1,000.00
Viking Fund, Inc., for research in the Department of Anthropology		850.00
Viso (James), toward the expense of a course in Albanian in the Department of East European Languages		50.00
Warner (William R.) and Company, for studies on arteriosclerosis		2,500.00

Webster (Dr. Jerome P.), for the purchase of books, periodicals, and binding for the Jerome P. Webster Library of Plastic Surgery		$750.00	
Weld (Mrs. Julia T.), for special research in the Department of Pathology		2,000.00	
Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation, for the following purposes:			
Support of project entitled "The metabolism of Amino Acids in Protein Deficiencies"	$1,380.00		
Study of the relation of nutrition to rheumatic fever	3,500.00	4,880.00	$665,35.32
			$907,862.54

C. OTHER GIFTS:

McKim (Mrs. W. Duncan). One hundred and thirty-five books, two microscopes and miscellaneous apparatus.

Anonymous. Blue diamond for use in connection with the work in mineralogy.

Butler (President and Mrs. Nicholas Murray). Portrait of President Butler painted by Sir John Lavery.

Corinth (Thomas). Portrait of the late Professor George B. Karelitz.

Cortissoz (Royal). Landscape painted by H. O. Avery, for the Avery Library.

Cunliff (Dr. John W.). Collection of six hundred and seventy-five books, for the Eliza Rhees Butler Library.

Hill (Mrs. Mary). Portrait of King George III of Great Britain, painted by Sir William Beechey.

Hoppin (Mrs. Francis L. V.). Architectural drawing designed by her husband, the late Francis L. V. Hoppin.

Prentis (Edmund A.). Portrait by John Wesley Jarvis of Antoine Villette de Marcellin, Captain Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, Continental Army; Founder Member of the Order of the Cincinnati; Professor of French, Columbia College, 1792–1799.

Simon (Miss Bianca S.). Copy of the subscription edition of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

FREDERICK A. GOETZE,
Treasurer.

New York, June 30, 1943

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
BARNARD COLLEGE

1942–43

BARNARD COLLEGE

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1943

ASSETS AND DEFICIT

CURRENT FUNDS			
General			
Cash		$37,106.34	
Accounts Receivable			
Students	$13,865.65		
Other	220.00	14,085.65	
Accrued Interest on Securities When Purchased		182.37	
Inventory—Food and Supplies		1,008.48	
Prepaid Expenses			
Summer Session, 1943	$10,961.73		
Insurance	3,735.52	14,697.25	
		$67,080.09	
Deficit		77,098.98	
		$144,179.07	
Restricted			
Notes Receivable	$383.20		
Due from Current Funds—General (see *contra*)	36,688.10	37,071.30	$181,250.37
LOAN FUND			
Advances to Students' Loan Committee of the Associate Alumnae for Loans to Students			23,938.69
ENDOWMENT AND OTHER SIMILAR FUNDS			
	Endowment Funds	*Special Fund*	
Cash	$13,063.34	$642.45	$13,705.79	
Investments (at book value[a])			
Bonds	$2,175,771.20	$123,975.00	
Preferred Stocks	1,062,222.80		
Common Stocks	1,470,469.60		
Real Estate Mortgages and Certificates	2,804.00		
Notes Receivable	1.00		
	$4,711,268.60	123,975.00	$4,835,243.60	
Due from Current Funds—General (see *contra*)	50.00		50.00	
	$4,724,381.94	$ 124,617.45		$4,848,999.39
GIFT SECURITIES AT BOOK VALUE (see *contra*)				1,572.50
PLANT FUNDS			
Educational Plant			
Grounds	$1,686,089.84		
Buildings	1,154,368.13		
Equipment	65,519.43	$2,905,977.40	

[a] Market value approximately $5,228,084.91.

Auxiliary Enterprises Plant			
Residence Halls			
Buildings	$1,254,332.49		
Equipment	129,333.38		
Barnard Camp	11,694.34	1,395,360.21	
		$4,301,337.61	
Due from Current Funds—General (see *contra*)		273.66	
		$4,301,611.27	
Gift Securities at Book Value (see *contra*)		202.65	4,301,813.92
			$9,357,574.87

LIABILITIES AND FUNDS

CURRENT FUNDS			
General			
Accounts Payable		$5,427.09	
Victory Tax Deductions		1,199.29	
Employees' War Bond Deductions		855.11	
Students' Credit Balances		6,761.15	
Deferred Income Credits			
Summer Session, 1943		92,924.67	
Due to Other Funds (see *contra*)			
Current Funds—Restricted	$36,688.10		
Endowment and Other Similar Funds	50.00		
Plant Funds	273.66	37,011.76	
		$144,179.07	
Restricted			
Balance of Funds		37,071.30	181,250.37
LOAN FUND			
Principal of Fund		$23,938.69	23,938.69
ENDOWMENT AND OTHER SIMILAR FUNDS			
Principal of Funds with Income Designated for			
Unrestricted Purposes		$2,771,823.06	
Restricted Purposes		1,826,072.65	
Principal of a Fund with Income Subject to an Annuity Agreement		500,000.00	
		$5,097,895.71	
Deduct: Net Loss on Consolidated Investments to June 30, 1943		373,513.77	
		$4,724,381.94	
Principal of a Special Fund with Income Subject to an Annuity Agreement		124,617.45	$4,848,999.39
GIFT SECURITIES AWAITING MATURITY (see *contra*)			1,572.50
PLANT FUNDS			
Note Payable, Due October 8, 1943		$46,000.00	
Principal of Plant Funds			
College Grounds Funds	$1,641,241.50		
College Building Funds	1,565,301.35		
College Equipment Funds	194,852.81		
Special Funds Invested in Hewitt Hall	843,399.27		
Barnard Camp Fund	10,816.34	4,255,611.27	
		$4,301,611.27	
Gift Securities Awaiting Sale (see *contra*)		202.65	4,301,813.92
			$9,357,574.87

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

INCOME

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL			
Student Fees		$395,427.10	
Endowment and Special Fund Income			
Unrestricted Funds	$118,603.31		
Restricted Funds	33,040.33	151,643.64	
Gifts		594.02	
Income, etc., Reserved for Specific Purposes		229.55	
Sundry Income		1,550.98	
Summer Session Student Fees		13,315.15	$562,760.44
AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES			
Residence Halls		$235,452.24	
Lunch Room, Regular Session		19,231.80	
Sundry Income		636.41	
Summer Session		7,408.94	262,729.39
NONEDUCATIONAL			
Scholarships, Fellowships, and Other Student Aids			
Endowment Income, Restricted Funds		$38,229.79	
Gifts		15,585.76	
Income, etc., Reserved for Specific Purposes		2,315.00	
Annuity Fund Income		11,931.76	68,062.31
TOTAL INCOME			$893,552.14
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME			
Educational and General		$60,886.75	
Auxiliary Enterprises and Activities		69,863.84[a]	
Noneducational		25,095.53	
NET EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943			16,118.44
			$909,670.58

EXPENDITURE

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL			
Administrative and General Expense		$120,801.69	
Instruction			
Salaries of Columbia University Appointees	$347,975.27		
Assistance and Expense	17,124.46		
Additional Instruction, Emergency	1,900.00		
Other Instruction	14,037.50		
Summer Session	6,693.29	387,730.52	
Library			
Salaries	$11,959.67		
Books, etc.	5,807.15		
Summer Session	667.99	18,434.81	

[a] Income exceeds expenditures.

Health Department			
Salaries	$10,021.33		
Assistance and Expense	1,466.09		
Infirmary	2,490.00	13,977.42	
Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant and Other Services, Including Summer Session		82,702.75	$623,647.19
AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES			
Residence Halls		$164,378.31	
Lunch Room, Regular Session		21,079.62	
Summer Session		7,013.32	
Barnard Camp		394.30	192,865.55
NONEDUCATIONAL			
Scholarships, Fellowships, and Other Student Aids		$65,427.19	
Annuities		12,700.00	
Public Relations and Alumae Activities		11,549.52	
Miscellaneous Expenses		3,006.13	
Summer Session Scholarships		475.00	93,157.84
			$909,670.58

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF THE
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

1942–43

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1943

ASSETS

REAL ESTATE			
Land		$ 80,000.00	
Buildings		308,772.69	$388,772.69
EQUIPMENT			
Library		$50,000.00	
Museum and Herbarium		20,000.00	
Furniture and Fixtures		67,879.72	137,879.72
APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES			
Materia Medica		23,273.44	
Pharmacy		28,376.86	
Chemistry		30,754.77	
Textbooks		309.71	
Stores		170.70	82,885.48
ENDOWMENT FUNDS			
Stocks and Bonds		65,889.14	
Savings Bank Accounts		17,657.51	
Interest Receivable, Accrued		470.88	
Overexpended Income		41.30	84,058.83
GENERAL FUND			
Chase National Bank		10,734.60	
Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Co.		6,263.27	
Petty Cash Fund		100.00	
Cash Held for Refund of Students' Deposits		92.94	17,190.81
ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE			
Students' Accounts	$13,289.02		
Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	3,389.75	9,899.27	
Other Accounts Receivable		512.30	10,411.57
DEFERRED CHARGES			
Prepaid Insurance		903.52	
United States Coast Guard Expense		898.57	
Advertising Expense		821.75	
Summer Session Expense		414.41	3,038.25
TOTAL ASSETS			$724,237.35

LIABILITIES

General Fund

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Loans Payable	$35,000.00	
Accounts Payable—Trade	2,828.29	
Due to Students—Federal Students' Loan Funds	390.00	
Due to Students—Breakage, Locker Deposits, etc.	100.93	
Unexpended Research Grant-Rex Cole	187.89	
Employees—United States Savings Bond Subscriptions	95.62	
Employees Victory Tax Withheld	731.08	$39,333.81
DEFERRED INCOME		
Fees Received in Advance	19,988.00	
Pfeiffer Trust	1,700.00	21,688.00
GENERAL FUND SURPLUS		51,990.39

Endowment Funds		
Endowment Fund	$10,001.63	
Alumni Endowment Fund	2,420.87	
Rusby Memorial Fund	1,458.60	
Isaac Plaut Fellowship	12,599.63	
Bigelow Fellowship	25,497.60	
George J. Seabury Scholarship	4,624.82	
Henry Pfeiffer Scholarship	18,000.00	
Max J. Breitenbach Prize	1,151.59	
Prize Fund	4,949.16	
Student Loan Fund	1,840.39	82,544.29
Accounts Payable	19.67	
Reserve for Deferred Awards	944.97	
Unexpended Income	1,063.81	2,028.45
NET INVESTMENT IN PLANT		526,652.41
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$724,237.35

INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

INCOME

OPERATING INCOME	
Tuition, Registration, and Graduation Fees	$60,824.32
Evening Course Fees	6,296.25
Summer Course Fees	150.00
United States Coast Guard—Tuition Fees	42,000.00
Examination Fees	316.00
Breakage Fees	2,909.67
Transcripts	192.00
Interest on Students' Accounts	474.25
Endowment Income for Specific Purposes	2,510.98
Membership Dues	360.00
Miscellaneous Income	571.61
TOTAL INCOME	116,605.08

EXPENSES

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENSES		
General Administration		
Salaries	$9,875.91	
Expense	1,773.43	
Advertising	1,499.22	
Insurance	1,357.27	
Graduation Expense	256.05	
Instruction		
Salaries	45,402.84	
Extra Compensation—Summer and Evening Courses	4,425.62	
United States Coast Guard—Salaries	19,446.00	
Laboratory Attendants' Salaries	8,475.00	
Supplies and Expense	6,488.35	
Library		
Salary	1,200.00	
Expense	631.73	
Pension and Annuity Premium	3,750.24	
Student Aid	2,510.98	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		
Salaries	4,669.10	
Supplies and Expense	7,648.91	
Noneducational Expenses		
Interest on Indebtedness	1,419.49	
Provision for Doubtful Accounts	1,000.00	
Miscellaneous	84.40	121,914.54
Excess of Expense over Income, before Gifts		$5,309.46
Gifts for General Purposes		10,250.00
Excess of Income over Expenses		$4,940.54

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
TEACHERS COLLEGE

1942–43

TEACHERS COLLEGE

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1943

ASSETS

I. Current Funds Assets and Accounts		
Cash	$78,698.19	
Accounts and Notes Receivable, less Reserve	112,789.71	
Investments at Cost, less Amortization	306,564.01	
Inventories of Foods and Supplies	71,583.29	
Inventories of Bureau of Publications	77,951.39	
Deferred Charges	47,361.16	
Accumulated Deficits	669,920.31	
Total Current Assets and Accounts		$1,364,868.06
II. Loan Funds Assets		
Cash	65,814.89	
Student Loan Notes Receivable Estimated Collectible	147,117.38	
Welfare Fund Notes Receivable	2,405.00	
Total Loan Funds Assets		$215,337.27
III. Endowment Funds Assets (Including Funds Functioning as Endowment)		
Cash	77,665.05	
Securities at Cost, less Amortization	5,793,901.88[a]	
Real Estate—College Residence Halls	1,434,279.81	
Total Endowment Funds Assets		$7,305,846.74
IV. Plant Funds Assets		
A. Unexpended Cash	3,834.99	
B. Invested in:		
Educational Activities Plant	8,265,005.67	
Auxiliary Activities Plant	2,470,464.08	
Total Plant Funds Assets		$10,739,304.74
V. Agency Funds Assets		
Cash		15,828.94
Total Assets and Accounts		$19,641,185.75

[a] Unrestricted securities are partially pledged as security for note payable.

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1943

LIABILITIES

I. Current Liabilities and Funds			
A. General			
Notes Payable	$475.000.00		
Current Liabilities	97,936.74		
Deferred Credits to Income	64,818.49		
Working Capital	59,842.96		
Surplus of Certain Enterprises	70,959.13	$768,557.32	
B. Restricted			
Current Funds for Designated Purposes	541,721.67		
Unexpended Restricted Endowment Income	54,589.07	596,310.74	
Total Current Liabilities and Funds			$1,364,868.06
II. Loan Funds (Loanable Principal)			
Loan Funds for Students		212,873.78	
Welfare Funds		2,463.49	
Total Loan Funds			215,337.27
III. Endowment Funds (Including Funds Functioning as Endowment)			
General Endowment Funds		1,772,376.24	
Funds Functioning as General Endowment		2,096,967.57	
Restricted Endowment Funds		1,011,536.28	
Funds Functioning as Restricted Endowment		3,103,437.42	
Total		7,984,317.51	
Net Losses Realized on Investments		678,470.77	
Total Endowment Funds			7,305,846.74
IV. Plant Funds and Liabilities			
A. Plant Funds Unexpended		3,834.99	
B. Plant Funds Invested in:			
Educational Activities Plant		8,165,005.67	
Auxiliary Activities Plant		1,136,184.27	
C. Due Endowment and Funds Functioning as Endowment		1,434,279.81	
Total Plant Funds and Liabilities			10,739,304.74
V. Agency Funds (Employee Deposits for Purchase of United States War Bonds)			15,828.94
Total Liabilities and Funds			$19,641,185.75

STATEMENT OF CURRENT INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

I. Educational and General		
1. Student Fees from the College and Elementary and Secondary Schools		$1,527,291.03
2. Endowment and Funds Functioning as Endowment		
General Purposes	$101,030.80	
Restricted Purposes	128,621.49	229,652.29
3. Gifts, Grants, and Reserves		
Gifts and Grants for Designated Purposes	106,743.02	
Reserves for Designated Purposes	5,410.36	112,153.38
4. Sales and Services of Educational Departments		9,596.69
5. Rent		40,684.59
6. Other Income		2,724.54
Total Educational and General Income		1,922,102.52
II. Auxiliary Enterprises and Activities		
1. Residence Halls	323,554.01	
2. Dining Halls	186,696.89	
3. Supply Room	7,578.10	
4. Bureau of Publications	134,105.09	651,934.09
III. Other Noneducational Income		
1. Fellowships and Scholarships		
Restricted Endowment		5,028.97
Total Income		$2,579,065.58

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

I. Educational and General		
1. General Administrative Offices		
Salaries	$144,443.32	
Supplies and Expense	71,143.52	$215,586.84
2. General Expense		
Office of Placement Service	28,793.67	
General Stenographic Office	10,242.10	
Insurance and Retirement of Employees	117,756.01	
Student Welfare and Activities	11,392.82	
Institutional Travel, Entertainment, and Activities	10,544.57	
Other General Expenses	3,892.68	182,621.85
3. Resident Instruction and Departmental Research		
Collegiate Instruction and Research	845,479.70	
Elementary and Secondary Schools Instruction and Research	371,332.38	1,216,812.08
4. Organized Research		
Institute of Adult Education	30,956.99	
General Institutional Research	42,925.65	
Institute of Educational Research	18,032.77	
Institute of Practical Science Research	2,000.00	93,915.41
5. Extension		
Extramural Courses		15,703.51
6. Libraries		82,375.17
7. Operation and Maintenance of Plant and Other General Services		
Care of Buildings and Furniture	116,195.14	
Repair of Buildings and Furniture	59,677.68	
Heat, Light, Power, Water, and Gas	82,617.69	
Insurance	13,724.20	
Rent	20,000.00	292,214.71
Total		2,099,229.57
II. Auxiliary Enterprises and Activities		
1. Residence Halls	285,780.58	
2. Dining Halls	182,434.22	
3. Supply Room	9,796.75	
4. Bureau of Publications	140,714.11	618,725.66
III. Other Noneducational Expense		
1. Interest	8,774.43	
2. Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes	14,840.55	23,614.98
Total Current Expenditures		$2,741,570.21

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
BARD COLLEGE

1942–43

BARD COLLEGE

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1943

ASSETS

Cash	$ 158,603.09
Notes Receivable	29,379.50
Accounts Receivable	4,607.58
Sundry Debtors	466.94
Bard Store Inventory	654.29
Securities (at book value)	155,325.08
Rental Property (at book value)	10,032.64
Land, Buildings, and Equipment	1,426,375.10
Prepaid Expenses	
Unexpired Insurance	4,104.75
Food Inventory	3,587.74
Fuel Inventory	581.71
Summer Term Supplies	349.05
Miscellaneous	5.00
Accumulated Deficits	295,381.70
TOTAL ASSETS	$2,089,454.17

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	$ 6,639.06
Mortgage on Land and Buildings	334,717.17
Students' Deposit Accounts	586.23
Deferred Credits to Income	
Summer Term Fees	17,093.31
Application Fees, 1943–44	80.00
Reserve for Students' Notes Receivable	28,149.19
Restricted Endowments and Funds	171,624.53
Building Fund	1,426,375.10
Unrestricted Funds and Endowments	104,189.58
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$2,089,454.17

INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—GENERAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

INCOME

From Students		$170,520.31
From Faculty and Staff		
Residence Halls, etc.	$8,396.38	
Dining Hall	1,060.23	9,456.61
Other Dining Hall Income		6,808.49
From Department of Buildings and Grounds		1,664.86
From Endowments		7,068.25
From Gifts		10,403.45
Other Income		6,133.68
TOTAL INCOME		$212,055.65

EXPENSE

Education and Administration	$125,433.31
Dining Hall	47,205.67
Buildings and Grounds	41,924.35
College Store	558.69
TOTAL EXPENSES	$215,122.02
DEFICIT	3,066.37
	$212,055.65

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

1942–43

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

BALANCE SHEET, SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

ASSETS

Capital Fund Assets		
Equity of endowment funds in the pooled assets of the Community Service Society of New York		$1,291,843.17
Operating Fund Assets		
Cash	$33,648.76	
Loans and accounts receivable	11,149.41	44,798.17
Total Assets		$1,336,641.34

LIABILITIES

Capital Fund Liabilities		
Reserves		$1,291,843.17
Operating Fund Liabilities		
Reserves	$25,455.90	
Liabilities	341.36	
Deferred Credits	19,000.91	44,798.17
Total Liabilities		$1,336,641.34

INCOME AND EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

OPERATING FUNDS

Income		
Tuition Fees, etc.	$185,463.79	
Interest and Dividends	85,651.78	
Contributions	33,667.27	$304,782.84
Expenses		
Salaries	$241,256.78	
Other Operating Expenses	68,860.83	
Fellowships	25,201.25	335,318.86
Operating Deficit		$ 30,536.02
Contribution from the Community Service Society of New York		33,127.91
Net Increase in Operating Funds for the Year		$ 2,591.89
Balance of Operating Funds at October 1, 1941		22,864.01
Balance of Operating Funds at September 30, 1942, Consisting of:		
Current Funds	$ 16,403.40	
Student Loan Funds	9,052.50	$ 25,455.90